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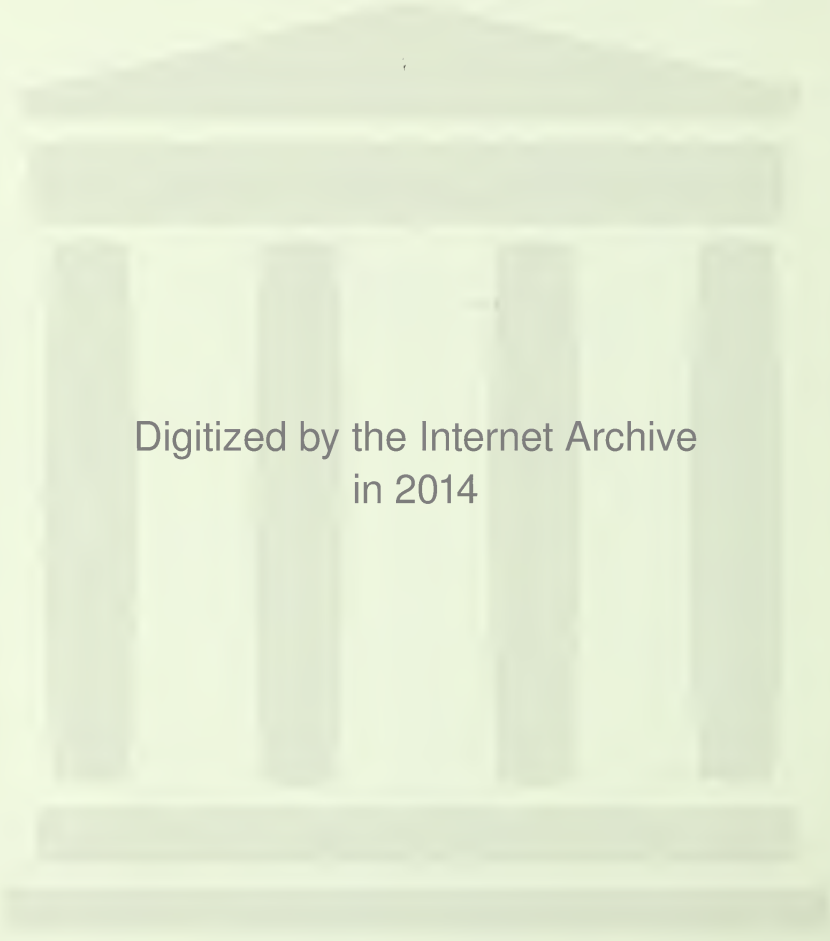

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CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

RELATING TO ENGLISH AFFAIRS,

EXISTING IN THE ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS OF

VENICE, Italy

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NORTHERN ITALY.

VOL. III. V. 3, pt. 2

1520—1526.

EDITED BY

RAWDON BROWN.

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1869.

1524.

Imagines that the ministers at Valladolid are much elated by this intelligence, and doubts whether they will be so ready to stipulate peace or truces as they were apparently during the last few days.

Yesterday letters were received from England, dated the 17th and 18th of July. The King would do but little, unless the Provence expedition succeeded. Does not know what decision he will now form.

Valladolid, 15th August 1524.

[*Italian*, 1½ *page.*]

Aug. 15. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 286, St. Mark's Library.

859. Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

Is informed by the Florentine ambassadors that they have received letters from England, dated the 17th ult., written by the Papal Nuncio [Ghinucci?], announcing the arrival there, on a mission from France, of a certain Genoese [Giovanni Gioachino Passano]. The King has since talked of raising 30,000 infantry to send against Scotland, which is in a poor state of defence, and the Duke of Albany absent. The Nuncio is therefore apprehensive lest this expedition against Scotland should render the war with France in that quarter yet slacker.

Valladolid, 15th August 1524.

[*Italian*, ½ *page.*]

Aug. 16. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 288, St. Mark's Library.

860. The Same to the Same.

Today when with the Chancellor I endeavoured to acquaint myself farther with the news from England, and was told by him that their letters thence purported that the Earl of Angus has fled from France, and promises to consign to the King of England his [the King's] sister and [her son] the King of Scotland; in consequence of which the King of England was making preparation against Scotland.

Concerning the Genoese [Passano] despatched by the mother of the King of France to England, the Chancellor said he had been in hiding there for some days, and Wolsey writes that he will not give any account of his negotiations by the present post, as letters travel insecurely owing to the corsairs, but purposes narrating the whole by the next courier.

The opportunity appearing fair, I urged the Chancellor strongly to maintain the friendship with England, and employed many arguments, which the Chancellor admitted; so I believe him now to be better disposed than he was formerly.

It is requisite first of all to sustain the fancies of the Chancellor, and then adroitly to dispel them, because he is a man of very small brains,* and when he once takes an impression, he then becomes obstinate. The path on which he was entering seemed very perilous. He would have commenced by estranging himself from the King of England, and then in conclusion, had the Emperor succeeded, he would have brought the Emperor into Italy. I there-

* "*Il qual ha uno cervello piccolissimo.*"

1524.

fore deemed it necessary to pursue the above-mentioned course, which has not proved fruitless.*

Valladolid, 16th August 1524.

[*Italian*, 1 *page.*]

Aug. 17. Misti Consiglio X., v. xlvii. p. 59, tergo.

861. The Council of Ten and Junta to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

Have received his letter of the 10th detailing his conferences, first with the English ambassador [Clerk], and subsequently with the Pope. Perceive what he said to the ambassador concerning the Switzers. Commend him for the prudence of his language; he did well to assure the ambassador of the sincerity with which the Pope was acting by the Switzers. Approve of what he said about contributing money for them, explaining that the excessive expenditure incurred by the State renders any disbursement impossible. Commend his having acquainted the Pope with the ambassador's proposal, as nothing could give them greater satisfaction than to prove to his Holiness their filial devotion. To persevere in similar offices.

Ayes, 24. Noes, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 20. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi. p. 417.

862. Letter from Antwerp.

The English have assumed the government of Scotland with the consent of the King of France, a proof that they are agreed. The King of England is the sovereign who with his money maintains the war waged by the Duke of Bourbon, for which undertaking he has supplied him with 200,000 crowns already.

Antwerp, 20th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 25. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi., p. 402.

863. Carlo Contarini, Venetian Ambassador to Archduke Ferdinand, to the State.

Martin Luther's sect is on the ascendant (*in culmine*) more than ever, and on the arrival of the Emperor's letter the people would not obey it; and it is thought that they will cut each other to pieces. A second diet is to be held at Spires by the free towns.

Vienna, 25th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 5th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 27. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi., pp. 402, 403.

864. Carlo Contarini to Anzolo Gabriel.

I visit Cardinal [Lorenzo] Campeggio occasionally; he is a most amiable person. He seems partial to me, for he invited me several times to dinner; there were many learned men amongst the guests, and thus the time passed discussing interesting topics. The Cardinal said yesterday he thought the Diet appointed for Martinmas at Spires would not take place, because the free towns, having received certain Imperial mandates about Martin Luther, have postponed their reply, and are now holding a diet amongst themselves at

* It is here seen that Contarini advocated the alliance between Charles V. and Henry VIII., for the sole purpose of preventing the Emperor from coming into Italy in person.

1524.

Spires. The Cardinal is of opinion they will not obey, to avoid subjecting themselves to the empire, according to their ancient system. I infer therefore that in lieu of the Diet, some disturbance will take place.

Vienna, 27th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 4th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 1. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 289, St. Mark's Library.

865. Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

Receipt of letters from England, dated the 17th ult., to the effect that the King of Scotland had emancipated himself from the guardianship of the Duke of Albany and exacted the oaths of allegiance as King; that certain clansmen and adherents of the Duke of Albany had been arrested, and that the King of Scotland had taken the King of England for his protector.

On the morning of the 1st of September the Chancellor, having mentioned these circumstances to me, said,—

"Now think for yourself whether this was done with the connivance of France or not. The brother-in-law of the King of England arrives in Scotland pretending to have escaped from France! The whole thing was a fiction devised by the Cardinal."

I am therefore of opinion that the Imperialists are well nigh utterly alienated from England.

I have also been told by the Milanese secretary that his Duke has received advices from England, Venice, and elsewhere announcing the intention of the Emperor to deprive him of his duchy.

Owing to the death of the Queen of France,* a report circulates at the Emperor's court that peace might be made by the marriage of the Queen widow of Portugal to the King of France. The Chancellor Gattinara, discussing this topic with my secretary, said that never by his advice would the Emperor form such an alliance, for if it were effected the King of France, by means familiar to him (*per mezi familiari*), would instantly seek to compass the death not only of the Emperor, but also of the Archduke, his brother, this sister being the next heir to all their realms.†

Valladolid, 1st September 1524.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages.*]

Sept. 1. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 290, St. Mark's Library.

866. The Same to the Signory.

On the 22nd of August the Emperor was seized with fever, which immediately assumed the form of quartan ague, and down to this time he has had four paroxysms. The three first lasted 20 hours and upwards; the last was of rather shorter duration.

Had audience this morning of the Emperor, who, considering the duration of his paroxysms, is not much debilitated. I condoled with him tenderly but briefly, as the English ambassador had already been speaking with him at great length, whilst the physicians not only hinted, but said, that it was time for his Majesty to go to dinner.

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* Queen Claude died at Blois on the 25th of July 1524.

† Concerning the suspicion that Leo X. was poisoned by desire of Francis I., see Guicciardini, vol. 3. p. 337, edition Friburgo 1775.

1524.

I said I would not annoy him with business, and was answered graciously. In reply to my remark that the malady required patience, I having had it in the same fashion, viz., a quartan ague which declared itself at once, the Emperor said, "It is true, one must perforce have patience."

With regard to business, the Emperor referred me to the Chancellor.

Valladolid, 1st September, 1524.

[*Italian*, 2½ *pages*.]

Sept. 8. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 292, St. Mark's Library.

867. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

The quartan ague still clings to the Emperor, but the fits are of shorter duration than they were at first.

Valladolid, 8th September 1524.

[*Italian*, 1 *page*.]

Sept. 9. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi. pp. 440, 444.

868. Giovanni Francesco Valier to the Rev. Santo Querini.

Had not the King of France been deceived by the King of England and Cardinal Wolsey, who crossed the Channel under pretence of making peace, the French forces would have routed the Emperor. No one acquainted with the nature of the people and princes of France, can suppose that they would choose to have for their masters the Emperor or the King of England, on whom Bourbon depends; and should their legitimate King be defeated, it would always be easy for them to delude Bourbon.

Rome, 9th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 30*th*.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 12. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi. pp. 419, 420.

869. Marc' Antonio Venier, Ambassador with the Duke of Milan, to the Signory.

The advices from England, dated London, the 24th of August, were unimportant, save the following, that that "Most Christian" King had entirely arranged the affairs of Scotland, and expelled the adherents of the Duke of Albany and of France.

Pizzighettone, 12th Sept. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 16*th*.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 14. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi. pp. 424, 425.

870. Marco Foscari to the Signory.

The English have entered Scotland and assumed the government, expelling the Duke of Albany and other Frenchmen, the regents for the King of Scotland.

Rome, 14th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 18*th*.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi. p. 428.

871. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Signory.

The Viceroy [Charles de Lannoy] has received letters from Madame Margaret, and from [Praet] the Imperial ambassador in England. The King of England was using all diligence for the despatch of the

1524.

army to France; there was no doubt of its crossing. For this undertaking the Emperor supplied him with 2,000 Flemish horse and 2,000 Germans, free of cost. The King of England has demanded of Madame Margaret 2,000 horse and 5,000 Germans, according to the agreement with the Emperor.

Pizzighettone, 18th Sept. *Registered by Sanuto on the 21st.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 6.

872. Carlo Contarini to Anzolo Gabriel.

Yesterday at the —— hour, when there were not 30 persons in the market place (*in piaza*), the Lutheran merchant was at length burnt, whereupon 4,000 persons came instantly to rescue him, but he was already consumed; so it is thought his Majesty (*quella Maestà*) [qu. the Emperor or the Archduke] will thus render himself very odious to the people, and that one day or other there will be some great tumult.

Vienna, 18th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 5th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 20. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 293, St. Mark's Library.

873. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

At the foot of my last letter, of the 8th, I mentioned that down to the 22nd hour the Emperor had experienced no return of ague; * that was the truth, but shortly afterwards the fit came on, though it was not very severe. The subsequent paroxysms continued at the same hour, until the last, which anticipated the usual period by two hours, and was much more severe than the others. It is feared that throughout the winter, or at least during the whole of the present moon, the Emperor will continue subject to this quartan ague.

The Florentine ambassadors have received letters from the Archbishop of Capua [Schomberg] dated Rome, the 31st of August. He announces, first, the death of the Emperor's ambassador, Mons. de la Roche; secondly, that he himself was coming to the Emperor's court, but would first of all confer with the King of France; thirdly, that all the ambassadors [at Rome], namely, the Imperialist, the Frenchman, and the Englishman, had written for the free transit of the couriers, in order that the replies concerning the negotiations for truce might be received more speedily.

I have been told by the Chancellor that in lieu of Mons. de la Roche the Emperor has appointed as his ambassador Dom. Gio. Bartolomeo [Gattinario], the Chancellor's cousin (*consobrino*), who is at Rome.†

On Thursday next, the 22nd, the Emperor is to go to a Carthusian monastery distant three leagues from Valladolid for change of air. He says he will thence go to Madrid, a warm town, and suited to his Majesty's quartan ague.

Valladolid, 20th September 1524.

[*Italian, 3 pages.*]

* This postscript has been omitted in the Contarini copy-book.

† Contarini gives the name Gattinario in a letter dated Madrid, 8th February 1525.

1524.
Sept. 22.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi. p. 431.]

874. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Signory.

News in letters from England, dated London, 25th August.

The ambassadors from the Emperor and from the Duke of Milan have arrived and had audience of Cardinal Wolsey, who has decided in the King's name that should his Majesty not cross the Channel, he will send an efficient army, so that with the troops of Madame Margaret they may draw off the French army, according to the treaty. Wolsey said his army would be mustered by the 24th, and on that day, the 25th, he sent letters to Madame Margaret in Flanders to provide the necessary victuals in the direction of Picardy, where it is believed there will be a certain number of French men-at-arms, devoted to the Duke of Bourbon. Cardinal Wolsey also desired the Imperial ambassador to write to the Emperor that he on his part likewise must act; reminding him above all to provide pecuniary supply, as the King of England is not bound to any further contribution when he invades France.

Other advices from England were also received from the Duke of Bourbon's secretary there, dated the 31st of August. On that day the King of England sent to the Duke of Bourbon a person by name Master Gregory da Casalle,* assuring him that he (the King) had determined to send the army across the Channel, and to this effect had commissioned Madame Margaret, in addition to the promised 3,000 horse and 3,000 foot, to procure from Germany 2,000 cavalry and 5,000 lansquenets. Indeed so long back as last May he gave orders to the Duke of Suffolk and other captains to muster with all speed 14,000 English, and to commence their embarkation as soon as possible. The Duke of Bourbon's secretary does not think the King of England will cross save in the event of certain victory.

Pizzighettone, 22nd September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 25th.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 22.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvi. p. 434.

875. Marco Foscari to the Signory.

The Duchess of Sessa, daughter of the "Great Captain" [Gonsalvo of Cordova], and wife of the Duke, the Emperor's ambassador, has died. An English bishop [Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury,] is also dead; the Pope has given his see to Cardinal Campeggio, legate in Germany for the affairs of Luther.

Rome, 22nd September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 28.
Original Letter Book, Letter no. 294, St. Mark's Library.

876. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

The Emperor went to the Carthusian monastery on the 22nd as arranged, but is dissuaded by his counsellors from proceeding to Madrid. They tell him it is not expedient, considering the actual state of the war, that he should absent himself from the neighbourhood of Valladolid; so the move to Madrid is considered doubtful.

Some persons recommend his Majesty to go into Aragon. In the

* See "State Papers," vol. vi. part v. p. 333, letter dated The More, 31st August 1524.

1524.

meanwhile he will go to Tordesillas to arrange the giving away of his sister, the Infanta, to her consort the King of Portugal, and then come to Valladolid to settle the business of the Archbishop of Capua, whose negotiations about the truce will perhaps be more fortunate than they were last time.

Valladolid, 28th September 1524.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages.*]

Sept. 29.

Senato Mar, v. xx. p. 134, tergo.

877. Embargo on the Flanders Galleys in England.

Motion made in the Senate concerning the embargo laid recently on the Flanders galleys in England, as also on the Venetian merchants and their property. The loss incurred by them was very great; a similar circumstance had never occurred, nor was it just to blend State affairs with those of private individuals, and thus subject them to loss. Provision must be made therefore to guarantee the galleys sent on the voyage to England, and the merchants and their effects, against the repetition of any similar embarrassment and loss, so that all may make this voyage or send their goods without any suspicion or fear.

Put to the ballot—That the Venetian consul in London be desired to inform the King that the State would be glad to continue the usual Venetian trade with England by means of galleys, but the recent embargo laid by his Majesty's order thereon, and on Venetian property and subjects, causing them much loss, renders the merchants of Venice apprehensive; but if certain of being secure, and not subject to any impediment, they would go to England and send their goods thither, to the benefit of his Majesty, and also to the satisfaction of the State. Request him, therefore, to make such permanent and inviolable provision that the Venetian galleys may go to, remain in, and depart from England in safety and unharmed, together with all Venetian subjects, merchandise, and effects, in such form as shall seem most fitting to his Majesty; he giving a safeconduct and public promise to that effect in ample terms for the voyages out and home, and for as long a period as possible, so that on receiving it the measure may be carried into effect according to what they believe to be his Majesty's intention, and that the usual trade of the Republic's subjects, carried on in England since a very long while, may not be interrupted.

The consul to announce what he has done by letter to the Signory; and in order that the galleys may be ready for the voyage when decreed, be the masters of the Arsenal charged speedily to fit out three of the new galleys now there.

Moreover, as it is requisite to provide against the scarcity of wool already commencing, the importation of wool into Venice to be allowed both by land and sea by any ship, as practised as heretofore—half freight being paid to the Arsenal—until the departure of the galleys destined for this voyage.

Ayes, 126. Noes, 4. Neutrals, 7.

Mem.—Letters were sent to the consul in London on 10th Oct.

[*Italian*, 38 *lines.*]

1524.
Oct. 1.

878. GASPARO CONTARINI to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter Book, letter no. 295, St. Mark's Library.

The following communications have been made to me by the Milanese secretary concerning the marriage and investiture of the Duke of Milan.

Towards both these matters the Chancellor Gattinara is as well disposed as possible, considering himself bound to the Duke, from whom he has received a fair estate, yielding an annual rental of 7,000 ducats, and also because he favours the interests of Italy. It moreover appears to him that by keeping Italy free, but inclined to and leagued with the Emperor, he achieves the greatness of his Imperial Majesty. On the other hand, Don Juan Manuel, who was ambassador at Rome in the time of Leo X.,* and is now one of the Emperor's chief counsellors, would wish the Emperor to take possession of the duchy, or else assign it to his brother the Archduke Ferdinand. Manuel has always opposed the Duke of Milan, and I know most positively through the Milanese ambassador, who quitted Burgos in May, that the Duke offered Manuel property worth 3,000 ducats per annum, which he refused.

The other counsellors are neutrals, or perhaps tend rather towards the opinion of Don Juan Manuel.

The Emperor, however, has always adhered to the Chancellor, who, in fact, has hitherto managed the whole; though he has indeed come to this, that such considerable sums having been expended to seat and maintain the Duke, it is fair that the Emperor should be recompensed.

With regard to the marriage, the Chancellor told the Milanese secretary not to broach the topic until he sees the result of the Duke of Bourbon's affairs.

I am compelled to proceed in this matter with great circumspection, especially as through the Milanese secretary, my very great friend, I know that the Chancellor, for the sake of favouring the interests of the Duke of Milan, avails himself of the authority both of the Pope and of the Signory, and tells the Emperor that should he not concede the investiture to the Duke of Milan, he would cause great suspicion to both these powers. I am therefore afraid lest, were I to say a word to the Chancellor, unless with the fairest possible opportunity, he might amplify it; and perhaps were I to utter anything as of my own accord (following thus the instructions received from the State), the Chancellor would represent it as a commission from the Republic. I have therefore as yet done nothing.

Valladolid, 1st October 1524.

[*Italian*, 3 *pages*.]

Oct. 3.

879. The SAME to the SAME.

Original Letter Book, letter no. 296, St. Mark's Library.

A week ago a Bergamasque, one Zuan Maria Brasiga, arrived at the Court as the agent of the Count Palatine and the King of France. The Emperor refused him audience, and referred him to the Count of Nassau and to the Chancellor.

* Manuel's arrival at Barcelona from Rome is mentioned in letter no. 196, date Valladolid, 26 January 1523. His negotiations at an earlier period are alluded to by the Venetian ambassador Vincenzo Quirini. (See Venetian Calendar, 1202–1509. Index.)

1524.

To the Chancellor apart Brasiga said that the King of France loved him, and that were the affairs of the Milanese arranged, not only would he leave him the castles and estates which he now holds under the Duke of Milan, but would add to them. The Chancellor replied that he did not choose the Emperor's affairs to depend on his, but rather that his should depend on the Emperor's, and that for himself he would not accept the half of France at the hands of her King.

To the Count of Nassau and to the Chancellor together Brasiga proposed, in the name of the King of France, that if the Emperor would concede him the duchy of Milan for his youngest son, that son should receive a wife from the Emperor, who should also be at liberty to name a regent of the duchy at his option.

This proposal having been rejected by the two delegates, Brasiga then said that, provided the reigning Duke were expelled, the King of France was willing to concede the duchy to Ferdinand Archduke of Austria, the Emperor's brother.

This second proposal the Emperor considered fraudulent, and made either for the purpose of commencing a negotiation, or else for the sake of rendering the Duke of Milan desperate and detaching him from the Emperor, so that he may throw himself into the arms of France.

This affair, as a very close secret, was communicated to me by the Milanese secretary, who has suborned the Emperor's secretaries, the Chancellor, and the whole Court, and who had heard the intelligence from the Chancellor and discussed it with him. He then communicated it to me.

The Chancellor also told the Milanese secretary that the Duke of Bourbon's gentleman [Lurcy] having complained to the Emperor that the Duke of Milan gave but very little assistance to Bourbon for his expedition in Provence, the Emperor replied that, considering the war and the plague, the Duke of Milan had done all he could.

Valladolid, 3rd October 1524.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

Oct. 5. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 297, St. Mark's Library.

880. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

On the 29th a gentleman of the Emperor's chamber, named Mocaron, arrived at Valladolid from Flanders, with letters from Madame Margaret dated the 11th ult. She writes that the King of England had sent a gentleman of his chamber to her (the same who was ambassador to the Emperor, and quitted Burgos last Easter) [Sir Richard Jernyngham],* to say that as she had 3,000 horse in readiness, according to the treaty with the Emperor, he, the King, meant to reinforce them with an additional 2,000, although not bound to do so, and that with this army, the greatest that had ever attacked that kingdom, he would invade France in person.

The Lady Margaret answered that her troops were ready, and exhorted him to act according to his message; with which decision Jernyngham returned to England.

* Concerning the mission of Jernyngham to the Archduchess Margaret, see Wolsey's letter to Sampson, dated "the More," 26 September 1524. (State Papers, vol. vi. part v., p. 345.)

1524.

The small hopes entertained by the Imperial ministers in that quarter are much raised by this intelligence, and notwithstanding the approach of winter, and the apparent difficulty of sending an army into France at that season, they believe that the King of England, seeing that the Emperor has not failed in any of his promises, is rousing himself, and is determined on his part likewise to fulfil his obligations. They have written to him in strong terms, urging him either to cross over to France or else to send money to the Duke of Bourbon's army, according to the articles of their treaty; and they inform the King that for that army the Emperor has already disbursed some 400,000 ducats.

Valladolid, 5th October 1524.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages.*]

Oct. 5. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 298, St. Mark's Library.

881. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

I am told by the Chancellor that several princes have formed a confederacy, headed by the Duke of Saxony, in favour of Luther, and that the King of France is supposed by some to encourage it.

Valladolid, 5th October 1524.

[*Italian*, 1 *page.*]

Oct. 5. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 299, St. Mark's Library.

882. The Same to the Council of Ten.

The Emperor desired the Chancellor to tell the agent Brasiga that if the King of France wished to discuss peace it was unnecessary to speak of the Milanese, but that he should rather think of restoring the duchy of Burgundy, which belongs to the Emperor and is now held by France.

When talking on the 5th about the news of the invasion of France by the King of England, and of the suspicion formerly entertained by the Chancellor, he said to me,—

"By our letters from Flanders it seems certain that he will cross the Channel: and although he may have arranged his Scottish affairs through the medium of France, yet subsequently, having gained his object, he has probably raised some difficulty about the rest of their mutual agreements, and as the opportunity now offers itself, he will wage war on the King of France; for that Cardinal knows very well how to deceive when he chooses."*

The Chancellor next dropped a word about Brasiga, the envoy from the Count Palatine. He said Brasiga sought to suborn him on behalf of France, but in that matter he was much mistaken. He gave no farther particulars, and being already acquainted with them through another channel, I did not evince any curiosity.

Valladolid, 4th and 5th October 1524.

[*Italian*, ¾ *page.*]

Oct. 9. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. pp. 41, 42.

883. Zuan Francesco Contarini (brother of Carlo Contarini) to Nicolo Boldu.

"Tell the most noble Messer Marin Sanuto that here one cannot even speak of Luther, still less have his works, as this Prince

* "Perchè quel Cardinal sa molto ben ingannar quando el vol."

1524.

[Archduke Ferdinand] makes the Bishop of Vienna search for Lutherans, and if found woe betide them; so he must excuse me in this matter."

A painted caricature has been found on the door of the cathedral, representing an ass soiling Cardinal Campeggio (*che cagava adosso il Cardinal Campezo*), the Archduke holding the ass's tail; and beneath was written much abuse of the Archduke, the Cardinal, and Salamanca, purporting that they had come to suck the blood of one person and the other, and that unless they departed they would be cut to pieces speedily. The paper was removed and taken to the house of the Archduke's Lord Steward.

Vienna, 9th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 20th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 16. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 300, St. Mark's Library.

884. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

Letters have been received from England dated the 28th of September. The Chancellor says the King talks of invading France, but alleges so many impediments as to show that he does not purpose doing anything whatever. He also tells the Emperor that he will have no truce with France, but either peace or war; so from that quarter the Imperial ministers have but indifferent news.

Am informed by the Florentine ambassadors that the Pope has complained to the Emperor, that in the letter written by him to Germany against Luther at his Holiness's request, mention is made of calling a council, which, under existing circumstances, the Pope considers impossible. The Emperor says that he inserted the paragraph about a council for favouring the Papal cause and diminishing the power of Luther, it appearing to him that this hint of a council might somewhat estrange the Germans from the Lutheran creed and reconcile them to the Romish Church, but that he was willing to write in any form the Pope pleased, and when forwarding the letter to the Archduke Ferdinand he desired him not to present it until acquainted with the wish of his Holiness.

The Emperor is still ill of quartan ague, although it is rather less severe, in such wise that the cold and hot stages do not last more than five hours.*

His Majesty is remaining at Tordesillas, and the Chancellor and the ambassadors are at Valladolid.

Valladolid, 16th October 1524.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

Oct. 16. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 301, St. Mark's Library.

885. The Same to the Council of Ten.

In addition to the English news contained in the public letter, I am told by the Chancellor that, notwithstanding his promise, the King of England, since the first 100,000 ducats, has sent no farther supply to the Duke of Bourbon's army, and that the protest of the King, rejecting the truce and insisting on peace or war, proceeded from Cardinal Wolsey, who would fain keep the Emperor in such straights

* Each fit or paroxysm of ague consists of three stages, viz., the *cold* stage, the *hot* stage, and the *sweating* stage.

1524.

as to compel him to place this negotiation for peace or truce in his hands, but who deceives himself vastly, as the Emperor does not choose the affair to be managed by him.

I have heard from the Milanese secretary, who received the intelligence from Mons. de Traponis, the husband of the Chancellor's granddaughter, that the Emperor now talks of going into Italy; that the plan has the approval of all his councillors, including even those who were formerly opposed to it; and that 300,000 ducats have been put apart for the expenses of the journey.

Valladolid, 16th October 1524.

[*Italian*, 1 *page*.]

Oct. 21. **886.** The GOVERNORS of BRESCIA to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 49. The English ambassador, Richard Pace, has arrived here, and is lodged in the house of the *Podestà* [Antonio Surian], who contracted a great intimacy with him during his (Surian's) embassy in England.

Brescia, 21st October. *Registered on the 22nd.*

[*Italian*.]

Oct. 22. **887.** LETTER from BRESCIA.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 63. The English ambassador, Pace, is still here; he departs tomorrow.

Brescia, 22nd October. *Registered on the 23rd.*

[*Italian*.]

Oct. [23 ?]. **888.** ANTONIO SURIAN, *Podestà* of Brescia, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 64. News received from the English ambassador the Reverend Richard Pace, during the three days of his sojourn here with me.

The Viceroy [Charles de Lannoy], having negotiated the truce, would never communicate it to Bourbon or to Pace, who declares he was authorized by his King to conclude it, and would have done so by this time had the particulars been confided to him. The Viceroy chose to procrastinate, and then the King of France, having gained the advantage, rejected the truce. Had Bourbon and Pace known in time, it could have been stipulated, Bourbon retaining the towns captured in Provence, to which France would have consented, as seen by intercepted letters; but the Viceroy did not choose Bourbon to be master of those towns by reason of the hatred he bears him, and he therefore kept the negotiation secret.

On the 28th of June last, Pace received letters from his King and from Cardinal Wolsey, desiring him to encourage Bourbon to persevere in the undertaking by assurances that the money would be ready, and that the English troops had been already sent across to Calais to join the Flemings for the invasion of France.

With this intelligence Pace gave Bourbon confidence to persevere, his hope resting on the King of England, and especially on the Cardinal.

It was arranged first for the Emperor to disburse 100,000 ducats, the King of England then contributing a like sum, this being done

1524.

by them alternately, until the prosperous conclusion of the undertaking.

Although the Emperor did not send his 100,000 ducats in time and all at once, but by driblets, Pace nevertheless expended the 100,000 ducats belonging to his King.

The Emperor failed in the engagement, first, by not sending the money in time nor all at once, and moreover has latterly broken it throughout, not having remitted one penny of the second 100,000 ducats. So Pace in like manner refused to disburse the second 100,000 ducats payable by the King of England.

With regard to the troops, which Wolsey wrote last June he had sent to join Madame Margaret for the invasion of France, that statement was false. Wolsey sent but 100 infantry; so that at the commencement the Cardinal violated the treaty, as so few troops were insufficient for an attack on France.

On the 15th of September Pace received a letter from Wolsey purporting that the English troops were ready to cross whenever Pace gave the order. It was then, however, too late, as the promised pecuniary supply not having been sent from Italy into Provence, the Duke of Bourbon could no longer remain there. So Pace wrote back that it was superfluous, and therefore the English troops did not cross.

For this, Pace blames Wolsey greatly, as he has thus caused all these disasters, because if the King of England had sent his troops, the King of France would not have crossed the Alps.

Pace declares that so far as he knows, no agreement, either tacit or public, has been made between his King and France, though he suspects that the Cardinal may have some secret understanding with the Most Christian King through subornation, by reason of Wolsey's very base nature (*pessima natura*).

Pace founds his suspicion on the following fact, namely, that for the last two months Dom. Giovanni Gioachino [Passano], the Genoese who is accustomed to negotiate for France, has resided constantly in England. Pace assured me that so far as he knows, Giovanni Gioachino has not concluded anything whatever with the King of England.

Pace also told me that some while ago he received letters from a great personage, whose name he would not divulge, informing him that the King of France was crossing the Alps, dragged by the Pope (*tirato dal Pontefice*). Pace, however, does not credit this, and said that owing to certain things said to him by the Pope, and negotiated with him heretofore, he will never again believe anything, nor be a Christian, should the Pope be French.

Pace was going to Mantua, where he would remain until further orders from his King, and again promised to acquaint me with passing events, and with the Marquis's mind if able to ascertain it; and as a good friend he recommended himself much to Doge Gritti. Pace quitted this town at daybreak this morning.

Brescia, — October. *Registered by Sanuto, 23rd October.*

[*Italian.*]

1524.
Oct. 24. **889.** LETTER of a SPY addressed to PAULO NANI, Bailiff of Verona.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. pp. 78, 79.

The only news here is that the Archduke Ferdinand at Vienna has issued proclamations prohibiting all persons from following the tenets of Martin Luther, or believing in them, under penalty of prosecution and being beheaded. Some persons, scorning to be afraid, were discovered, and he caused two or three great personages to be beheaded; so he is shut up in a town, not daring to quit it, and the country is in confusion, as generally reported here.

Bolzano, 24th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 30th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 29. **890.** RICHARD PACE to ANTONIO SURIAN.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 96.

What you wrote on the 27th arrived at Mantua on the 28th with my secretary (*notario*). Your confidential and conscientious communications facilitate my proceedings. You are right in supposing that I know what France is plotting; her efforts are directed to the mastery of all Italy. I now understand the business better, but not in the light in which you see it. On the 26th I received letters from the Duke of Bourbon that 40,000 men are to defend Pavia; 100 heavy horse, an equal amount of light cavalry, 3,000 Spanish and Italian infantry will protect Lodi. Great stores of provisions have been collected in Cremona for support of the rest of the army, which is at Soratinum (*sic*), with all the commanders-in-chief. These are not bad measures, but full of forethought, because, if Pavia and Lodi be well defended, Milan will be of no use to the King of France, as no provisions are conveyed thither; neither can money be obtained there by reason of the absence of the merchants. The Imperialists have therefore done all that is required by the rules of strategy.

Were I a Venetian by birth, as I am by inclination, I should advise the Signory to join the Imperialists speedily, so as in this dilemma to terrify the enemy. This is the only road to victory, if the State desires the expulsion of the French from Italy. Should there be any who wish for such neighbours, they must have a stomach for food easier to swallow than to digest or evacuate. I hear that the King of France is about to attack Pavia; if defeated, his whole military reputation is lost; if victorious, his object is gained. At Pavia, therefore, he ought to be resisted to the utmost.

Mantua, 29th October.

Forwarded from Brescia to the Signory by Surian.

Registered by Sanuto, 3rd November.

[*Latin.*]

Nov. 2. **891.** MARTIN LUTHER.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. pp. 89, 90.

"Report" made to Paulo Nani, bailiff of Verona, by a trustworthy person who had been in Germany.

Was told by a person who came from the fair of Igna (*sic*) that the entire population there was exasperated against the Archduke Ferdinand about the affairs of Martin Luther, because he, the Archduke, had caused one of the chief personages there who held to the

1524.

Lutheran sect to be beheaded, and imprisoned certain others; issuing a decree, moreover, throughout the country that no one do adopt Luther's creed under pain of being sacked (*sachigiati*). Therefore the whole country was in an uproar, complaining of this, and saying that they chose to follow what creed they pleased.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 6. 892. GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 302, St. Mark's Library.

On the 23rd of October the Chancellor departed from Valladolid for Tordesillas accompanied by the ambassadors of England, Poland, and Florence.

The Englishman [Sampson] had to communicate a letter from his King, dated the 28th of September, relating to the passage of his troops across the Channel for the invasion of France.

The affairs of these ambassadors took the Chancellor to Tordesillas, but he also went to hold a cabinet council as to the course to be pursued in consequence of the retreat of the Imperial army from Marseilles into Italy.

The Chancellor remained at Tordesillas 13 days, and had but three brief interviews with the Emperor, who from listlessness caused by his malady, which is most irksome, avoids all business, especially such as is unpleasant. The Chancellor returned yesterday. Whilst he was at Tordesillas news arrived there of the march of the King of France with his army towards Italy. The whole Court is to arrive at Madrid on the 21st.

Business of every description is much impeded by the Emperor's quartan ague, which however diminishes daily.

Valladolid, 6th November 1524.

[*Italian, 4 pages.*]

Nov. 6. 893. The SAME to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 303, St. Mark's Library.

After the Chancellor's departure from Valladolid, it came to my knowledge that the chief provision suggested by him was that the Emperor should give the investiture to the Duke of Milan for the sake of encouraging the population of Lombardy against the French, and to satisfy the other Italian powers.

Before quitting Valladolid for Tordesillas the Chancellor addressed a memorandum to this effect to the Emperor and the Council, and received an answer, purporting that all his fellow ministers approved it. He therefore departed with the certain hope of carrying his point, especially because some days previously Don Juan Manuel took leave of the Emperor, resigning his post of privy councillor on the plea of advanced years, so that he was compelled to take rest and renounce business; but in my opinion he resigned because he found he had less authority than he considered his due.

When the Chancellor arrived in person at Tordesillas and discussed this measure at the council board, all the ministers were unanimous, so it was reported that the deed of investiture had been drawn and that the document would be transmitted by this present courier. I hear that the Chancellor's grandson, Mons. de Traponis, purposes conveying it to the Duke of Milan himself.

1524.

Being acquainted with these facts, and knowing that Don Juan Manuel was absent, I determined to return to Tordesillas and give the Milanese secretary to understand that, in accordance with the injunctions of the State, I had a hand in the business.

I had intended to set out tomorrow, the 7th, but yesterday, the 5th, the Chancellor unexpectedly returned. In the course of conversation with him, in order to learn how the affair stood, and to be able to tell the Milanese secretary that I had broached the topic, I said, "I have heard that the Emperor proposes to give investiture to the Duke of Milan, a measure which would encourage the population of Lombardy, and render the rest of Italy grateful."

The Chancellor answered, making rather a wry mouth, "Nothing came of it."* He said nothing more; so I infer there is difficulty in conceding this investiture.

Valladolid, 6th November 1524.

[*Italian*, 1 *page*.]

Nov. 18. **894.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 305, St. Mark's Library.

Was told today by the Chancellor that the Emperor was at a palace called the Pardo, a place convenient for the chase, distant two leagues from Madrid. No mention whatever is made of the quartan ague, a proof that it continues as usual.

Tomorrow will commence his journey to Madrid with the Chancellor.

Valladolid, 18th November 1524.

[*Italian*, 1 *page*.]

Nov. 23. **895.** ANTONIO SURIAN, *Podestà* of Brescia, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 180.

His very great friend, Dom. Richard Pace, the English ambassador, has arrived at Brescia from Mantua, and is lodged in his palace.

Brescia, 23rd November. *Registered by Sanuto on the 25th.*

[*Italian*.]

Nov. 23. **896.** The SAME to the SAME.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 182.

The English ambassador, Pace, is still lodged in the palace.

In the past night his (Surian's) wife gave birth to a son; will have him christened by the Signory's Captain-General the Duke of Urbino, and by the English ambassador Pace, and no others.

Dated 23rd November, at the 13½ hour. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian*.]

Nov. 23. **897.** REPORT concerning RICHARD PACE, the ENGLISH AMBASSADOR, communicated to the SIGNORY by ANTONIO SURIAN.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 183.

The Rev. ambassador Pace, who has lodged in my house during the last two days, departed this morning at daybreak, and rode to Logrado (*sic*), where he dined with the Duke of Bourbon, and having now returned, tells me as follows:

That the Duke of Bourbon, having returned from Soncino, says that the Viceroy told him he should not come to Brescia either today or tomorrow.

* "S. Mtia. me rispose, constringendo uno poco il volto, non è stato nulla."

1524

The reason why the Duke chose to confer with Pace was, that having understood that Pace was to return forthwith to England, he wished him to inform his King of the state of the Imperial affairs in the Milanese, thus, that within five or seven days the Imperialists would take the field with 10,000 lansquenets, 6,500 Spanish infantry returned from the expedition in Provence, 5,000 Italian infantry, 1,200 spears, and 1,500 light horse, which they have between the Ghiara d'Adda, Lodi, and Cremona.

His firm hope is that the Signory's troops will quickly take the field and join his command.

To this effect they have sent to Venice, and are daily expecting a favorable reply from the State, being confirmed in their hope because the Signory has constantly given them their word and firm promises that they will not fail.

Whether the Signory come forward or not, the Imperialists will take the field with from 20,000 to 22,000 infantry, 1,200 spears, and 1,500 light horse, and will march to Pavia to raise the siege, risking their lives for the defence of the Duke of Milan and the honour of the Emperor. They will also send some troops towards Marignano to threaten Milan and create a stir there.

The 4,000 lansquenets demanded by Bourbon heretofore, who have been with the Emperor during the last two years, are now being sent by him for the expedition against Provence, and Bourbon has ordered them to land in Languedoc, to harass those borders and do as much mischief as possible.

Bourbon likewise said that they would not fail to attack France in some other quarter, without however explaining himself, and appearing indeed to have as yet no proof of the fact.

Whether the French undertake the Neapolitan expedition or not, the Viceroy will by no means decamp or renounce his present enterprise, for if he is able to liberate the Milanese, the invaders of Naples, whether they succeed or not, will of necessity fare badly; and on the other hand, the loss of the Milanese [by the Imperialists?] would entail that of Naples.

Concerning the advices about the Pope and his alliance with France, the report is general, but the Imperialists do not believe it.

It is true the Duke of Albany has passed the Po with the troops, accompanied by Giovanni de' Medici, who has become French, but not (they believe) by the will of the Pope.

With regard to the reported articles of this agreement, such as the marriage between the King's daughter and the son of the Magnifico Lorenzino, the whole proceeds from the Datary [Matteo Giberti, Bishop of Verona], who wishes it, but it has not been concluded.

When the French crossed the Po Cardinal Salviati wrote apologetic letters to the Duke of Milan and the Imperialists, assuring them that this march did not proceed from ill will on the part of the Pope, as they would soon be convinced, and that they were therefore not to take the thing amiss; so the Emperor's commanders-in-chief believe the Pope to be still neutral.

The Imperialists immediately sent the Abbot of Nagera back to Rome to ascertain the Pope's intention in this matter, and to learn thoroughly whether he is French or not.

1524.

Pace is to go to Inspruck to the Archduke Ferdinand, and confidently hopes that he will make an ample demonstration by aiding the Imperialists with a good supply of troops. Pace says they will have no lack of money, as their friends will write to them to raise as many troops as possible, hinting but not affirming that they will be supplied with money by his English King. I do not know whether this is credible.

Pace assured me that on arriving in England, whither he is riding post, he will not cease urging his King to make a powerful demonstration by invading France, at the latest in the spring, and taking the command in person. He added bushels of bravadoes (*sachi de grande bravarie*).

He (Pace) says that the Duke of Bourbon has requested him to acquaint the King of England with all this discourse, and with this account of the Milanese affairs, beseeching his Majesty to ponder well how important it would be for him were the French to prosper in Lombardy, making themselves masters of the duchy of Milan and of the kingdom of Naples, and consequently of all Italy, as such would be the result; and how much it matters to England that France should not become so powerful; wherefore the King should not brook such injury, and provide against it betimes.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 29. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 306, St. Mark's Library.

898. GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Arrived at Madrid with the Chancellor on the 27th.

On the 28th, the day of the Emperor's quartan ague, he chose to hunt at the Pardo. In the evening the Archbishop of Capua arrived unexpectedly; so late today the Emperor returned here.

Madrid, 29th November 1524.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

Dec. 1. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 307, St. Mark's Library.

899. The SAME to the SAME.

On the evening of the 29th the Emperor sent for the Archbishop of Capua, who went to the palace accompanied by the Florentine ambassador [Giovanni Corsi].

In reply to the Emperor's inquiries, Schomberg said he was sent by the Pope, and that he came by desire likewise of the King of France.

"What!" said the Emperor, "now that the King of France has got Milan, he wants peace?"

The Archbishop replied, "Sire! he is more desirous of it now than ever."

From Schomberg himself I heard that, amongst other reasons assigned by him in favour of peace, he represented that both in Italy and Germany there are great embarrassments, and that they had perhaps been contrived by the Emperor's brother, the Archduke Ferdinand.*

Schomberg also proposed to the Emperor a congress at Avignon, to which France might send some such person as Robertet.

* "Et forsi per un suo fratello carnale erano sta manegiati."

1524.

With regard to England, Schomberg told me there would be difficulty on account of Wolsey, who chose to do everything himself. He then mentioned Pace, but added, "I don't approve of him, he is too vehement."* After this, he mentioned the name of Thomas More, with whom I have been acquainted both in Flanders and in England, and who is in fact learned and amiable.†

On behalf of the Emperor, he said he knew not whom to propose.

I remarked that the stipulation of a truce appeared to me as difficult as that of peace, when Schomberg rejoined, "But these delegates might also negotiate the peace."

On the 30th of November, St. Andrew's Day, I presented myself to the Emperor, and found him looking well, and well disposed; offered congratulations accordingly, and was received graciously. The Emperor appointed me an audience for the 2nd of December, the morrow of his expected ague fit.

Madrid, 1st December 1524.

[*Italian*, 4 *pages*.]

Dec. 2.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 308, St. Mark's Library.

900. Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

On the 6th ultimo acquainted them with all I had been able to elicit concerning the investiture of the duchy of Milan.

After the departure of the post, I was informed by the Milanese secretary that it conveyed the investiture to the Duke on certain conditions, but the Emperor's minister did not choose the matter to be known until after his acceptance of them. The Imperialists demand 800,000 ducats payable by instalments, and they also want the county of Asti for the Duke of Bourbon.

After the arrival of the Court at Madrid the Milanese secretary requested me to speak to the Emperor on the subject, the Chancellor having urged him to do so; and after consideration I deemed it fitting to satisfy him. The Emperor replied in general terms, to avoid the point, but the expression of his countenance and his gestures were gracious, neither adverse nor repulsive, but doubtful and irresolute.

Knowing that this would give great pleasure to the Chancellor, I communicated it to him, and twice he made me repeat the Emperor's rejoinder.

As the Comendador Mayor [of Castile, Don Juan de Padilla,] seemed dissatisfied with the Pope, saying "He could do much if he chose," I endeavoured to justify the Papal policy.

With regard to the loss of Milan, the Imperialists complain of the Duke, and say that had he made due provision and gone thither, the city would have held out.

The Florentine ambassador [Giovanni Corsi] was informed by Schomberg that the object of Wolsey's negotiations with the French was to compel the Emperor to accept terms of peace with King Francis.

Madrid, 2nd December 1524.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages*.]

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* "Poy disse, '*il Paceo*,' ma subgiunse, '*è tropo vehemente, non mi piace.*'"

† "Et è in vero docto et gentile."

1524.
Dec. 2. **901.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 309, St. Mark's Library.

Account of his audience of the Emperor on that morning. The Emperor listened to him graciously and attentively, and then said that his suggestions should have his consideration.

Madrid, 2nd December 1524.

[*Italian*, 2½ *pages.*]

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Dec. 4. **902.** The SAME to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 310, St. Mark's Library.

Yesterday the Archbishop of Capua had his first long conference with the Emperor.

A very great friend of mine [Giovanni Corsi ?], to whom Schomberg unbosoms himself more freely than with any one at the Imperial Court, told me in the strictest confidence that Schomberg had counselled the Emperor first of all to take for wife the sister of the King of Portugal on two accounts; the one, that he might speedily have offspring to inherit so many realms; the other, because he would thus obtain a considerable sum of money as dower.

Schomberg also told the Emperor that the marriage of the daughter of the King of England would never take place either with his Majesty nor yet with France, as although the King of England might desire it, his subjects choose to have a King of their own, and not an alien, and that in time of war the English make use of their Princess as of an owl, with which to lure birds. The Emperor, not understanding the simile, inquired what he meant by "the owl," and when Schomberg explained it he laughed heartily, and seemed not to disapprove the hint.*

Schomberg next suggested another marriage to the Emperor, for the adjustment of affairs in Germany, and said it would be well to marry Eleanor, Queen Dowager of Portugal, the promised wife of Bourbon, to the Count Palatine, though I do not believe him to mean the Elector, but the Count Frederick, who was in Spain of yore, and is well known to the late Venetian ambassador there, Francesco Cornaro.† Thirdly, he proposed marrying the daughter of the Queen Dowager of Portugal by her consort the late King, to one of the sons of the King of France.

In the course of the conference Schomberg said to the Emperor, "Your Majesty will consult with your Council, and form such resolve as shall seem fit to you."

To this the Emperor replied, "Don't suppose that I now communicate everything to the Council; the truth is, that whilst Mons. de Chièvres lived he then ruled me, and would to God that he were now alive, as I know that he was prudent."‡

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* In Italy, and at Dunstable in Bedfordshire, to this day, owls are used for the purpose of luring larks and other small birds, but apparently the sport was unknown in Spain or Flanders, and Schomberg had to describe it to Charles V.

† Count Frederick was the younger brother of the reigning Count Palatine, whom he succeeded. He it was who in 1519 went to Spain as chief of the deputation appointed by the Princes of the Empire to congratulate Charles V. on his election. The reigning Count Palatine, Louis IV., had a son, who seems to have died in childhood.

‡ "Al che Cesare li respose. '*Non pensate che Io comunichi hora ogni cosa al Conseglio; vero è che quando Mons. di Chièvres viveva, che all'hora me governava, et Dio volesse che hora fusse vivo, perchè cognoscho l'era prudente.*"

1524.

Schomberg also told my friend that he did not believe that any of his proposals had been communicated by the Emperor either to the Chancellor or to the Council, and that the Governor of Bresse, who visited him, Schomberg, was sent, he supposes, by Gattinara to elicit something, of which the Archbishop said he became aware immediately.

Schomberg had a second audience of the Emperor, which lasted two hours, on that same evening of the 3rd.

The Florentine ambassador told me that Schomberg would go away dissatisfied, perceiving the Imperialists to be in favour of war rather than of peace; adding, "It is impossible to make peace and save the Duke of Milan, and this Chancellor chooses at any rate to save him. The Archbishop says that he has ruined the Emperor, and will do so utterly."

The Florentine ambassador also said that the Archbishop wants the Imperialists to send Mons. de la Chau to the proposed conference, he in the first place having an interview with Madame, the mother of the King of France, and then proceeding to Rome or wherever the delegates might be convoked, as La Chau was agreeable personally to Madame, and also to the Archbishop of Bari. The ministers, however, seem not to choose to send any fresh envoy soever; and the Chancellor wrote a reply to Schomberg's proposal, purporting that the Emperor could not treat either peace or truce without the consent of the King of England and the Duke of Bourbon. So Schomberg remains ill satisfied, though as yet he has not received a positive answer.

According to report La Chau is a French partisan and venal, so it is undesirable this mission should be confided to him.

Madrid, 4th December 1524.

[*Italian*, 3½ *pages.*]

Dec. 6.

903. Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 311, St. Mark's Library.

This morning the Florentine ambassador said to me, "The Pope in the end must of necessity remain at enmity with the Imperialists, for they will either conquer in Italy, or be conquered. If victorious, they will hold him in no account, considering that they gained the day without his assistance."

He then added that Schomberg would go through France to England. I remarked that as no fresh agreement had been stipulated at Madrid, the journey to England appeared to me superfluous. The ambassador replied, "You say true, but you know the English well, and are aware how strange they would think it if the Archbishop came hither without going to them."

Madrid, 6th December 1524.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages.*]

Dec. 6.

904. The Same to the Signory.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 312, St. Mark's Library.

The Archbishop of Capua will take leave of the Emperor this evening, depart tomorrow morning, and go through France to England, unless the French prevent him.

Madrid, 6th December 1524.

[*Italian*, 1 *page.*]

1524.
Dec. 18. **905.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 313, St. Mark's Library.

The Archbishop of Capua departed early on the morning of the 7th for France, and after conferring there with Madame [Louise] will proceed to England.

Letters were subsequently received at Madrid, dated London the 10th November, informing the ministers that the King had sent the mandate for the truce to Rome, and that in England they were acquainted with the capture of Milan by the French. The Imperialists resent this adhesion to the truce, seeing that before that event the King of England was so adverse to it.

The quartan ague still molests the Emperor.

Madrid, 18th December 1524.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages.*]

Dec. 19. **906.** ANTONIO SURIAN, *Podestà* of Brescia, to ————.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 256.

Gives an account of the christening on the 18th of his son, who received the names of Angelo Joseph Nicholas. Mentions who the sponsors were; among them the English ambassador, Richard Pace, who stood by proxy.*

Brescia, 19th December. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 21*st.*

[*Italian.*]

A.D. 1525.

1525.
Jan. **907.** CARLO CONTARINI, Venetian Ambassador at the Court of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, to the STATE.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 364.

In the duchy of Wurtemberg, belonging to the Archduke, some 8,000 had risen and raised flags, styling themselves "Defensores Scripturæ Evangelicæ;" they are Lutheran. So the Archduke has been obliged to send for the defence of his own territory the 4,000 foot and 600 horse destined by him for Italy, and he is daily intent on raising money.

Inspruck, ——. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th January.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 2. **908.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 314, St. Mark's Library.

The Emperor is not yet free from his quartan ague, though it has so much diminished, that the paroxysms do not last more than two hours and a half, and he goes frequently to the Pardo into a forest to hunt.

The Queen of Portugal, the bride [Katharine of Austria], is preparing to join her husband, though still at Tordesillas with her mother [Queen Juana]. She will be accompanied by the Duke of Bejar and the Bishop of Siguenza.

Madrid, 2nd January 1525.

[*Italian*, 1½ *page.*]

* "Il commesso dil Orator Pazeo Anglico." In "State Papers," Vol. i. p. 156, it is stated that Pace was at Trent on the 26th of January. He seems to have quitted Brescia at the close of November.

1525.

Jan. 7. Misti Consiglio X., v. xlvii. p. 119, tergo.

909. The Council of Ten and Junta to the Venetian Proveditors General.

This morning received letters from their ambassador at Rome, dated the 4th. The Pope had concluded and signed peace with the most Christian King; he was to notify it on that day in consistory, and had already made the announcement to the Duke of Sessa (whom it perplexed and dissatisfied greatly), and to the English ambassador [John Clerk]. His Holiness would write briefs to the Christian Princes and to the Signory, exhorting them to suspend hostilities, and make peace.

Ayes, 20. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 9. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 315, St. Mark's Library.

910. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

On the 2nd instant the Queen of Portugal set out from Tordesillas to join her consort.

The Queen [Juana], her mother, although recourse was had to many crafty devices for the sake of tranquillizing her, witnessed the departure from a corridor (*uno corrador*), where she remained one whole day and a night; after which, of her own accord, she entered her chamber and took to her bed, remaining thus for two days; and no wonder, for this daughter was her solace. At present it seems that she is somewhat pacified.

Madrid, 9th January 1525.

P.S., dated the 10th.—Three caravels have arrived at Seville from the Indies. They bring 20,000 gold pieces for the Emperor, and 200 "*marche*" of pearls. It is said that many other caravels are expected with a quantity of gold.

[*Italian*, 1½ *page.*]

Jan. 9. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 316, St. Mark's Library.

911. The Same to the Council of Ten.

Has been informed by the Florentine ambassador that the Chancellor told him he believed that at any rate the Emperor would conclude his marriage with the Princess Isabella of Portugal, as the Imperialists have heard for certain through several channels that the Princess of England is to marry the King of Scotland.

Madrid, 9th January 1525.

[*Italian*, ½ *page.*]

Jan. 10. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 110, tergo.

912. League between Clement VII. and Francis I.

Motion made in the Senate, for a reply to be given to the Imperial and Milanese ambassadors.

Heard their recent request made on behalf of the Viceroy, for the junction of the Venetian forces with those of the Emperor. Have lately received letters from the Signory's ambassador at Rome, dated the 5th instant, announcing the peace concluded by the Pope with the most Christian King, reserving a most honorable place for his Imperial Majesty, the most Serene King of England, the most Serene Ferdinand, the Signory, and for the other Christian powers. Will read to their Lordships his Holiness's brief, whereby

1525.

not only does he exhort the Signory to be at peace, but urges them to exhort their other confederates to do the like.

Ayes, 156. Noes, 8. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 70 lines.*]

Jan. 15.

Sanuto Diaries, vol. xxxvii. p. 232.

913. News from Crema.

On the evening of the 12th there arrived the merchant Ambrosio Tercino. On 31st December he quitted Lyons, where it was said that a marriage had been made between the daughter of the King of England and the son of the King of France, on which account Mons. d'Alençon was going to England.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 17.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 317, St. Mark's Library.

914. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

The Emperor chose to hunt so indefatigably, curing himself thus in his own fashion, that the quartan ague has become double; a casualty ill suited to current events.

Madrid, 17th January 1525.

[*Italian, 1 page.*]

Jan. 23.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 318, St. Mark's Library.

915. The Same to the Same.

The Emperor's ordinary quartan ague has subsided, that of the extra day remaining; but as he now takes more care of himself, the physicians hope he will recover in the spring.

Madrid, 23rd January 1525.

[*Italian, ½ page.*]

Jan. 26.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 321, St. Mark's Library.

916. The Same to the Council of Ten.

I have read a letter written from Rome by the Datary Giberti to the Archbishop of Capua, and shown to me by the Florentine ambassador [Corsi]. Amongst the reasons assigned by him for the peace made by the Pope with France is the following:—

In England Cardinal Wolsey despatched Mons. de Beaurain with a single word, namely, that his King would not give any assistance for the affairs of Italy, nor did he care even should the Emperor lose Lombardy. Giberti also wrote that the 50,000 ducats deposited by the King of England at Viterbo had all been remitted back by bills of exchange.

Still more to justify his policy, Giberti asserts that had the Pope chosen to act from interested motives, and not for the sake of laying the foundation of a general peace, he should rather have declared for the Emperor, as the Viceroy [Lannoy] made him very great offers, viz., to place the investiture of Milan in his hands, and on the conclusion of the war against the French to give him Ferrara; and as wife for Ippolito de' Medici, son of the late Juliano, he promised the Pope the Emperor's [natural] daughter, born at Valladolid 18 months ago, creating him Duke of Ferrara; whilst to the son of the late

1525.

Lorenzino he promised the duchy of Bari. As security he pledged himself to place Gaeta and Taranto in the hands of the Pope.*

Madrid, 26th January 1525.

[*Italian*, 1 *page*.]

Jan. 28. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 322, St. Mark's Library.

917. GASPARO CONTARINI to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

I was told yesterday by the Florentine ambassador, that having justified the Pope's proceedings to the Emperor, in conformity with the instructions received by him from Rome in date of the 6th instant, the Emperor replied to him:—

"Ambassador! I can but take in good part what the Pope does, but at the same time, in humble language, I cannot but express the feelings of my heart.

"The Pope is well aware how, being a youth, and scarcely knowing what I was about, I entered on this war for him alone. I do not say for Pope Leo, but for him, for he ruled Pope Leo; nor were the mutual injuries between the King of France and myself of such a nature as to preclude adjustment. But at his instigation [*i.e.*, of Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, prime minister of Leo X.,] I waged the war, and he [the present Pope] has had very good proof how far one and the other of us may be trusted.

"By this war I have lost vast treasure, much soldiery, and my friends; and, what distresses me more, great part of my honour, greatly to the peril of my soul; though never could I have believed that the Pope would act thus, and detach himself from me.

"Notwithstanding this, however, I do not despair;† I do not purpose yielding to my enemy; nay, should the necessity arise, I would peril all my realms, and I trust in God that he will assist me, as he has done hitherto; nor ought I to distrust Fortune, who has hitherto favoured me. I also hope that, doing as I shall do, the Pope will again espouse my cause."‡

The Florentine ambassador also told me that there was a report at the Court of disputing the Pope's election, on the score of illegitimate birth.

Madrid, 28th January 1525.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages*.]

Feb. 2. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 395.

918. ANTONIO SURIAN, *Podestà* of Brescia, to ———.

Today I conferred with the agent of the King of England, and captain of 300 horse, Gregorio da Cassal, who performed the journey [from England] in nine days.§ He brought a commission for Pace

* To the facts contained in this last paragraph Guicciardini makes no allusion, although evidently well acquainted with the correspondence of Giovanni Corsi, through whom they reached the knowledge of Gasparo Contarini.

† The Emperor's fortitude was not to be shaken either by the quartan ague, which had been shattering his frame ever since the 22nd of August, nor yet by political reverses of every description; it was rewarded by the victory of Pavia. The Emperor's biographers have not alluded to the state of his health at this critical period.

‡ The Emperor's speech to Giovanni Corsi, the Florentine ambassador, is quoted by Guicciardini (vol. iii. p. 454), but there are some additional touches in Contarini's account of it which appear to me valuable and worthy of publication.

§ By a passage in a letter from Wolsey to Henry VIII., date Westminster, 12 February, this account of Surian's is confirmed (*see* State Papers, vol. i. p. 157).

1525.

to go and reside at Venice, and in short exert himself that the Signory might fulfil the promises made to the League, viz., to send troops, &c. He is also the bearer of an order for the expenditure in favour of the undertaking, of 50,000 ducats, which the King of England has in Italy in the hands of the Bishop of Bath, his ambassador at Rome; and as Pace had pledged himself to subsidize lansquenets, &c., and to disburse on that account a certain amount of money, Cassal says he has brought bills of exchange to redeem this pledge; so that in short, besides all other liability and cost, the King of England is now expending 50,000 ducats. This, however, I do not believe, and consider all these statements to be frauds devised for the sake of compelling the Signory to side with the Imperialists. I have also heard from Cassal that the Bailli of Rouen has arrived in England as ambassador from the King of France. The Genoese, Dom. Giovanni Gioachino, has also for many days been residing, although secretly, in England on behalf of the King of France.

Cassalys moreover said there were now ambassadors in England from the King of Scotland to arrange the peace, one of whom was gone back to Scotland to receive orders for including the King of France in this peace. About this there was some difficulty, and possibly the new ambassador from France was come to arrange matters.

Brescia, 2nd February, at the fifth hour of the night. *Registered by Sanuto on the 4th.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 3. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 400.

919. Marc' Antonio Venier, Ambassador with the Duke of Milan, to ——.

Sir Gregory Cassalys arrived in the past night. He quitted England on the 18th of January, and brings letters from Cardinal Wolsey to the Duke of Milan, such as the Duke wished, for the English ambassador Pace is going post to the Signory. Report at Cremona that the Duke of Albany was still in the territory of Sienna.

Cremona, 3rd February. *Registered by Sanuto on the 5th.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 6. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 323, St. Mark's Library.

920. Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

Was told yesterday by the Florentine ambassador that the Emperor, when discussing current events with some of his gentlemen, expressed himself as follows:—

"I am expecting bad news both from Milan and from Naples; but I care not the least in the world (*ma non ne facio un conto al mondo*). I shall go into Italy, and thus have a fairer opportunity for obtaining my own, and taking my revenge on those who may have wronged me, most especially on that poltroon the Pope. Some day or other, perhaps, Martin Luther will become a man of worth."

I deem this language worthy of much consideration, above all as coming from the lips of the Emperor, who is very reserved in speech;

1525.

but in my opinion the whole proceeds from the talk and fancy of the Chancellor, who often discourses unreasonably.

Madrid, 6th February 1525.

[*Italian*, ½ *page.*]

Feb. 6. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 406.

921. Francesco da Cà da Pesaro, *Podestà*, and Nicolò Venier, Captain of Padua, to the Signory.

The Reverend Pace arrived here at the house of his King's nephew [Reginald Pole]. He is on his way to Venice as English ambassador to the Signory. He departed this morning.

Padua, 6th February (evening). *Registered by Sanuto on the 7th. Note by Sanuto.*—Orders were given to send 20 noblemen to meet him at Fusina, and to prepare his lodging at S. Georgio Maggiore.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 7. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 324, St. Mark's Library.

922. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

Mons. de Beaurain arrived at Madrid from England on the 1st, with letters dated the 3rd of December, on which day he quitted the English Court. He brings word to the Emperor that the King of England says he has no obligation whatever to aid the war in Italy, nor will he interfere in that undertaking. With regard to waging war on France, he is always ready to invade that country provided a brisk attack be made from Spain, but he will not stir until he first see them in reality make war from the Spanish frontier.

Mons. de Beaurain represented to the King of England that the Emperor was willing that any conquests made in Italy in any direction—even of places belonging to himself, and although moreover obtained by his own troops,—should appertain to the King of England provided he make war on France and lend the Emperor 200,000 ducats, the Duke of Bourbon offering to contribute 50,000 of his own; which proposal the King of England rejected.

Three periods have passed without any return of the Emperor's quartan ague; so it is hoped that by observing a good regimen, and as the spring is now at hand, he may be thoroughly cured.

Madrid, 7th February 1525.

[*Italian*, 4 *pages.*]

Feb. 7. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 409.

923. Richard Pace in Venice.

Today the Rev. Richard Pace, English ambassador, who was in this town heretofore, and comes now from the Archduke, arrived at Venice by way of Padua. Some noblemen were sent as far as Fusina to meet him. His lodging was prepared at S. Georgio Maggiore, in the Signory's house, and his expenses were defrayed on the first evening.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 8. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 412.

924. Richard Pace, Ambassador in Venice.

Today the English ambassador, the Rev. Richard Pace, came into the College. He came from Trent by way of Padua to visit the nephew of his King, who is studying there. Pace has had fresh

1525.

credentials from his King again to reside as ambassador with the Signory, he having been here in that capacity when the league with the Emperor was concluded. He was dressed in a long gown of black satin lined with sables, and accompanied by Andrea Badoer, knight, Gabriel Moro knight, and some doctors and other noblemen in scarlet.

When he entered the College the Doge met him at the foot of the platform, caressing him. When seated he presented the letter of his King and uttered a few unimportant phrases.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 9. **925.** Pace's Negotiations.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 415. Today the English ambassador Pace came into the College, repeating what he said yesterday, and assuring the Signory that his King bore the Emperor love and good will, would aid the undertaking and the Duke of Milan against the French, and had desired that the 50,000 ducats at Florence should be sent into the Imperial camp; so the Signory likewise ought not to fail, &c. The Doge gave him words for words.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 10. **926.** Marco Foscari to the Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. pp. 433, 434. The Duke of Albany is at Monte Rosolo, 20 miles from Rome, and is coming to kiss the Pope's feet.

The Pope told me that perceiving the Imperialists to be prosperous, and in possession of 200,000 ducats; it being also said that the King of England would invade France, so that the King of France must renounce the Italian expedition; he wished to make a triple league between himself, the Signory, and the Florentines, so as at any rate to have the advantage (*per potersi prevaler.*)

The Lord Albert of Carpi told me it would be well for the Signory to send money to Rome for the despatch of the French troops on their march to the kingdom of Naples; that is to say, that the State should accommodate the King of France with 20,000 crowns.

Rome, 10th February. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 13*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 10. **927.** Francesco di Gonzaga to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 436. The English ambassador has received an order from England to pay 50,000 ducats to the Imperialists on demand, and it seems there are strong letters concerning the ill will of the King of England to France.

Rome, 10th February. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 13*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 10. **928.** Vincenzo Guidoto, Venetian Secretary in Hungary, to the State.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. pp. 511, 512. The Bohemians agree to obey the Roman Church. They have mustered from 60,000 to 70,000 men for the recovery of certain castles seized by the Duke of Saxony and others, to which effect they are

1525.

instigated by the Papists (*Pontificii*), not so much for that purpose, as to have an opportunity for making them march against the Lutherans.

Buda, 10th February. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th February.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 11. 929. Pace's Negotiations.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 425. Today the English ambassador Pace came into the College. He urged the junction of the armies, and requested the Signory not to infringe the articles stipulated through his mediation with the Emperor, assuring the State that such was the wish of his King, with other words on this subject. The Doge answered in general terms, and said it was not time to make any stir, until it should be seen what course the armies would take, as they were so near to each other.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 11. 930. Report of Antonio Romanello, who has been in the Spanish Camp.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. pp. 426–428. On Friday the 50,000 ducats sent by the King of England arrived, and they gave half a rate of pay to the lansquenets.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 14. 931. Pace's Negotiations.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 436. Today the College gave audience to the four ambassadors, namely, Don Alfonso Sanchez (Caracciolo being indisposed), Pace the English ambassador, and the two from Milan [Taberna and Bilio]. The Imperialists made a long speech, urging the junction of the troops, that is to say, to march them at least to the banks of the Adda, as the allies would certainly be victorious, &c. Pace followed in the like sense, saying his King is the maintainer of this league, which therefore ought to be observed, and persuading the Signory to effect this junction. The ambassadors also presented a writing, requesting it might be read in the Senate. The Doge replied.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 15. 932. Pace's Negotiations.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 442. This morning the English ambassador came into the College, and exhibited letters from his King written to the English ambassador at Rome (who forwarded them to Pace), desiring him to assure the Pope that the King bore the Emperor good will, the peace and league between them being such as they always were, and that he will not swerve from this friendship, and means to be against France.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 15. 933. Richard Pace.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 444. Motion made in the Senate by the counsellors, chiefs of the 40, and the sages, to pay the duty on ten kilderkins (*anfore*) of wine for the English ambassador.

Ayes, 146. Noes, 25. Neutrals, 4.

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Feb. 15. 934. Import Permit for Pace.

Senato Terra, v. xxxiii. p. 160. As it is fitting to do by the Rev. Richard Pace, ambassador of the King of England, who has returned to this city, as is customary with regard to other ambassadors,—Put to the ballot that he be allowed to bring into Venice for the use of his household 10 kilderkins of wine duty free, the duty to be placed to the account of the Signory.

Ayes, 146. Noes, 25. Neutrals, 4.

[*Italian, 7 lines.*]

Feb. 16. 935. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador at Rome.*

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 117. On the 9th instant acquainted him with the arrival at Venice of the Reverend Richard Pace, and of his statement in the name of the King of England and of Cardinal Wolsey, together with the Signory's reply.

Although aware the Pope is intent on putting an end to the war, yet no means should be left untried to bring about peace. Desire him (the ambassador) to remind the Pope of the state of affairs in Lombardy. The Imperialists are more determined than ever on persevering in the war, especially being encouraged by the King of England through the mission of Sir Gregory Casal; and it should be remembered that although the most Christian King is stronger than the Imperialists, and has heart to persevere, yet is it no longer the depth of winter, which prevented him from being attacked by England, and in the spring such accidents might befall France through the Emperor, the King of England, and Flanders, as to compel his most Christian Majesty to renounce the attack on the duchy of Milan, and attend to what matters more to him; in which case his Holiness will comprehend the perilous condition in which he and we should find ourselves. Request him to take such steps betimes as are necessary for putting an end to the war, and above all for the safety of the mutual territories.

Have received the packet of letters sent by him on the 10th for delivery to Sir Gregory Casal. As he (the ambassador) mentions that the Pope, believing Casal to be coming in the name of the King of England to deliver a protest to the Signory, has written to his Majesty, persuading him not to molest the State, return thanks therefor to his Holiness. Having understood from the Rev. Richard Pace that on the 6th Sir Gregory Casal quitted the Imperial camp on his way to the Pope, without coming to Venice, retain the packet until assured of his arrival at Rome, when they will immediately return it.

Yesterday morning the ambassadors from the Emperor, from England, and from Milan had audience of us. The Imperialist most strongly urged the junction of our forces, as did the Rev. Richard Pace, declaring that on us depended the immediate release of the

*. This letter of warning is remarkable, having been written nine days before the capture of Francis I. at Pavia.

1525.

Milanese. In reply recapitulated the causes which compel the State to delay.

[*Italian*, 82 *lines.*]

Feb. 16. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 508.

936. Carlo Contarini, Venetian Ambassador with Archduke Ferdinand, to the State.

His Highness is still molested in the duchy of Wurtemberg, and has sent thither one of the Dukes of Bavaria. The affairs of the Lutherans prosper more than ever, and since the agreement between the Pope and the most Christian King, the Archduke is held in small account.

Inspruck, 16th February. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 17. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, File no. 5.

937. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

Perceive by his letter of the 5th what the Pope said to him about sending to make a levy of Switzers, wishing the Signory to defray one-third of the cost, requesting a reply, &c. To tell his Holiness that for defence of the mutual territories they are willing to pay one-third of the stipend required for 10,000 Switzers, the other two-thirds to be paid by the Pope and the Florentines. But as this Swiss reinforcement may arrive later than the need requires, considering that the Imperialists are more than ever determined to continue the war, being encouraged by the King of England, and as contrary to the expectation of the State the most Christian King may be compelled to renounce the present undertaking by reason of an attack on France, the Pope may imagine his own perilous situation and that of the Signory. Approve, therefore, highly of the proposal made to his Holiness by the Cardinals in consistory about raising troops, most especially perceiving that the envoys and offers of peace could effect nothing. Are of opinion that it would be very desirable for the Pope to increase his forces speedily, and to make the Florentines do the like. The allied armies of the Pope, the Signory, and the Florentines, if mustered immediately in a suitable position, would cause his Holiness's authority to be more speedily acknowledged and feared.

In his letter of the 10th he enclosed a packet for Sir Gregory Casal. Is to return becoming thanks to his Holiness for the paternal office which he performs constantly for them on every occasion, and to let him know that they have adroitly elicited from the Rev. Richard Pace that Sir Gregory Casal quitted the Imperial camp on the 6th on his way to his Holiness, and is no longer coming to Venice; so they detain the packet until certified of his arrival at Rome, when they will immediately forward it to him.

The ambassadors from the Emperor, England, and Milan had audience lately of the Signory; and first of all the Imperialist urged them very strongly to effect the junction of their forces, the English ambassador declaring in like manner that on them depended

1525.

the immediate delivery of the Milanese. In reply repeated the causes frequently adduced by them for delay.

Ayes, 131. Noes, 35. Neutrals, 17.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 20. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 508.

938. Carlo Contarini to the State.

Very great disturbance in Germany. The Duke of Saxony is in the field with many of the free towns, and intends to attack the Dukes of Bavaria and the Cardinal of Salzburg, both of whom have already commenced raising troops. All this proceeds from Martin Luther, because it seems that the Cardinal said the Duke of Saxony was a heretic, as also did the Dukes of Bavaria; so that some stir will be witnessed.

Inspruck, 20th February. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th February.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 24. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 328, St. Mark's Library.

939. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

On the preceding day had an interview with the English ambassador [Sampson]. Heard from him that his letters from England were dated the 3rd instant.

He said that the Chancellor of the Duke of Alençon had arrived at Calais on a mission from the King of France to the King of England, at whose court there were three Scottish ambassadors.

In the course of conversation gathered from Sampson that so long ago as when the King of France came into Italy [October 1524], he, by means of Gioachino [Passano], gave hope sof good terms and conditions to the King of England, but after making peace with the Pope [4th January 1525] he changed his tone. Sampson said that therefore should France, after obtaining the Milanese, condescend to a fair arrangement, he trusted there would be peace; but if the King soar aloft on the strength of the friendship contracted with the Italian powers, Sampson then anticipated that there would assuredly be a greater war than ever, and that the King of England would wage it, not slackly as hitherto, but in earnest, as due.

The Chancellor told him they had good words from England, and that Wolsey exhorts them to fight a battle, promising, if they win, to give them money for the invasion of France, and that if they lose the sum shall be disbursed for the recruitment of the army.

The Florentine ambassador showed him letters from the Papal Nuncio in England, telling him that the King is sending Pace to Rome and to Venice, to urge the junction of the Signory's army with that of the Emperor.

Madrid, 24th February 1525.

[*Italian, 4 pages.*]

Feb. 25. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxii. p. 495.

940. Battle of Pavia.

This morning, Saturday, the College having adjourned, and the Doge dining, a post arrived with letters from the Proveditor General, Piero da Cà da Pesaro, dated yesterday at the —hour. On their perusal by the Doge it was known that yesterday the 24th

1525.

the day of St. Matthew the Apostle, the armies gave battle, and the French were routed; they were still fighting. This intelligence was contained in a letter from the Imperial camp, written by Paulo da Bologna, on the 24th, at the — hour. Subsequently another letter arrived from the Proveditor General, dated the 24th hour. Paulo da Bologna was there at Brescia, having quitted the camp on that morning. He says the French army is routed, the King a prisoner and wounded; some say he is dead. The Admiral [Bonnivet] also has been killed.

The Doge sent immediately to notify this news to the Imperial, English, and Milanese ambassadors, who rejoiced and thanked his Serenity.

Note by Sanuto, that all five of the ambassadors, with very great joy and gladness, met together with a numerous company of their attendants, and of the Milanese emigrants, and went to the "Madonna de' Miracoli," to have a very grand "Te Deum" sung, with vocal and instrumental music, the vesper service being also performed in great state.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 25. **941.** Reginald Pole.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. p. 499. This evening at Cà Dandolo, rented by the Paduans in Calle delle "Rasse," on the upper floor, the rehearsal took place of a comedy, composed by the Neapolitan Terene* (who dwells at Sta. Marina) for the company of the "*Valorosi*." The president (*signor*) of the entertainment was Agostin Foscari. The performance is announced for Carnival Monday, the 27th. Many old men of note were invited [to the rehearsal], and the Papal Legate was there in disguise; the ambassador from Mantua, a cousin (*sic*) of the King of England, who is staying at Padua [Reginald Pole], and some aged noblemen, but not many, among whom was I, Marin Sanuto. It was a very beautiful comedy, with interludes in verse and music, so that everybody praised it. The rehearsal ended at the seventh hour of the night. Among other things the actors were magnificently clad in brocade and silk, and the scene was admirably arranged, as likewise the hall; and in lieu of reservoirs (*ruose*)† there were 42 silver basins and ewers.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 26. **942.** Battle of Pavia.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxvii. pp. 501, 502. Today the five ambassadors had audience of the College, videlicet, the Imperialists, the Prothonotary Caracciolo and Sanchez, each

* Of this dramatist, Terene, I do not find any mention in Roscoe's list of Neapolitan academicians.

† In the Venetian dialect "*roza*" signifies a reservoir for irrigation, &c. It may be inferred that after the rehearsal there was a supper, before partaking of which the guests were served with water for their hands. In modern times these "*roze*" were called "*lavelli*." A very beautiful reservoir of this description is yet visible in the Palazzo Sanuto *alias* Vanaxel, at the "*Ponte dell' Erbe*;" the workmanship of this "*lavello*" is of the end of the 15th century or beginning of the 16th. There is also a good specimen of a "*lavello*," thus designated in the Government Departmental Catalogue, in the South Kensington Museum; date about 1500.

1525.

with a doublet of cloth of gold beneath, and a chain round his neck, the English ambassador Pace, and the two ambassadors from the Duke of Milan, Taberna and the Cavalier Bilio. They were joyful and in good spirits, and came with a very numerous retinue of Milanese, resident in Venice, of Genoese of their Adorno faction, and of Spaniards; they numbered about 100. Sanchez said, "You are timid! but we have nevertheless conquered." At length on being seated, Caracciolo spoke sagely and suitably, rejoicing at the victory and at the capture of the King of France, which would give peace and quiet to Italy. He said that in like manner as the Emperor, now 24 years old, was born on St. Matthew's Day, that day being one of great ceremony in Spain and throughout his realms, so on that same day had the Almighty given him so great a victory. Caracciolo added that they could have wished that the Signory's forces had been united with the Imperialists, making other sage remarks. The Doge replied that, immediately on hearing the news, the Signory gave notice of it to each of them, and now congratulated them; and with regard to the Venetian forces not having joined, there was good reason for this, as being so near the French, the Imperialists were liable to defeat, in which case those who remained, with the Republic's army, might have served as a reinforcement for the defence of the common territories, and also to guarantee the Signory, who has but this State, and if not guarded, the French might easily have turned their thoughts towards it. The Doge then thanked God for so good a result, which the Signory felt certain would give peace to Italy; and gave assurance of the observance borne by the Republic to the Emperor, the King of England, and the Duke of Milan. His speech was commended by the College.

On their departure the ambassadors asked for some gunpowder with which to make discharges of artillery, and for pitch to make torches with, as during three evenings they mean to have great rejoicings at their dwellings, videlicet, the Imperialists at Cà Zorzi at S. Severo, the English ambassador at S. Georgio Maggiore, and the Milanese at Sta. Giustina in Cà Pasqualigo. A ballot was made accordingly in the College to accommodate them with what they required for this purpose from the Arsenal; so this evening they made rejoicings, firing cannon, illuminating, &c.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 26.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 331, St. Mark's Library.

943. Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

Repeats the account of his conversation with Richard Sampson. The ministers of Charles V. now promise themselves more from the King of England than they did during the last few months.

The Emperor is completely freed from his quartan ague.

At Madrid all supplies, whether of men or money, are utterly dormant, and the whole hope of the ministry is that a battle may be fought in Italy.

Madrid, 26th February 1525.

[*Italian, 2½ pages.*]

1525.

Feb. 26. **944.** CARLO CONTARINI to the STATE.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 28, 29.

The stir in Germany between the Duke of Saxony and the Cardinal of Salzburg and the Duke of Bavaria is greater than ever. The cause proceeds from the affairs of Martin Luther, because when the Diet was held last year at Nuremberg, the Duke of Bavaria and the Cardinal of Salzburg being invited thither, the Cardinal would not go, saying that he would not be present where heretics were defended and favoured, alluding to the Duke of Saxony. The Duke of Bavaria, on the other hand, went to Nuremberg, and finding himself at a grand banquet given in honour of the Duke of Saxony, meats were brought to table, although it was Friday. The Duke of Bavaria rose, and would not eat, saying publicly that such proceedings were too heretical. Hence arose this enmity. But, what is worse, the subjects of many princes and lords in Germany have rebelled, and will no longer obey or pay them their usual taxes, Saxony favouring them at the instigation of Martin Luther, so that his sect is now in the field 25,000 strong, and they have raised a banner on which is written, "Defensores Libertatis et Evangelicæ Scripturæ," the greater part of these people being [natives] of the free towns, according to report.

However unreasonable these things may appear, has not chosen to omit mentioning them, that the Signory may know the cause of this stir.

Inspruck, 26th February. *Registered by Sanuto, 5th March.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 27. **945.** MARCO FOSCARI to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 10.

In the past night the Pope received letters from the Cardinal Legate Salviati, dated Piacenza, announcing the rout of the French camp and the capture of the most Christian King.

The English ambassador has been to the Pope to tell him that his King will never suffer the Emperor to seize more territory in Italy, and that he is of opinion the Duke of Milan should retain his duchy.

Rome, 27th February. *Registered by Sanuto, 1st March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 5. **946.** LIST of GREAT PERSONAGES killed at PAVIA.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 36, 37.

Francis, brother of the Duke of Lorraine, the English Duke of Suffolk, the White Rose, &c.*

[*Italian.*]

* In Fynes Moryson's Italy (A.D. 1594, p. 169), in the description of Pavia, is the following paragraph concerning Francis of Lorraine and Richard de la Pole. "Neere that (the castle) is the church of Saint Austine; there I did reade this inscription, written in Latin upon another sepulcher. The French King Francis the First, being takeen by Cæsar's army neere Pavia, the 24th of February in the yeere 1525, among other lords, these were slaine: Francis Duke of Lorayne, Richard de la Pole, Englishman and Duke of Suffolk, banished by his tyrant King Henry the Eight. At last Charles Parker of Morley, kinseman of the said Richard, banished out of England for the Catholike faith by Queene Elizabeth, and made bishop here by the bounty of Phillip King of Spain, did out of his small means erect this monument to him."

"In a cloister of the same church is a sepulchre of this Charles Parker, Bishop, deceased in the year 1591."

1525.
March 5.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 34.

947. Illness of Pace.

Note by Marin Sanuto.—Be it known that Pace, the English ambassador, is sick and unwell. The Signory sent physicians to him to visit him.

[*Italian.*]

March 5.
Original Letter Book, Letter no. 332, St. Mark's Library.

948. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

On the 2nd instant Mons. de Selin (*sic*), one of the gentleman of the Emperor's chamber, was despatched to England to encourage the King to prosecute the war against France. The ministers now promise themselves more from him than they did previously; though the Chancellor has not so much faith in Wolsey's promises.

Madrid, 5th March 1525.

[*Italian*, 3¼ *pages.*]

March 6.
Senato Mar, v. xx. p. 146.

949. Embassy to England.

Decree of the Senate.

It being very fitting for our interests to have an ambassador with the King of England in these critical times, especially as we have heard that his Majesty wishes for one,—

Put to the ballot, that an honorable ambassador be appointed to the aforesaid King; the nominees to be eligible from any office, even from amongst ambassadors appointed elsewhere; and the person elected to be liable to a penalty of 500 golden ducats, besides all other penalties enacted by this Council against recusants.

The person appointed to receive 140 golden ducats monthly for his expenses, without having to give any account of them to the Signory; and four months' salary in advance (*subventione*) to be given him here as usual by the cashier of the Council of Ten. The agent at Venice appointed by the ambassador to receive monthly 140 golden ducats in such form as not to cause the Signory any loss from the rate of exchange.

The ambassador to take with him 11 horses, including the one for his secretary and his servant, and two running footmen, and to depart at such time and with such commission as shall be assigned to him by this Council.

Ayes, 168. Noes, 19. Neutrals, 0.

Elected: Ser Lorenzo Bragadin.

[*Italian*, 17 *lines.*]

March 6.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 124.

950. Embassy to England.

Motion made in the Senate, *as above.*

Elected: Ser Lorenzo Bragadeno, who refused, there being elected in his stead Ser Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight.

[*Italian.*]

March 6.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 126.

951. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador at Rome.

His letters of the 2nd and 3rd, received this morning, give them the greatest satisfaction. Commend the Pope's rejection of a league with the Imperialists, and his mission of envoys both to the

1525.

Emperor and the King of England. He will perceive that they have sent ambassadors to the Emperor, and will do the like by the King of England. His Holiness should use all diligence and address to obtain the support of the said most Serene King. It is necessary to send in all haste to the Swiss cantons, to dispose them favorably towards Italy.

P.S.—Have this evening, with the Senate, elected as ambassador to the King of England, their beloved noble Lorenzo Bragadin, late captain of Brescia.

Ayes, 177. Noes, 17. Neutrals, 7.

[*Italian, 65 lines.*]

March 8. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 61.

952. Giacomo Capini to — ———.

The Duke of Wurtemberg is fighting in earnest for the recovery of his State. He has a great number of troops, because he is favoured by the Lutheran party; and certain princes (*signori*) of the League of Swabia secretly furnish money for their payment, at the request of Lutherans. The Imperialists at Pavia seem to hold this matter of no importance, and say that when the rout and capture of the most Christian King is known all will vanish into smoke.

Pavia, 8th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 8. Parti Secrete, Consiglio X., File no. 1.

953. Embassy to England.

Motion made in the Council of Ten and Junta with the intervention of the College.

The ambassador elect to the King of England being unable to depart so immediately (*cussi presto*), it is necessary in the meanwhile to send a secretary, that he may be with his Majesty at the same time as the Nuncio [Ghinucci] according to the Pope's suggestion.

Put to the ballot, that the College with the chiefs of the Council be authorized to elect one of the Signory's secretaries to proceed to the King with all speed; that he receive for his expenses 60 golden ducats per month, being dispensed from giving any account thereof, and three months' salary in advance before his departure; and that his agents here subsequently receive 60 golden ducats monthly, as aforesaid. Such commission to be given him as shall seem fit to this Council and Junta.

Ayes, 8; 9.
Noes, 7; 7.
Neutrals, 1; 0.

The oath of silence was administered.

[*Italian.*]

March 9. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 128

954. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

The nobleman Lorenzo Bragadin having excused himself from going to England on account of personal indisposition, have this evening elected the nobleman Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, late ambassador in Hungary, who immediately and willingly accepted.

[*Italian.*]

1525.
March 9.

955. Carlo Contarini to the State.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 70.

The disturbances in Germany seem to abate, especially those in Saxony against the Cardinal of Salzburg and the Duke of Bavaria. There still remains the Duke of Wurtemberg, who was expelled his duchy, and who by assistance of the Lutherans has recovered many of his places; but the members of the League of Swabia have taken the field, being bound to maintain the duchy of Wurtemberg for the Archduke Ferdinand. All disturbance will now cease by reason of the rout of Pavia, which has humbled the pride of the Germans, who are averse to the aggrandisement of the Emperor and the Archduke.

Inspruck, 9th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 16th March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 12.

956. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 333, St. Mark's Library.

On the 10th of March the miraculous and astounding news of the victory obtained by the Imperial army over the French arrived at Madrid. A gentleman, by name Spinalosa, brought the intelligence through France, with a safeconduct received from the King at Pizzighettone on the 1st instant.

I was amongst the first who heard it, and went immediately to the palace, where I found the Emperor in a gallery, walking up and down, conversing with the Chancellor, Mons. de Bresse and Mons. de la Chau.

The Emperor walked seven or eight times from one end of the gallery to the other, he alone speaking the whole time (*sempre parlando lei sola*). At length, on approaching a window, the Emperor called me. I endeavoured to kiss his hand, which the Emperor would not permit, but received me very graciously. Having listened to my congratulations, which ended with a wish that he might ere long be crowned at Constantinople, he replied, "I thank you for this congratulation. This victory I acknowledge from none but God alone, who knowing my good will, rewards me far beyond my deserts. I could, however, have wished that the Signory's forces had joined mine as becoming."

I apologized for the Republic, saying, amongst other things, that the Pope having warned the Signory not to thwart the negotiation on foot between France and De Lannoy, it was deemed unadvisable to effect the junction.

The Emperor rejoined, "I believe the Republic's intention to have been good, and were it not so, I choose to suppose it good, and hope that for the future the Signory will no longer delay thus, but give ample satisfaction. As for myself, look ye, ambassador,* although many years have perhaps elapsed since any sovereign had such an opportunity as I have for executing his intention, I nevertheless thank God for this opportunity, in order that not only my friends, but my enemies likewise, may know that I never had any other wish but to pacify Christendom and turn my forces against the Infidel."

* "Quanto a me, mirate ambassator."

1525.

I made a brief reply, and again urged the Emperor to let me kiss his hand. This the Emperor declined, but dismissed me very graciously.

On the morrow the Emperor confessed, went processionally to mass, and heard a sermon. He was accompanied by the ambassadors and other personages, and wore a frieze cape and jerkin. He did not choose any sign of rejoicing to be made, and neither by word nor deed evinced the slightest mark of arrogance at such great good fortune.

On the evening of the 11th the Papal Nuncio, Baldassar Castiglione, made his entry into Madrid, and was met in the Emperor's name by the Count of Miranda and two bishops.*

On the 12th I visited the Chancellor. I told him I was sure the Almighty had made him the Emperor's prime minister, in order that being an Italian he might benefit Italy, in like manner as the Lord made Joseph the Hebrew great with Pharaoh King of Egypt for the benefit of his Hebrews. I then endeavoured to justify the Signory's policy.

Gattinara rejoined, "You have spoken to me as to an Italian, and as an Italian will I answer you. We may thank God for having so good a sovereign, for I do not see that either the Pope or the Signory allege any good reason in self excuse. I complain because it seems that you say, the Milanese being invaded, you are not bound to furnish the subsidy. Speaking as a jurist, you are aware that, without any exception, the act of incurring an obligation is optional; but when assumed, its performance becomes necessary."

In reply I observed that the Republic had more at stake than the Emperor, and could not risk a battle. That Pavia being well garrisoned and well supplied with provisions, the King of France would have been routed of himself without any necessity for exposing the armies of the Emperor and of Venice to manifest peril. That therefore the Imperial commanders had either done wrong to run the risk, or must have taken a different view with regard to the plan of the campaign. In conclusion, I quoted the example of Fabius Maximus when opposed to Hannibal.

To this the Chancellor made no reply, but requested me to write to the Signory not to distrust the Emperor's goodness and clemency. I promised compliance, as the counsel of despair, by whomsoever followed, is always perilous.

Madrid, 12th March 1525.

[*Italian*, 6¾ *pages*.]

March 13. **957.** Domenico Pizzamano to his Brother Gregorio.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 82.

The Duke of Albany is in daily expectation of vessels for the shipment of his troops. They are selling their horses, and many persons go from Rome to purchase them. The infantry has disbanded. The Pope, on hearing that the Spaniards had crossed the Po, was much agitated; he is in suspense and harassed. The Duke

* A collection of letters written by this Nuncio was published at Padua (1769-1771, two vols. in 4to.; Comino). The first letter from Spain (vol. I. p. 147) is dated Madrid, 14th March 1525, and the last, Burgos, 10th December 1527 (vol. II. p. 147).

1525. of Sessa solicits him constantly, and it is considered certain he will make terms with the Imperialists. He (the Pope) appears to be a man of very faint heart and will (*homo di pochissimo cor e voglia*). He hopes that the King of England will disagree with the Emperor, and the Papal Auditor,* whom he was sending to England, and had reached Sienna, is recalled by him, and expected at Rome hourly. The Pope says he has made provision otherwise, and that the Auditor was dependent on the Imperialists, wherefore he had recalled him; but it is suspected that his Holiness will come to an agreement with the Imperialists, although today he seemed better disposed than he has been hitherto since the capture of the King; it is feared these are feints. The Auditor is again being sent to England, and is about to proceed on his journey. The French fleet is said to have been seen off Leghorn, and is coming hither to embark the Duke of Albany's forces; it is said they have taken some Moorish (galley) fustes, and sunk two.

Rome, 13th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 14. **958.** Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 335, St. Mark's Library.

On the morning of the 12th, when in the Chancellor's chamber, I heard him say, laughing, "I know not what the English will choose to do now; whether they may like to make war on one unable to defend himself."

I understand that when the Genoese ambassador congratulated the Emperor on this victory obtained by him at so very early an age, he replied, "I have heard that once upon a time your Genoese wanted to give themselves up to the old King Lewis of France; and that he answered, 'I give you to the devil, because you are so changeable;' and thus I can say, that if not by Genoa, I have been well served by all Italy."

These words the Emperor uttered ironically, meaning that all Italy had disserved him, with the exception of Genoa.

The Chancellor Gattinara is a good Italian, and heartily laments that his countrymen should not have participated in this victory.

I believe he will use his good offices in favour of the Signory.

Madrid, 14th March 1525.

[*Italian*, 1 *page.*]

March 15. **959.** Dom. —— Suardino, Mantuan Ambassador in Spain, to the Marquis of Mantua.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 162.

On the 10th, at about noon, a courier arrived from Italy, having passed through France, with the miraculous news of the victory over the French and the capture of the most Christian King, together with the rout of his whole army, and with small loss to the Imperialists.

Will narrate briefly a few remarkable particulars concerning the mode in which the Emperor received this joyful intelligence.

The courier, on entering the palace, was taken into his Majesty's chamber, where he found him talking with two or three persons

* "*Auditor di Camera*," Ghinucci.

1525.

about Italian affairs, and said, "My Lord, the battle was fought under Pavia, the King of France is a prisoner in your Majesty's power, and his whole army has been destroyed."

On hearing this alone, the Emperor remained as it were immovable, and said, "*El Rey de Francia sta preso en mi poder y la batalla sta gagnada para nui!!*" and without further speech, and not choosing to listen to anything more at the moment, he withdrew into another chamber by himself, and kneeling before a picture of the Virgin which he keeps at the head of his bed, remained thus for a short while, giving thanks to God and to Christ's mother for so great a mercy vouchsafed him. He then came forth and desired to be acquainted with the whole in detail; and the courier, having brought no letter, said he had for witness the safeconduct written in the King's own hand, enabling him to pass through France in safety. So the Emperor, being assured of the truth, ordered the publication of the news, but forbad any public rejoicing, save a procession to the praise of God and prayers for the dead, the victory having been gained against Christians. He said that he hoped in God to obtain another greater mercy against the Infidels, and that then public rejoicings should be made.

The news being proclaimed, an infinite number of nobility flocked to the palace, and his Majesty went forth publicly into a very spacious corridor (*corritore*), the only persons admitted being the ambassadors and the lords and chief gentlemen.

All the ambassadors offered their congratulations separately, and it was wonderful to remark that neither by the Emperor's countenance nor by his gesture was any change perceptible in his usual bearing on an occasion of such great and notable gladness; a thing unrecorded of any other prince, or but of few, however prudent they may have been; and his Majesty's self control is the greater by reason of his youth. It is entirely attributed to greatness of mind, for he is neither elated by prosperity nor depressed by adversity.

The ambassadors having withdrawn to make way for others, we together repeated to each other the prudent and very gracious replies received individually. Although all were of equal tenour, yet from several expressions the one given to the English ambassador was very remarkable. The Emperor said that he considered God's mercy so much the greater, as it had been granted him from direct divine goodness and not from any merit of his own; wherefore on three accounts, he held it in great esteem; first, because he thus knew that he was in favour with God; secondly, because he now had it in his power to prove his constant desire to place Christendom at peace; and, thirdly, as he should be enabled to pardon his enemies, to grant remission to those who had injured him, and to benefit his friends and dependants who had rendered him good service.

His Majesty remained until nightfall, giving his hand to those who wished to kiss it. The next morning, after confession, he went processionally to mass at a church dedicated to the Virgin, distant one mile from the town. After hearing high mass of the Holy Ghost chaunted, he returned. He was clad in a cape and doublet of black

1525.

cloth of frieze, as worn by him constantly since his attack of quartan ague, from which he has now quite recovered.

Madrid, 15th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 21st April.*

[*Italian.*]

March 16.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 336, St. Mark's Library.

960. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

The Nuncio having said that many unjust complaints were made against the Pope, the Emperor replied that God had made him king of men and not king of tongues. Castiglione rejoined that he vouched for the Emperor's good will towards the Pope. The Emperor continued, "They tell me, however, that he gave passage to the Duke of Albany, who marched into the kingdom of Naples." Castiglione declared that the Pope, being unarmed, could offer no opposition, so that the Duke took the passage for himself instead of its being given him.

Concerning the stipulation of peace with the King of France, the Chancellor said to me, "Although the Emperor might claim the whole of France, as King Philip the Handsome was dispossessed by Pope Boniface, who conferred the kingdom on the Emperor Albert, and moreover as Emperor, *qui est Dominus Orbis*, he might demand acknowledgment (*recognitione*) from the Crown of France; nevertheless, he merely requires his own, which is but little."

The Chancellor then specified the duchy of Burgundy with all that was held by Duke Charles, saying, "The province belongs to him by the same right as that whereby he holds the kingdom of Naples; Languedoc appertains to the Crown of Arragon, and Dauphigné is an Imperial fief."

With regard to the Duke of Bourbon, the Chancellor said that the Emperor would give him his own territory and some possessions belonging to himself, freeing him from dependence on the Crown of France, and giving him his sister for wife.

Madrid, 16th March 1525.

[*Italian*, 3 *pages.*]

March 16.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta. v. l. p. 128.

961. Embassy to England.

Motion made in the Senate.

Important events rendering it necessary to despatch with all speed our beloved noble Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, elected ambassador to the King of England, he having readily accepted,—

Put to the ballot—that there be given to him out of the moneys destined for this purpose five months' subsidy for his expenses, at the rate of 140 golden ducats per month, amounting to 700 golden ducats; also for the purchase of horses, 150 ducats; for trunks, 30 ducats; for two couriers, 40 ducats, at the rate of 20 ducats each; and as a gift to his secretary for his outfit, 80 ducats.

The ambassador aforesaid may take with him on this embassy silver utensils to the value of 400 ducats at the Signory's risk, as granted to the other ambassadors; the said utensils to be registered and valued by the officials of the new accountant's office, according to the regulations of the State.

Ayes, 172. Noes, 15. Neutrals, 4.

[*Italian.*]

1525.

March 20. **962.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 337, St. Mark's Library.

Today had an interview with the Chancellor, who announced the receipt of letters from the Imperial ambassadors in Venice, dated the 21st and 22nd February, purporting that the Republic persisted in the same reply as before, although their demands were moreover urged by the Rev. Richard Pace on behalf of the King of England. Repeated the excuses already made by him to Gattinara and to the Emperor.

Madrid, 20th March 1525.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages*.]

March 20. **963.** The SAME to the COUNCIL of TEN.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 338, St. Mark's Library.

As stated in my public letter of the 16th, the Chancellor specified the demands made by the Emperor on France. In reply, I said, "This you want for yourselves, but then what shall you want for the King of England." Gattinara rejoined, "Verily the Emperor will care very little about the King of England."*

Madrid, 20th March 1525.

[*Italian*, 1 *page*.]

March 21. **964.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Parti Communi Consiglio X.

Motion made in the Council of Ten and Junta by the chiefs.

Having to despatch with all speed as ambassador to the King of England the nobleman Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight,—Put to the ballot, that there be given to him, out of the "limitation moneys" set apart for the ambassadors, the subsidy for five months for his expenses, at the rate of 140 golden ducats per month, amounting to 700 golden ducats.

Also for the purchase of horses, 150 ducats; for two couriers, 40 ducats; and 80 ducats as a gift for his secretary.

Be it further enacted that on the expiration of the four months after his departure the treasurer of this Council do remit monthly to his agent here, out of the "limitation moneys" destined for ambassadors, 140 golden ducats, for one month's salary in advance.

As he will have to spend money for couriers, boats, escorts, and guides, he is to keep a distinct and separate account of these things from time to time; and as the accounts arrive here, they are to be balloted for in the College and the money orders issued by the chiefs of this Council to its cashier, as done with regard to all the other ambassadors; the cashier to pay the money to his agents.

Ayes, 28. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 1.

Factum mandatum camerario Consilij et successoribus ut exequantur.

[*Italian*.]

March 21. **965.** EMBASSY TO ENGLAND.

Parti Comuni Consiglio X.

Motion made in the Council of Ten and Junta by the chiefs.

The nobleman Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, now appointed ambassador to the King of England, is at this present proveditor for the Salt Office, charged with the superintendence of the deposit chest.

* "Ben questa Maestà pocho se curerà del Re di Anglia."

1525.

That the Signory's affairs in that office may not sustain injury—Put to the ballot, that should Ser Lorenzo Orio depart hence before the election of his successor, the College, with the intervention of the chiefs of this Council, do charge some member of the Salt Office to take possession of the said chest, and superintend it until a cashier be elected in his stead by this Council.

Ayes, 29. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

March 26. **966.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 341, St. Mark's Library.

The bastard brother of Mons. de Beaurain arrived here yesterday from the Archduke of Austria, having quitted him after his receipt of the news of the battle of Pavia. He came by way of England where he announced the intelligence to the King, who, he says, made great demonstration of rejoicing.*

On the 24th instant letters were received from England, dated the 22nd February. The King announces his readiness to make war on France, but some of the Emperor's ministers suspect the letters to be antedated, and that they were despatched after the receipt there of the news of the victory.

Madrid, 26th March 1525.

[*Italian, ½ page.*]

March 30. **967.** CARLO CONTARINI to ——— (*a private letter*).

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 139.

The Lutherans who rose, with the banner inscribed "Defensores Scripturæ Evangelicæ et Libertatis," are now in the field, having increased their numbers to 40,000. They refuse to pay any contributions but the rent of what they hold, so that the princes are in great embarrassment, and have sent hither to ask the Archduke for assistance. He has promised them 400 foot and 400 horse and two pieces of artillery. Including their other forces, they will thus have 15,000 foot and 15,000 (*sic*) [1,500 ?] horse. The commander-in-chief of the undertaking is the Duke of Bavaria. The Lansquenets will scarcely be brought to march against the Lutherans, who are their relations and friends.

Inspruck, 30th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 11th April.*

[*Italian.*]

March 31. **968.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 108.

Ser Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, who is going ambassador to England, departed this morning. He will remain three days at Padua, to make preparations, and then his commission will be sent to him.

[*Italian.*]

* The letter presented to Henry VIII. by Mons. de Beaurain's brother, dated Inspruck, 26 February, has been published by Sir Henry Ellis. (Original Letters, vol. I. series 1., p. 257).

1525.

April 1. **969.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 342, St. Mark's Library.

On the day before yesterday inquired of the English ambassador what news he had from England since the battle of Pavia. Sampson replied that the King was inclined towards war, having already formed a project for the recovery of Normandy, Guienne, and Gascony, and hopes that the Emperor will invade France both from Italy and from Spain.

The Archbishop of Capua [Schomberg] writes from Rome, "The Venetians are well armed, and talk not as cowards, but like brave men; whereas the Florentines on the contrary are very much afraid."

Madrid, 1st April 1525.

[*Italian*, 2 *pages*.]

April 3. **970.** DOM. SUARDINO, Mantuan Ambassador in Spain, to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 180.

The King of England would wage a brisk war against France, and urges it here, but words are given him in reply until the decision of France be known concerning the conditions sent to Italy. If the terms be not accepted, the Emperor will wage war in France together with England. Burgundian outlaws are being sent into Flanders, so that they may be on the borders there, and the Emperor expects to make the conquest easily by means of his partisans in that province.

Madrid, 3rd April. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th April.*

[*Italian*.]

April 4. **971.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 344, St. Mark's Library.

Was told by the Florentine ambassador that this morning he and the Papal Nuncio had a conference with the Chancellor about the proposals made by the Pope to the Emperor.

The Emperor is perfectly satisfied that the offensive and defensive league of Italy against the Turk should be stipulated, with such additional clauses as the Pope might propose; but the Emperor does not choose the King of England to be mentioned as one of the principal contracting parties, and makes it appear that he is dissatisfied with him.

Madrid, 4th April 1525.

[*Italian*, 2½ *pages*.]

April 5. **972.** RICHARD PACE.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 121.

This morning the English ambassador informed the College that he had received letters from England, dated 10th March. The King had sent money to the Imperialists and intended to wage war on France.

[*Italian*.]

April 5. **973.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 124.

Motion carried in the Senate by all the sages, for the commission to be given to Ser Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, ambassador on his way to England.

1525.

To go by way of Germany, and to Inspruck. To confer there with the most Serene Prince Archduke [Ferdinand], then go to the Lady Margaret in Flanders, and subsequently proceed to England. To assure the King of the Signory's good will, and that he is sent on account of the important events which have taken place. Should he find the King opposed to the Emperor, to change the words of his commission and act reservedly.

[*Italian.*]

April 5. **974.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 133.

Motion made in the Senate by the councillors and sages, for the commission to be given to Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, appointed ambassador to the King of England.

To go by way of Germany. On arriving at Inspruck to present himself to the Archduke Ferdinand, accompanied by the ambassador Contarini. To acquaint him with their observance and respect for the Emperor, and with their great affection for his Serenity (the Archduke). To justify the Signory's proceedings, as in their replies to the Imperial ambassadors at Venice, of which they enclose a copy. Concerning the negotiations between his Serenity's commissioners and those of the State, refer him to their ambassador at Inspruck, who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole.

To proceed thence to Flanders. Should he pass through any place in which the Lady Margaret be resident, to congratulate her in the Signory's name on the felicitous and victorious proceedings of her nephew, the Emperor.

To proceed to England, and on arriving in London, after presenting his credentials to the King, to assure him of the Signory's perpetual observance, and of the esteem in which they hold his love and good will. To impress this upon his mind, expatiating on the Signory's affection for him, of which he (Orio) has had constant proof when sitting in the Senate. To add that, in order to consult with his Majesty about current events—and to cultivate, as they always have done, his Majesty's love, and their own observance towards him—he, Orio, is to remain there as his Majesty's most obsequious servant. Such is to be the substance of his statement at his first audience ; and from day to day his operations, negotiations, thoughts, and endeavours are all to be directed towards confirming his Majesty's good disposition with regard to the Signory's interests, assuring him constantly of the perpetual reverence of the State, and of their desire for his utmost prosperity and grandeur (*amplitudine*).

After his first audience of the King, to visit the Queen, present his credentials, and address her in such general and grave terms as shall seem fitting to him.

Charge him, moreover, in virtue of their letter of credence, to visit Cardinal Wolsey in their name. As well known to him, the Cardinal deservedly enjoys supreme dignity, favour, and authority with the King and country. To perform the same office with him as with the King in the most ample and affectionate terms possible, thanking him for the good will and love borne by him

1525.

towards the Signory and all their merchants and subjects; recommending them to him at such time as shall seem fitting and opportune. In all his doings and conversations with the Cardinal his chief thought and endeavour will have for object to keep him well disposed, as he is, towards the interests of the State, assuring him of the great account and esteem in which they hold his admirable and most estimable qualities, and of their wish for his utmost grandeur and exaltation.

Having performed this office, is to obtain private audience of the King, and acquaint him with the intention of the State to persevere in their confederacy with the Emperor, being convinced that their design is reciprocated by his Imperial Majesty, from whom nothing has been heard in Italy since the rout of the French and the capture of the most Christian King. Immediately on hearing news from the Emperor, will impart it to him for communication to the King, whom he is to beseech in their name, that in like manner as they have hitherto considered him the chief protector of their State, so will he deign for the future to persevere in his loving precept (*instituto*) with regard to them, they being in truth his most obsequious servants.

Should the King or Cardinal (of whom he is also to obtain a private audience) make any allusion (but not otherwise) to the Signory's army not having joined the Imperialists at this last engagement, to conform himself to the reply given to the Imperial ambassadors in this matter, as by the copies sent to him. He will thus be enabled to reply more positively, and to induce the King to admit the validity of his excuses.

Not to omit visiting such prelates and other great personages as are admitted into his Majesty's Privy Council and find favour with him, as also such other persons as he shall think fit.

During his embassy he is to continue from day to day, with all circumspection and assiduity, to notify to the Senate all the negotiations, resolves, and proceedings in those parts; and he is also to write all that happens to him, to the Signory's ambassadors at Rome and with the Emperor.

At his first audience of the King and Cardinal, or at such other time as shall seem most fitting, to bear ample testimony to them of the adroit, loving, and prudent offices performed at Venice by the Rev. Richard Pace, his Majesty's ambassador, for the benefit of the Signory's affairs; they also having heard from Rome that the English ambassador there acts in like manner.

[*Italian.*]

April 5.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 133.

975. The Doge and Senate to Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and Knight, the Signory's Ambassador, on his way to England.

Have instructed him to tell the King, at his private audience, that it is the intention of the State to persevere constantly in the confederacy between them and the Emperor. As possibly on his (Orio's) arrival in England, the King may no longer be so well disposed towards his Imperial Majesty, nor on such good terms with him as they now imagine, by reason of the altered state of affairs,

1525.

before performing this office with the King and Cardinal, he is to ascertain what understanding exists between the Emperor and the King, and so to execute or modify his present instructions.

When performing the office enjoined him in praise of the Rev. Richard Pace to the King and Cardinal, to take good heed (as they understand that the said ambassador is not in great favour with the Cardinal), not to make the eulogium so strong in his (Wolsey's) presence, as he would do were the Cardinal absent, at his audience of the King.* Think fit to give him this warning, referring themselves however to his prudence, and to what he shall know to be requisite in accordance with the times.

Ayes, 175. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

April 5.

976. Carlo Contarini, to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 141, 142.

The movement of the Lutheran peasants continues raging, and although some of their houses have been burnt and some of the insurgents killed, yet they do not yield. They have sent six of their comrades to Augsburg to know if the inhabitants will join them, requiring an answer within two days, and are encamped under a town belonging to the Bishop of Ulm, which it is said they will obtain; and woe to the Bishop!

These gatherings of the peasants increase greatly. They say they will free themselves, that they are worse than slaves, that the whole country is disorganized. In all the churches of Germany they now preach the Lutheran doctrine. Lent is no longer observed. The peasants say they merely require freedom for their property and persons, such as is enjoyed by the subjects of the Venetian Signory; and this they notified to the Archduke Ferdinand. Apparently they are in the right, for should a peasant choose to emigrate, or to give his daughter in marriage abroad, he has to pay a fine like a bondsman, and when the head of a family dies, the masters take half of the best of the property. Their shout is "Liberty," and for the rest they would be content . . . . .

Inspruck, 5th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 7.

977. Dom. Suardino to [the Marquis of Mantua].

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 232, 234.

The Nuncio [Castiglione] has exhorted the Emperor in the Pope's name to induce France to accept fair terms, so as to give peace to Christendom, unite against the Infidels, and extirpate the deeply rooted scourge of Lutheranism, so prejudicial to the Catholic faith.

Should France reject such conditions as shall be deemed just, and the Emperor think fit to continue the war, the latter will remain justified before God, and the rest of the Christian powers will excuse him. The undertaking cannot but prove difficult unless his Imperial Majesty secure the good will of the Italian powers, whereby he would be enabled to do what he wishes in France. The Pope therefore

* This serves to date Wolsey's persecution of Pace, to which allusion is made by Shakespear, Henry VIII., act ii., scene 2.

1524.

offers to unite them, and lays very great stress on including England, so as subsequently to attack the Turk, an undertaking desired by the King, and which becomes him.

The Emperor told the Nuncio in reply that he needed no assurance of the Pope's love, never having doubted it, notwithstanding all that has taken place; and said he would hold the Pope's loving suggestions in great account, and be guided throughout by his counsels. Touching the offer of a defensive league, the Emperor took blame to himself for not having been the first to make the proposal, and wished it to be offensive and defensive against the common enemies; but he wished the union to be limited to their two selves, leaving place for the others to join it, saying that it will be more easy for the two to unite, rather than so many; and the Pope and the Emperor being leagued, it will facilitate the agreement with the others.

The Nuncio not being authorized to accept this proposal, the matter was referred to the Emperor's agents in Italy.

The Emperor's refusal to admit England into this union at present, proves very clearly—what might however have been known by other signs—his dissatisfaction, although they (the Imperialists) are now urging England to do great things against France, so that should she reject the terms sent to her, the Emperor may obtain through England by force that which France will not concede for love.

The Emperor will not allow any one to speak otherwise than well of the most Christian King, and his Majesty himself praises him rather than otherwise (*più lo lauda che altro*).

Madrid, 7th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 16th May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 10.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 137, tergo.

978. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador at Rome.

The English ambassador's statement, that the Signory had made presents to the Viceroy and other personages at Milan, for the purpose, &c., is utterly false. To assert accordingly, whenever spoken to on the subject.

Ayes, 149. Noes, 19. Neutrals, 10.

[*Italian.*]

April 10.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 134.

979. Lorenzo Orio to the Signory.

Has arrived here. Is expecting the secretary, Andrea Rosso, from Roveredo on the morrow, to receive instructions about what has taken place with the commissaries of the Archduke of Austria concerning the boundaries, so as to be able to speak about them.

News has been received here of the insurrection in Germany of 60,000 peasants, and that the Archduke is raising troops against them.

Trent, ———. *Registered by Sanuto, 10th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 13.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 153.

980. Carlo Contarini to the Signory.

On the 12th Dom. Lorenzo Orio, ambassador, on his way to England, arrived. The Archduke being abroad at a distance of four

1525.

leagues from Inspruck, he will have to wait three or four days for audience. It is said that 4,000 of the insurgent peasants have been cut to pieces. Is of a contrary opinion, because even the noblemen of the Archduke's Court have been sent against them.

Went to meet Orio, and the Count of Salamanca, hearing this, sent two councillors and the house steward to do the like. The Archduke will return tomorrow. Orio is lodged with him (Contarini).

Inspruck, 13th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 19th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 13. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 153.

981. Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador on his way to England, to the Signory.

Gives an account of his journey, and of the great scarcity at the hostels; 12 "*carantani*" each person, and three for stabling. Spends eight ducats per diem. Will negotiate [with the Archduke].

Inspruck, 13th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 19th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 14. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 145.

982. Report current in Venice that foreigners had received letters, viâ Florence from England, dated the 22nd March. The King, on hearing of the capture and rout of the King of France, made a handsome present of money to the bearer of the intelligence, and laid an embargo on all foreign vessels in the islands.

[*Italian.*]

April 15. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 190.

983. Zorzi Storiom to ———.

Arrival of Beaurain from Spain. He has conferred with Madame [Louise] the Regent during two days. He is the bearer of the proposals made to the most Christian King, namely, that his Majesty was to cede Italy and Burgundy; to espouse the Emperor's sister the widow, Madame Eleanor; to surrender Guienne to the Emperor, Picardy to the King of England, and Provence to the Duke of Bourbon; but to this France will not consent. News has been received of the arrival of the Duke of Albany in Provence from Rome with the armada. His coming causes general dissatisfaction.

Lyons, 15th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 30th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 17. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 179.

984. Lorenzo Orio and Carlo Contarini, to the Doge and Signory.

Orio will depart tomorrow on his way towards England. The insurgent peasants have taken Ulm and its Bishop, and found there 3,000 ducats and 14,000 silver livres. The Archduke is gone to the Diet; so there is great disturbance in Germany. Many peasants are in arms, and the lansquenets returning from Italy join them. The Archduke has given Orio an ample safeconduct.

Inspruck, 17th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th April.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.

April 19. **985.** Richard Pace in the Venetian College.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 151.

The English ambassador had audience of the College, and said letters had been received from England, dated the 22nd March, purporting that on hearing of the capture of the King of France and the rout of his army, the King of England was very greatly pleased, and caused all the ships and vessels to be detained for the transport of troops into France, as he will assuredly assume that undertaking. He (the ambassador) then said that in England France was held in less account than she is in Italy.

[*Italian.*]

April 19. **986.** Gasparo Contarini to the Council of Ten.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 345, St. Mark's Library.

Understands through a sure channel that the Imperial ambassador resident in England [De Praet] has written to the Emperor informing him that, before the battle of Pavia, a post with his (the ambassador's) letters addressed to the Emperor was stopped by the English,* and that Cardinal Wolsey took the letters and read them.

From another less authentic source hears, moreover, that the Cardinal sent for the ambassador, and desired him in his usual haughty language not to write any more, without first showing his letters to him, the Cardinal.†

The Florentine ambassador has been informed by the Papal Nuncio in England that in this intercepted correspondence the Imperial ambassador wrote that Wolsey had abused the Pope vastly.

The thing has been taken much amiss at Madrid. Understands, through the Chancellor, that the Emperor has written to the King of England complaining of this circumstance, and telling him that although he, the Emperor, supposes the King wishes to live with him as a brother, and that this act did not proceed from the King, yet he should be more certain of the fact were the King to make suitable demonstration against those who have been the cause of this, meaning the Cardinal.

Hears that now Wolsey apologizes, saying that, wanting to arrest certain gentlemen robbers,‡ this courier was seized as one of their men; a very frivolous excuse.

Madrid, 19th April 1525.

[*Italian*, 1½ *page.*]

April 19. **987.** The Same to the Signory.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 346, St. Mark's Library.

Five days ago the Emperor received letters from his ambassador in England, dated the 27th ultimo, purporting that the King was much bent on war with France, and that he was sending two ambassadors to the Emperor, namely, the Bishop of London and Sir Richard Wyngfeld, late ambassador to the Emperor in Flanders.

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* The seizure was made on the 11th February (see "State Papers," vol. vi. p. 213).

† "Che non scrivesse più, se prima non li monstrava le sue lettere."

‡ "Alcuni gentilhomeni ladroni."

1525.

By this post the English ambassador [Sampson] resident at Madrid has not received one single letter.

Madrid, 19th April 1525.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

April 19. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 181.

988. Carlo Contarini to the Doge and Signory.

The Ambassador Orio departed yesterday morning. The Archduke gave him a very experienced equerry of his own for his guide, and a patent, so that he will go in perfect safety. Contarini accompanied him a distance of five Italian miles beyond Inspruck. Orio paid his respects to the Archduke and his consort, executing his commission admirably. He gave respectful greeting, and made general offers.

Inspruck, 19th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 21. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 171.

989. Marco Antonio Venier, Ambassador at Milan, to the Signory.

The Genoese secretaries here have received letters from the Imperial Court. The Emperor says that the King of England, on receiving the news of the victory, dismissed the French ambassador.*

Milan, 21st April. *Registered by Sanuto, 23rd April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 21. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 204.

990. Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador on his way to England, to the Doge and Signory.

Arrived here in three days from Inspruck. Was well received by the governors of the town, which is a very fine one, like Cremona. Was obliged to go through Bavaria to avoid the insurgent peasants. On the road saw many fires kindled by the peasants, whose dwellings were being burnt by the other party, so that they have rendered the war very cruel. Will depart for Ulm tomorrow. A person has arrived here, at Augsburg, from England, whither he conveyed the news of the capture of the most Christian King, and says that in England they are most certainly preparing to invade France. All in this town are Lutherans. This Lent they all eat meat, and such is their custom; and today, Friday, they all eat meat. The nuns and friars intermarry, so that all follow Luther.

Augsburg, 21st April. *Registered by Sanuto, 4th May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 24. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 171, 172.

991. Richard Pace and Reginald Pole.

On St. Mark's eve the Doge came to church to vespers in ducal state. He wore a crimson satin mantle and cap, and the ermine cape. The ambassadors of the Pope and of the Emperor were with him, and also the English ambassador Pace, who was clad in a long black velvet gown. The ambassadors from Milan, Ferrara, and

* John Joachim di Passano, originally a Genoese grocer, subsequently a diplomatist and Lord of Vaux.

1525.

Mantua were also present. A cousin of the King of England, who is studying at Padua, son of a sister (*sic*), aged . . . . ., by name Reginald de la Pole (Renaldo de la Pulla), White Rose, was there, dressed in black damask as a gownsman; he was placed to the right of the councillors. The sword was borne by Ser Simon Lion, master of the Arsenal, his companion being Vincenzo Zantani, captain of the Alexandrian galleys.

[*Italian.*]

April 26. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 347, St. Mark's Library.

992. GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

The caravels from the Indies [Mexico ?] have arrived, and bring 100,000 gold pieces for the Emperor.

The ministers at Madrid think of preparing for war. They are expecting the two ambassadors from England. Should they accept fairer terms, and not insist on those mentioned heretofore, namely, that the English should have the whole of France, I believe the Emperor will league with the King of England.

Mons. De la Chau has arrived in Portugal. The King makes a difficulty about consigning to the Emperor's care the daughter of the Queen Dowager [Eleanor], for which purpose chiefly La Chau was sent thither.

Arrived at Toledo on the 24th. The Emperor to make his entry in state tomorrow.

Toledo, 26th April 1525.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

April 28. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 178.

993. RICHARD PACE.

The English ambassador Pace came into the College today, and took leave to go to Padua for a few days to recruit himself.

The Doge bade God speed him, and gave orders for letters to be written to the Signory's governors there to do him all possible honour, and to render such service as he might require.

[*Italian.*]

April 30. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 209.

994. CARLO CONTARINI, Ambassador with Archduke Ferdinand, to the STATE.

The Archduke has sent one of his gentlemen to negotiate with the peasants. The messenger from the Duke of Milan who conveyed the news of the victory of Pavia to England has arrived at Inspruck on his return. He says the King was making great preparation to invade France, and believes that by this time the troops will have commenced crossing.

Although part of the peasants have consented to a truce on certain terms, the rest continue their march. All this proceeds from Luther.

Inspruck, 24th and 30th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 232.

995. VINCENZO GUIDOTO, Venetian Secretary in Hungary, to the STATE.

The ambassadors from Bohemia who were to have come for the ratification of the clauses stipulated by the Legate Campeggio, who is at Buda, have not yet arrived.

1525.

Intelligence received of the agreement made between the King of Poland and the Grand Master of Prussia [Albert of Brandenburg], who has been given other titles, so that from spiritual he has become temporal. The Legate Campeggio ponders (*pondera*) this ill fashion, adopted without the knowledge of the Pope or of the Legate, or of any other dispensation. The Grand Master confesses himself a Lutheran, and it is said that the King of Poland gives him in marriage his daughter by his first wife, promising him in the event of his, the Duke's, death, that the duchy shall be inherited by the Duke's brother, Marquis Joachim, who is also of the house of Brandenburg. The Duke has written letters to Buda, announcing that a Lutheran, having been arrested in Lower Germany and condemned to be burnt, was taken three times to the stake, but the fire took no effect upon him; thereupon they beheaded him, but with great difficulty. The Duke adds that the Church of God should rejoice greatly, and make signs of gladness, as a new martyr has entered the kingdom of heaven. The Duke is thoroughly Lutheran.

Buda, —— May. *Registered by Sanuto, 16th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 1.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 348, St. Mark's Library.

996. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

The Chancellor says that at a short distance from Genoa an ambassador from the King of Tunis has been captured. He was on his way back from France, with letters from the French to the King of Tunis, affording proof that they had arranged together for an attack on Sicily and Gerbi; the King of Tunis pledging himself to aid the French in Sicily, they on their part assisting him for the recovery of Gerbi.

Toledo, 29th April 1525.

P.S., dated 1st of May.—Letters have been conveyed to England by the comendador Penalosa, who brought the Emperor the news of the victory. He has a safeconduct from the King of France for his return.

[*Italian*, 3 *pages.*]

May 1.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 274, 275.

997. Dom. Suardino to [the Marquis of Mantua].

Beaurain acquainted Madame the Regent at Lyons with the terms which the Emperor demands of the King of France. Her reply was much at variance with them. She said the King would marry the Emperor's sister, the one promised to Bourbon, and take her daughter for the Dauphin; that his Majesty would renounce the the affairs of Italy, and make peace and perpetual union, but that the restitution of the territory demanded by the Emperor was unreasonable. Beaurain having announced the Regent's opinion by an express, it is inferred that the King's reply will be of the same tenour; so as it is thought at Toledo (the conditions offered by the Emperor being reasonable) that France will consent to everything, and peace be made between the two Crowns. Nothing is thought of now but provision for the war against France in case the King's reply be as aforesaid, and positive orders have been sent to Italy for Bourbon to come to Spain, and it is said that on his arrival the marriage will take place.

1525.

In the meanwhile two ambassadors are expected from the King of England for the express purpose of waging war on France; but should his most Christian Majesty accept the terms offered him, the Emperor would more willingly make an agreement with him than with England. In case of refusal England requests him,* and he is sending Penalosa thither, though he will go by land as far as Lyons. Should war be made in France, it is intended to send the corps now in Italy, and the Emperor with another corps under Bourbon will also enter France, England on her part having another army there; and it is believed that Bourbon, entering France by the Spanish frontier, will produce a great effect.

Toledo, 1st May. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 2. 998. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 208. On the last day of April the Pope went to sleep at S. Giovanni, and supped with Cardinal Colonna. On the morning of the 1st of May his Holiness went to St. Paul's to mass, which was said by Cardinal Colonna in the presence of the cardinals and all the ambassadors, namely, from the Emperor, England, the Archduke, Milan, and Florence. After mass the league stipulated between them was published. The Pope told him (Foscari) that the English ambassador will give no more money to the Spaniards. His Holiness believes his King to have cooled about making war on France. Was told by the Right Reverend of Capua that he believes the said sovereigns [the Emperor and the King of England ?] are not agreed (*non siano d'accordo*).

Rome, 1st and 2nd May. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 2. 999. Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador on his way to England, to ——— (*a private letter*).

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 238. Since his last from Augsburg has been in great trouble and peril in a besieged city, and compelled to perform very rough journeys over mountains and by unusual passes, dodging in a thousand ways to avoid the rabid and sanguinary German peasants, who have placed all Germany in tumult and confusion. Is well nigh ruined by the cost; but reached Mayence today, and is out of danger. Will depart tomorrow morning for Cologne with two boats, which he could not hire for less than 24 ducats, although in other times he could have had them for six. The reason is, that all are in arms; in the villages and territory there remain but lads and women; and the cities have been abandoned by the greater part of the artisans to follow the armies. For not only have the peasants risen against their masters, the lords and grandees, but the townspeople have rebelled against the clergy, and compelled them to be content with so much of their revenues as may suffice for food and raiment, leaving the rest at the disposal of the city for expenditure on the common need,

* "Ma s' el non vorà è pregato."

1525.

for the general and public benefit. Should this excitement continue, the whole world will be thrown into confusion. In six days will be at Antwerp, where he hopes to find letters from the State, which are more than necessary, both for the honour of the State and for his own. On the road he heard that the King of England was preparing troops for the invasion of France, as written by him also from Augsburg; and at Mayence it is said that the King will cross over to Normandy and proceed straight to Paris.

Mayence, 2nd April. *Registered by Sanuto, 16th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 3. **1000.** Carlo Contarini to the State.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 216.

The peasants are making more progress than ever; it is said they have re-instated the Duke of Wurtemburg, and that they will appoint him their captain against the Archduke.

It was reported yesterday that the Grand Master of Prussia, of the Teutonic Order, has married the daughter of the King of Poland, with an express stipulation that all the property, even such as is ecclesiastical, be hereditary. This intelligence is held of great importance at Inspruck by reason of the affairs of Martin Luther, to whom the King of Poland had always hitherto been opposed, whereas the King now seems to be of Luther's opinions. A very great quantity of Lutheran books has been sold at the fair of Bolzano.

Inspruck, 3rd May. *Registered by Sanuto, 9th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 4. **1001.** Marco Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 209.

Letters from France state that Mons. de Lautrec has been sent towards Picardy to oppose the English.

Milan, 4th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 7. **1002.** Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 351, St. Mark's Library.

Letters have been received from Rome announcing the conclusion of the league between the Pope, the Emperor, the King of England, and the Archduke of Austria.

Has presented the Signory's letter to the Emperor, who returned thanks, and said, "I am a bad Latin scholar, I will send the letter to the Chancellor."*

There are letters from the Indies announcing the discovery of some very large cities, where upwards of 300,000 people had been baptized owing to a miracle.

Has not yet seen the letters, but in a future despatch will give a detailed account of their contents.

Toledo, 7th May 1525.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

* "Io son mal Latino, invierò le lettere al Cancellier."

1525.
May 7.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 275, 276.

1003. The SECRETARY of the DUKE OF MILAN resident with the Emperor, to [the DUKE of MILAN ?].

The secretary of Mons. de Beaurain arrived from Lyons on the 18th April, and announces that Madame the Regent and the French assert their authority, saying that if the Emperor will release their King for money, they will ransom him willingly, but that they must not expect the alienation of any state from the Crown (*ma che da alienar stato da la Corona non si mirasseno*).

Should the King of France not accept the proposals made by the Emperor, Mons. de Beaurain is ordered to march the army upon Lyons or Avignon.

In the event of war being waged on France, the Emperor has determined that the Duke of Bourbon is to go to Spain for two reasons; first, to avoid the inconvenience caused last year by his intrigues (*occulte simultate*) with the Viceroy; secondly, because after his marriage with the Queen of Portugal, being sent with the army by way of Perpignan, the Emperor hopes greatly to facilitate the expedition against France, both through the friends who will declare themselves, perceiving him to be the Emperor's brother-in-law, and also on account of the assistance expected from the King of England, to whom, on the 1st of May, the Comendador Penalosa was sent in secret—it is said, to obtain money.

On the same day a courier was sent to Portugal to Mons. de la Chau, now there on a mission from the Emperor, whom, it is hoped, the King will supply with a considerable sum of money.

The Cortes of Castile have been summoned to assemble at Toledo on the 20th May, to raise money.

Two English ambassadors are expected, being accredited to the Emperor, to conclude "*de summa rerum et quid agendum.*"

[Toledo,] 29th April and 7th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 8.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p.223.

1004. MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Was told by the Pope that according to advices from England, dated 11th April, great preparations were making to invade France. It seems that according to the agreement the King of England promised to give the Emperor money, provided he assisted him to conquer France; but it seems that the Emperor does not wish him to do so, as there are no signs of preparation for war on the part of his Imperial Majesty.

Rome, 8th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 8.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xviii. pp. 242, 243.

1005. MARCO FOSCARI to the SIGNORY.

The Pope has received letters from the ambassador [Nuncio ?] in England, to the effect that the King was preparing to invade France with a powerful force, and purposed having himself crowned there as king, and was awaiting a reply from the Emperor with regard to making terms with the most Christian King or not. The Pope says this will be the cause of discord between the English King and the Emperor, though England cannot invade France with an army until

1525.

the end of June. His Holiness also said that, as a good pastor, he had sent an envoy to the Emperor to negotiate an agreement between him and the most Christian King.

Rome, 5th and 8th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 8. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 251, 252.

1006. Marco Spavento to Lunardo Giustinian.

Had a very dangerous passage across the Alps. In the Grisons and in Switzerland the greater part of the people are Lutherans; and whereas when in Italy I believed this to be an affair of small consequence, so do I now consider it most important. In confirmation of these words, being at Coir on Easter Sunday, heard a Lutheran priest preach with very great commendation (*il qual havea grandissimo favore*), and on that day the usual blessing of the eggs and other things was omitted. The communicants were but few, and the greater part of them Lutherans, who had confessed in the Lutheran fashion. During our two days' stay at Coir every person we spoke to was a Lutheran, and so well acquainted with Luther's doctrine as to defy exaggeration. The boys and girls from eight to ten years of age, in support of their tenets, answer you by evangelical precepts, better than many doctors of divinity could do in favour of the Catholic faith. A book has been printed lately entitled "*De vera et falsa religione*," concerning which all are instructed; very startling dogmas being propounded. Unless therefore the Almighty stretch forth his arm, there will be none but Lutherans in these parts. They say they are united in their opinion with the whole of Swabia. And now all the populace has risen against the nobility of the free towns in Germany to abolish many institutions favorable to the nobility and adverse to the people; and this by the advice and assistance (*consigli et opera*) of Martin Luther, the five letters of whose name are said by them to signify *Lux vera totius ecclesiæ Romanæ*.

Lyons, 8th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 20th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 10. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. pp. 4, 5.

1007. Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary of Lorenzo Orio, to his Brother, Lodovico Spinelli.

Wrote from Mayence. The Papal Auditor [Ghinucci], on his way to the King of England from the Pope, was captured by the peasants, and paid 1,200 crowns ransom; he then continued his journey by way of Lyons, and quitted Antwerp for London yesterday. Did not mention this in his former letter, because he, Spinelli, was tired and in the stoves of Germany, which disgusted him, being full of butter (*buttiro*) and stench.

Many days ago Luther issued a book for his followers concerning the unjust and unreasonable taxes with which the Church burdened the people of Germany, whom he exhorted not to bear them. Hence arose this great movement and insurrection well nigh all over Germany, which, to free itself from such unbearable tyranny, took up arms against all the ecclesiastics, as also against the nobility, includ-

1525.

ing even the nuns. The people desire to live in freedom, without being subject to any one, and their power increases hourly; for whereas at first they seemed willing to be subject to the Emperor, they will now no longer obey even his Majesty; and this determination they have already shown by making themselves masters of the marquisate of Wurtemberg, which belonged to the Archduke, many of whose stipendiaries they have killed. They are most hostile, and indeed open enemies, to the Pope and the whole Roman Church, and say they will have no other faith than that of Luther, to which the greater part of the German ecclesiastics have adhered, the sexes intermarrying with each other, as, for instance, a friar with a nun, and a priest with a woman of the world (*una mondana*), which is done everywhere, and publicly, the same marriage ceremonies being observed as among laymen; yet they could not save themselves from being deprived of [their temporal property], leaving them only enough for their food and lay apparel (*vestito civile*).

Gabels and taxes (*dacij*) are also abolished, this system having been already adopted throughout the duchy of Saxony, where Luther is. Hunting and fishing are no longer reserved solely for the nobility, for now it is allowable for all to hunt and fish like the lords themselves. In short, they revive the liberty of the golden age, when the fields were without boundaries, and no one had anything of his own. Then with regard to religion, they (the peasants?) do not differ in the least from Luther, having abolished eves (*le vigilie*) and the eating of fish, and all the holidays except Sundays. In the meanwhile this sect makes such progress, that last Lent, when in many places the Franciscans Observant and the Hierynomites chose to preach, in the first place nobody attended their sermons, and they were moreover maltreated and called to account for the meaning of what they preached; so that the best they can do for themselves is to be silent and remain quiet, and they can no longer show themselves anywhere. The peasants allow nothing but the mere gospels and epistles of St. Paul, and wherever they pass they remove all the bells. All these things are freely practised in Germany, where there is no longer any master, the bishops and other prelates having all taken flight. But here in Brabant and Flanders, as the Lady Margaret enforces the law most severely, the people dare not declare themselves openly, though in their own houses they live in Luther's fashion. Many of the chief persons of Antwerp assure me that, were the peasants to take that road and approach the city, 20,000 men, all Lutherans, would take up arms. In fact, this sect has taken such root throughout Germany that there is no visible remedy whereby to extirpate it, nor could the Church in those parts suffer greater persecution even were the Turks to come. The free towns, and those of importance, such as Cologne, Mayence, and others, whose churches combine spiritual and temporal authority, have compelled all the clergy to become citizens like the laymen, and they enjoy no additional prerogative beyond that of mere laymen. The surplus revenue, after deducting what is required for their maintenance, goes to the community to feed the poor; and by a public instrument they have sequestrated from the churches and alienated all similar property, which is to be enjoyed by married and unmarried

1525.

persons, and no longer conferred by the Roman Church, which they deride as a vain thing.

Today the ambassador [Lorenzo Orio] has attended to nothing but to the fashioning of his robes and making such preparations as necessary. On Saturday we are to go to the Lady Margaret at Mechlin, and from thence to Calais. Our passage across will be somewhat perilous, on account of the French fleet lately fitted out at Boulogne, which does very great mischief, capturing vessels daily. Since our arrival at Antwerp we have heard of the loss of several, with much cloth and kerseys belonging to Venetian subjects, and amongst the rest Messer Stefano de Nadal has lost 200 pieces of kersey. On arriving at Calais we shall not fail to obtain information from the English captains and governors, and not put to sea unless sure of no danger from the French fleet. I pray God that the embassy may come to a good end after so many difficulties and perils, fresh ones arising hourly. The alarm subsided greatly, owing to a constant report of the invasion of France by the King of England, which has now much abated; nor is any supply of troops mentioned, but only money, his Majesty having obtained (*induto*) the sixth of all the revenues, and already commenced levying them. We shall understand this more clearly on arriving in England. Could my paper contain more, I am afraid I should not yet come to an end.

Antwerp, 10th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 1st June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 11.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 2.

1008. Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador on his way to England, to ——— (*a private letter*).

Greatly fatigued after his long, toilsome, and perilous journey, made to escape the rage of those abominable peasants who have risen in Germany and for his good fortune thanks God. The Papal Auditor [Ghinucci] has departed hence, being appointed Papal envoy to the King of England. Ghinucci, on his way from Italy, was seized by the peasants, who plundered and kept him prisoner until he paid a ransom of 1,200 crowns, and to avoid falling in with another band of peasants he took the road through Lorraine.

The distance from Antwerp to Calais is 200 miles, and to reach England the sea must be crossed to Dover, a passage of 40 miles, very perilous on account of the sea, and also because the French have fitted out ships at Boulogne, distant 25 miles from Calais; and in sailing from Antwerp to England it is requisite to steer 14 miles in the direction of France, for the advantage of the tide and avoidance of shoals; so that there is great risk of being captured by the said Frenchmen.

On arriving at Antwerp used all diligence to ascertain what preparations were being made by the King of England for the invasion of France. Was informed that, on hearing of the capture of his most Christian Majesty, the King dismissed the French ambassador [Passano] in London, and then laid a tax of one-sixth on all personal and landed property, and sent to Flanders for the purchase of horses, of which 300 were bought. Nothing else has been done,

1525.

and the people complain, saying they will not pay; so on this account it is generally supposed that England will not invade France for the present.

It was said subsequently that the Emperor had ordered the fitting out in Biscay of 300 ships, to be employed in Flanders and not in Italy; for if destined for the Mediterranean they would have been armed at Barcelona. It is also reported that the Emperor inclines to peace, and has sent to Portugal to conclude his (the Emperor's) marriage with that King's sister.

The Duke of Albany and Renzo da Ceri have arrived at Lyons, where Madame, the mother of the most Christian King, is resident, with Monsr. de Vendôme and Monsr. de Lautrec, and all the chief personages of Paris. Monsr. d'Alençon, the brother-in-law of his most Christian Majesty, died there on his return from Italy, of grief for the capture of his King.

Understands that the envoy sent to the Emperor, to negotiate the affairs of the most Christian King, has returned "*re infecta*," because the terms demanded of him were unfair. The Duke of Bourbon was to be restored to his entire territory, and also to have Provence and Languedoc; the Emperor to receive the whole of Burgundy and the territory beyond the river Somme, which divides Picardy from the county of Nau; and the King of England likewise to be satisfied; so that the French crown would be despoiled of well nigh all its territory. For this reason no arrangement was made.

Will quit Antwerp in two days, and go to Mechlin to the Lady Margaret.

Antwerp, 11th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 1st June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 13. **1009.** Anonymous Letter from Inspruck.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 241, 242.

All the peasants of Germany have taken up arms against the bishops and nobles; their resolution is not to obey the Pope or his ministers. All the clergy live in the Lutheran fashion, and swear to observe the Gospel, and to acknowledge God alone and the Emperor. They number 200,000 armed infantry, not all in one place, but scattered here and there. They have established posts and give safe-conducts and patents, governing themselves like a republic; their title being, "Nos de Ligâ Christianâ defiensores verbi, etc., Dei."

At Inspruck there is great alarm, most especially as at Brixen the peasants have taken up arms and sacked the canons. They have also surrounded the castle in which the Bishop's attendants are, with the intention of killing them and sacking the episcopal castle.

The Grand Master of Prussia is at Inspruck; he has renounced the Order, and married the daughter of the King of Poland, taking as dower the State of Prussia.

Today a gentleman from Spain has arrived at the Archduke's court. He says the Emperor is at the Pietà [Alcazar?] at Toledo, and that the King of England is ready to invade France, and merely awaits the Emperor's decision.

Inspruck, 13th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th May.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
May 13.

1010. Francesco Gonzaga to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 240, 241.

Yesterday in consistory a letter was read, addressed to the Pope by Madame Louise of Savoy, mother of the King of France. She thereby announces that certain persons of the Lutheran sect had commenced showing themselves there. To remedy this, she, together with her council and government, have made choice of some churchmen who lead good lives, are learned, and well instructed in the Christian faith, charging them to visit the places where this heresy is published, to try and diligently ascertain whence the errors proceed and provide against them in the best manner possible, reproving and chastising the delinquents as they might think fit.

She requests the Pope to give such authority and power to the commissioners as would enable them to exercise their office without hesitation, and satisfy all who wish to be good Christians.

The Pope and the College of Cardinals regretted this fresh disturbance, but were glad to have been warned, and that provision had been made; and they commended and confirmed it as requested by the French King's mother.

Rome, 13th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 16.

1011. Gasparo Contarini to the Signory.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 352, St. Mark's Library.

Intelligence received by the Emperor from the Indies that to the west the Spanish captain had discovered another large city, and that many thousands of human beings had miraculously embraced Christianity.

Encloses copy of the letters.* One point is worthy of consideration, namely, that beyond the mountain mentioned by the Spanish captain, there are places where spices grow. Thus, by following the western course, the Spaniards have arrived near the eastern extremity of the globe.

On the night of the 12th Gio. Borto. Gattinara arrived from Rome with the articles of the league between the Pope, the Emperor, the King of England, and the Archduke of Austria.

The Chancellor told me that the King of France said to Mons. de Beaurain that he would let the Emperor cut off his head rather than consent to anything against his honour. He also made earnest suit to be brought to Spain for a conference with the Emperor, when he would show the Emperor clearly who were his friends and who his enemies.

The Chancellor also said that the King of France had written an autograph letter to the Emperor, though not a very long one, signing himself the Emperor's slave, and recommending himself to him most humbly. The letter purports that he offers himself and all his forces to the Emperor to accompany him as his captain, either to take his crown at Rome, or in the expedition against the Infidels.

* The copy does not exist in the Contarini Register, but Marin Sanuto has preserved it in his Diaries, vol. 39. p. 41. The letter is written by Pedraria Davila, who styles Pizaro *Picaro*, which was perhaps the original name of that captain. "Picaroon" in English signifies "plunderer," in Spanish "rogue."

1525.

The ambassadors of the King of England [Tunstall and Wyngfeld] have landed in Galicia.

In my presence and that of others the Chancellor, when telling the Portuguese ambassador about the damage done to Portuguese shipping by the French, said, "If we cannot agree about an offensive league, let us at least make a defensive one against these French, the enemies of peace."

Toledo, 16th May 1525.

[*Italian*, 3 *pages*.]

May 21. **1012.** MARCO ANTONIO VENIER to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 262. Advices received from Turin, and from the Court of the Duke of Savoy.

The Duke of Albany is going to Genoa. A messenger from England, a ducal chamberlain, who came through France, asserts that the English are making great preparations. The treasurer, Gregory da Casal, has been sent to the Duke of Bourbon, and on the 10th inst. the Duke of Suffolk was to advance towards Picardy with the first corps of 15,000 men, Cardinal Wolsey following with the second corps in yet greater number, and then the King in person with the main body. The English will act against Paris in a different form to what they did two years ago.

On the authority of the Duke of Bourbon's treasurer and others, it is reported that money arrives in plenty from England and Spain to encourage the undertaking against France from these borders and where necessary.

Milan, 21st May. *Registered by Sanuto, 23rd May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 22. **1013.** The SAME to the SAME.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. pp. 267, 268. The Emperor would wish to have the Princess of England with him, as she is to be his wife, but the King of England delays sending her.

Milan, 22nd May. *Registered by Sanuto, 24th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 22. **1014.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 353, St. Mark's Library. Told by the Duke of Calabria that the King of France said to Mons. de Beaurain that the Emperor was not in the least bound to the King of England, as the King of France could show the Emperor letters from him, proving that, had the victory of Pavia been delayed ten days, England would have declared for France.

Toledo, 16th May 1525.

P.S., dated the 22nd.—The French envoy Brion says the Emperor insists at any rate on having Burgundy, and that the French will not give it him. Brion, in the name of the King and of Madame, told the Emperor that it would be well for him to make some demonstration of war, to enable them to condescend to certain terms—more to the satisfaction of the kingdom—as their deference for the opinion of the country prevented them at present from acceding to some of the Emperor's demands.

1525.

The Chancellor considers this an approach to war, as it is impossible for the Emperor to make certain demonstrations without proceeding farther, when retreat would be difficult. The Chancellor gave Brion to understand that the Emperor would be compelled to ally himself with the King of England; in which case the war could not be quelled in the manner anticipated by the King of France.

The Chancellor is therefore of opinion that the result of these negotiations will be warlike.

[*Italian*, 3 *pages*.]

May 23. **1015.** Dom. Francesco Gonzaga to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 276.

Letters from Spain, dated the 5th inst., purport that although the Emperor is firmly bent on the French expedition, should the agreement with the most Christian King not take effect, the difficulty of obtaining money for the undertaking is so great that they do not know how it can be accomplished, especially as the King of England makes a difficulty about furnishing subsidy for the design, save so far as needed for his own individual interest. It is also reported that the Emperor has sent to Portugal for the King's ultimatum about the negotiation for his Imperial Majesty's marriage with the Portuguese Princess, and to know precisely the sum of money on which he can reckon. It is supposed that on account of the expedition against France, they persist in reporting that the King of England on his part will act, though it is not known whether any steps have yet been taken.

The affairs of the Germans proceed badly, as usual; the Pope believes them to be worse than is said, having received information that all the provinces are in confusion.

His Holiness wishes the Legate to set out to France and Spain in three weeks at the furthest, but it is thought that he cannot be ready so soon, considering the many things required by him for his outfit.

Rome, 23rd May. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 27. **1016.** Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England, to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 85.

Arrived in London after the vesper hour on the 24th. Was received honorably in the name of the King and the Cardinal of York, although his Majesty was 20 miles off, taking his pleasure as usual with the Queen. Went yesterday to pay his respects to the Cardinal, who received him graciously, evincing so much regard and kindness that the bystanders, most especially the Venetian merchants and the rest of the Italians who accompanied him as a mark of honour, were surprised, being aware that it is not the custom of his right rev. Lordship to evince towards any ambassador, whether from the Pope, the Emperor, or others, such respect as he showed to him, in such wise that when the Signory's name was mentioned he several times doffed his bonnet, a compliment very rarely, and perhaps never, paid by him to any ambassador. His

1525.

(Orio's) secretary, Gasparo Spinelli, says that he was present at the time of the interview between the Kings of France and England [Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520], which was attended by the Cardinal; and when the three Venetian ambassadors, Giustinian, Badoer, and Surian, went to visit him, never did his right rev. Lordship raise his bonnet, notwithstanding their eminent qualities. The Cardinal then spoke in such honorable terms of the State, and made such hearty offers for its service, and in honour of him (Orio), that it would be impossible to exaggerate them,—a mode of proceeding which at this first conference has procured for him very great repute, and he hopes to do very well for the Republic's interests in this legation. It would have been to his advantage had he received advices from the Signory concerning Italian events, about which the Cardinal asked him earnestly. He apologized for having had no news whatever since his departure, on account of the circuitous road he took by reason of the disturbances in Germany.

London, 27th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 28. **1017.** Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxviii. p. 289.

According to letters from Genoa the most Christian King and the Viceroy were to embark as today, the 29th, the provisions being already on board; and the Viceroy is said to have promised to return hither within 40 days, coming by way of Rome. It is also said the Duke of Bourbon will go to Spain to marry Madame Eleanor; and he asked the most Christian King for his fleet, consisting of 10 galleys, which his Majesty granted him willingly. A person who was lately at Genoa with Bourbon has asserted that Bourbon said to the most Christian King, "If you attempt to deprive me of my wife, beware! and if you leave her to me, you will have the best friend you can get;" and his Majesty is content. Letters had also been received, dated the 17th, from Madame Margaret to Bourbon, giving him an account how, with the English ambassadors there, she has proposed certain articles in the Emperor's name, viz., that the Emperor be bound to give 3,000 horse to the King of England, and 10,000 foot, at his (the King's?) cost (*a sue spese*), and a number of vessels for the conveyance of troops to France; the King offering, or being bound, to cross over to France with the whole army in the course of June. He (Venier) desired to ascertain this from Bourbon himself, and went to his house, but found that he was out riding (*era cavalchato*).

Milan, 28th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 30th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 28. **1018.** Carlo Contarini to the State.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 7.

The death of Duke Frederick of Saxony is confirmed. His brother Duke John is also sick. The peasants have been routed, and many killed.

Inspruck, 28th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
May 29.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 45.

1019. VINCENZO GUIDOTO, Venetian Secretary in Hungary, to the STATE.

The Legate Campeggio is still at Buda (*dili*), and has caused the arrest of two Lutherans, namely, the parish priest of St. George's, for having married, and a provost of St. Mary's.

Buda, 29th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 31.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 4.

1020. The GOVERNORS of VERONA to the STATE.

Send a letter from the Bishop of Trent, announcing the death of the Duke of Saxony,* and that the Duke of Bavaria had cut to pieces 20,000 peasants.

Verona, 31st May. *Registered by Sanuto, 1st June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 1.
Original Letter Book, Letter no. 356, St. Mark's Library.

1021. GASPARO CONTARINI to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Brion departed on the 26th ultimo. It is said he offered the Emperor the Venetian territory and all the rest of Italy; I do not believe this report to be entirely false.

The Bishop of London and Sir Richard Wyngfeld arrived from England at Toledo on the 24th of May, and had audience of the Emperor. They subsequently held frequent conferences with all the Imperial counsellors at the house of the Chancellor.

Their proposals are not entirely to the taste of the Imperial ministry, and from their countenances and language they seem not well satisfied.

I conversed on the subject with the Governor of Bresse, who said the Portuguese wish for war, and that the people of England, having paid heavy taxes without any result, and now perceiving the Emperor to have gained at less cost a glorious victory, are inclined for war, and even should Wolsey wish to advocate peace it is not in his power to do so.

The Chancellor had previously hinted to me that Tunstall and Wyngfeld had no commission to make peace.

I am informed that the English ambassadors proposed giving the Emperor a large sum of money on account of the marriage;† and for the grant of Bayonne some say that the King offers to place the Princess of England in the Emperor's hands, while others maintain that the Imperialists demand this concession from the King.

I have not heard in detail the claims of the English ambassadors, but I hear they demand the kingdom of France, and urge a speedy decision.

The Emperor is much embarrassed, as his means of carrying on the war against France are small, and he would be compelled to submit well nigh entirely to the King of England. On the other hand, the obstacles to peace with France are, the promise given to the Duke of Bourbon, the slight trust reposed by Imperialists in

* Duke Frederick of Saxony died on the 5th May 1525 (see *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*).

† The marriage of the Princess Mary to the Emperor.

1525.

Frenchmen, and the loss of the opportnnity for recovering Burgundy and humbling the Crown of France.

I am inclined to believe in war with France, which would be the safest for the Italian powers.

Same caravels arrived lately at Seville from the Indies, bringing a certain amount of gold and a piece of artillery for the Emperor made of gold, silver, and metal; also a great quantity of small pearls and some live tigers (*tigre vive*). The value of the gold, including the piece of artillery and the consignment received a few days ago by the last caravels, amounts to 100,000 ducats, for account of the Emperor.

Toledo, 1st June 1525.

[*Italian*, 3¾ *pages.*]

June 2. **1022.** French Pirates in England.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. pp. 6, 7. The ambassador of the King of England [Richard Pace] informed the College that he had received letters from England dated the 4th May, announcing that from stress of weather certain French corsairs had been driven upon the English coast, where they were seized, together with what they had plundered from Venetian subjects.

If the Signory or the merchants will send some one to obtain their property, with letters from the Signory, the ambassador will also write, and everything will be recovered. The Doge thanked him. Pace then asked for the reversion (*expectativa*) of a broker's patent in the German warehouse for a bastard (*uno putanazzo*) born of a German and a Venetian woman; so they promised him to have it put to the ballot at his request.

[*Italian.*]

June 2. **1023.** English Ambassador in Venice.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 7. The English ambassador, Pace, said (in the College) that according to letters from England his King would cross over to France with his army, and merely awaits the Emperor's order. He then added that the State ought not to abstain from concluding the agreement with the Emperor for 20,000 ducats.

[*Italian.*]

June 3. **1024.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio Secreta, File No. 9. On the 1st of May the Viceroy [of Naples, Charles de Lannoy] proclaimed the league concluded by him between the Pope and the Emperor, and sent envoys urging the Signory to confirm the league stipulated between them and the Emperor. Replied each time that they considered the league good and valid, as at the period of its ratification; and their ambassador at the Imperial Court wrote that the Emperor also considered it valid. Nevertheless, after the many replies given to the Viceroy, the matter remains as by the four rejoinders made on the 22nd April and 1st, 12th, and 27th May, of which copies are enclosed. Orio will thereby comprehend all that has occurred, and is to inform the King and Cardinal, making such use

1525.

of the documents as expedient for the interests of the State. The Imperial ambassador at Venice, on hearing the Signory's last reply, said he would notify it to the Viceroy, from whom they have heard nothing further.

Have heard from Milan of the arrival of the Viceroy at Genoa on the 24th ultimo, together with the most Christian King, they having quitted Pizzighitone on the 18th. According to report the Viceroy had determined to convey the King to Naples by sea; some saying, moreover, that he would take him to Spain. Learn from a letter dated the 29th that they are to embark at Genoa, on board an armada numbering 15 galleys and five brigantines, the Viceroy having left the command of the army to the Marquis of Pescara until his return, which he said would take place in 40 days.

Orio has been informed of the wish of the State to effect a settlement with the Archduke Ferdinand. A commissioner from his Highness has since arrived at Venice, and they have commenced treating with him, in order to conclude what was proposed at Worms. Hope in a few days to see the result.

[*Italian.*]

June 3. **1025.** Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England, to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 85.

Has been in constant expectation of audience of the King, who is taking his pleasure at a distance of many miles from London. Yesterday received notice that his Majesty would see him on Monday at Rumford, whither he will go for that purpose.

No greater preparation for the invasion of France is being made than such as was announced by him from Antwerp; so it seems that everything is suspended until they hear what is intended by the Emperor, and should he attack France, the King of England will do the like, but not otherwise.

According to news received in London from Lorraine, 24,000 Lutheran peasants have been cut to pieces by the Duke of Lorraine and his brother with the assistance of the French. It is also confirmed and certain that the Duke of Saxony has died a natural death.

Moreover, there have been great disturbances in England, the people having risen on account of a certain tribute imposed by the King, who demanded a universal property tax of one-third for the war; so on perceiving this insurrection against the Cardinal, the King sent two great personages, namely, the Duke of Suffolk and the Marquis of Monfort [Dorset?] to quiet them, and repealed the tax.

London, 3rd June. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 4. **1026.** Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 23.

The Duke of Bourbon has received an express from England, informing him that the King will undertake the expedition and invade France.

Milan, 4th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th June.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
June 4. **1027.** ZUAN FRANCESCO CONTARINI to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. pp. 46, 47.

The messenger from England said by word of mouth that the rising there against Cardinal Wolsey had been entirely quelled by the King, but at Inspruck this is not credited.

Inspruck, 4th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 14th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 4. **1028.** CARLO CONTARINI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 46.

The peasants of the country have risen, and will no longer pay tithes to the priests or prelates.

Last evening the Archduke sent to tell him that he had received a post, who came from England in three days, with news that the people there and many noblemen and gentlemen (*signori*) of that island had risen against the right reverend Cardinal of York, but that the King sought to quiet them as much as he could.

Inspruck, 4th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 14th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 6. **1029.** GASPARO CONTARINI to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 357, St. Mark's Library.

Through their delegates in the Cortes, the kingdoms of Castile request the Emperor to marry the sister of the King of Portugal; so the order for the recal of Mons. de la Chau has been cancelled, and he is desired to remain there.

On the 2nd instant the English ambassadors despatched a courier to England, the reason being that the Imperial ministers have treated them to a rigmarole (*li hanno dato una longola*), saying that their commission was insufficient, and must be couched in another form.

At 11 p.m. on the 3rd instant Don Ugo de Moncada arrived at Toledo, and on the morrow, Whit Sunday, he remained alone for three hours with the Emperor, who then went to vespers; after which he summoned his Council, Don Ugo likewise being in attendance.

On the 5th I asked the Chancellor what news Moncada brought. The Chancellor replied, "Really the King of France makes great offers, and takes the right road. First of all, he is willing to renounce to the Emperor his claims in the kingdom of Naples and his pretended rights in the duchy of Milan. In like manner he renounces the supremacy in Flanders and his rights in Tournay and the county of Artois. With regard to the line of the Somme, which Duke Charles of Burgundy possessed, not as his own property, but as security for 400,000 ducats or florins, he is willing to disburse that sum to the Emperor. Touching the duchy of Burgundy, he is content that the matter be discussed *de jure*, and if it belongs to the Emperor he will restore it to him freely. Should it not belong to the Emperor *de jure*, the King is then willing to take it on account of dower, either for himself, should he marry the Queen Dowager of Portugal [Eleanor of Austria], or as dower for her daughter, should this last marry the Dauphin; with the condition that should these marriages prove childless, the duchy of Burgundy do revert to the Emperor or his heirs.

1525.

"He likewise offers, should the Emperor choose to go with his army either against the Turk or into Germany or Italy, to supply half the forces, or to pay one half, at the Emperor's option. Should the King furnish troops, he chooses them to be under the command of the Duke of Bourbon. He moreover offers to come in person, should the Emperor desire, placing at his disposal the whole French fleet, which he would send to Barcelona, manning it with the Emperor's own troops, in case the Emperor passes into Italy.

"As a wife for the Duke of Bourbon he offers Madame Renée,* promising to restore all his territory; and touching his claims on the county of Provence, that a judicial investigation be made whether it appertain to him or not, and according to the decision *de jure* so be it done.

"He also makes reasonable proposals about England.

"As security, he offers to place all his children in the Emperor's hands.

"I see no difficulty in this, save the marriage of the King of France to the Queen Dowager of Portugal, she having been promised by the Emperor to the Duke of Bourbon; and this I say, provided the Parliaments of France ratify all the offers made by the King."

Has never seen the Chancellor Gattinara so well inclined as at present towards the agreement with France.

Toledo, 6th June 1525.

[*Italian*, 2½ *pages.*]

June 8. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 358, St. Mark's Library.

1030. The SAME to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

The Chancellor and the Governor of Bresse have received briefs from the Pope, conferring the grade of Cardinal—the Chancellor for himself,† and the Governor of Bresse for his brother, the Bishop of Maurienne; the promotion to take place in the Ember days of September.

On the morning of the 3rd the Florentine ambassador [Giovanni Corsi] came in great haste to me, and said, "This King of France (may God damn him!) ‡ has offered the Emperor to give him all your territory at his own cost; and then, should he accept them, he offers him the other Italian states likewise; but I can tell you positively that the Emperor does not choose to have war in Italy."

The Chancellor, when talking with the Nuncio [Castiglione] about the conditions of the peace with the King of England, said, "Should he get the arrears of tribute due to him, and the payment continued in future, he may be well satisfied."

The Chancellor has also said to me, "Matters are taking a good course; once for all, the Emperor does not choose to have war in Italy."

Toledo, 6th to 8th June 1525.

[*Italian*, 2¼ *pages.*]

* The second daughter of Lewis XII. and Anne of Britanny. In June 1528 she married Hercules of Este, son of Alfonso Duke of Ferrara.

† The Chancellor Gattinara did not avail himself of this brevet for the rank of Cardinal until the 13th of August 1529.

‡ "Questo Re de Franza, che el mal anno Dio li dia, ha offerto," &c.

1525.

June 8. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 31.

1031. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Was told yesterday by Sir Gregory Casal, who is here in the name of the King of England, that his Majesty is well disposed towards the Signory, and that he, Sir Gregory, on his way hither met the Ambassador Orio crossing the sea, but being bound to Calais, he was thus unable to perform such office as due with him.

Milan, 8th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 10th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 8. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 75.

1032. Anonymous Letter received by a Merchant at Crema.

Mons. de Brion, who quitted the most Christian King at Genoa, has not yet arrived at Lyons. Jean de Selve, President of the Parliament of Paris, has departed on his way to Spain to the Emperor; and Dom. Gioachino [Passano] is gone to England, where (it is said for certain) the King has arrested the Imperial ambassador for a certain amount of money claimed by him as a debt due from the Emperor.

Lyons, 8th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 23rd June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 10. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 44.

1033. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Intelligence has been received that the six French galleys have arrived at Genoa, to be manned by Spaniards. The Pope told him that the most Christian King would be taken to Spain and not to Naples, and desired this information to be kept secret.

His Holiness has also received advices from England, purporting that the King has written to the Emperor that he will send 200,000 ducats into Italy for the pay of the Emperor's army, wishing it to invade France, and that the Emperor also should remit a similar sum, lest the undertaking fail for lack of funds, as the King will do his utmost against France.

Rome, 9th and 10th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 11. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 47.

1034. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

The Duke of Bourbon has received letters from the Imperial Court at Toledo, dated the 28th May. The Emperor writes to him that he is sending Penalosa to the King of England to urge him to invade France in person, or should he not choose to do so, to provide a good sum of money and send it to Spain, as his Majesty will march his army into France, and cause him, Bourbon, to go to Spain for that purpose.

In the course of conversation the Duke of Bourbon said to him (Venier), "My lord, you may believe that the voyage of the most Christain King to Spain does not proceed from the Emperor's desire, but by the will of the Viceroy."

Milan, 11th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 14th June.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
June 12.
Original Letter Book, letter no. 360, St. Mark's Library.

1035. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, Venetian Ambassadors accredited to the Emperor, to the Council of Ten.

The Chancellor said to the Florentine ambassador, "Don Ugo [de Moncada] and the Viceroy [De Lannoy] urge the Emperor to attack Italy and conquer it for himself; but the Emperor chooses peace and not war in Italy."

The Florentine ambassador also states that Don Ugo said to him [Corsi], "You Italians have a good advocate;" and when Corsi inquired who that advocate was, Moncada replied, "The Emperor is a good advocate for you."

Toledo, 12th June 1525.

[*Italian*, ½ *page.*]

June 12.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p 56.

1036. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

The Duke of Bourbon intends going to Spain by sea. He is ordered so to do by the Emperor, because, as the King of England does not cross over to France in person, the Emperor will not go to France in person, but will send Bourbon to command the troops in the direction of Perpignan, and attack France.

Milan, 12th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 15th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 12.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 109.

1037. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

On the 5th the King, who was at Windsor, sent two nobleman to him, one by name Lord Gillesland [Dacre?], the other Cavr. —— Danse [Sir John Dauncy], who with a great number of horsemen accompanied him to his Majesty. Arrived at Windsor in the evening. Next morning they escorted him to the palace where his Majesty was with the Cardinal and the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk and the illustrious Marquis [of Dorset] and well-nigh all the knights of the Garter, whom the King had assembled in honour of his (Orio's) conference with him.

After presenting his credentials, and saluting the King in the Signory's name, alluded to the great account in which his Majesty was held by the Signory, and to the immense obligations conferred by his late father, and by his Majesty himself, on the State, their citizens, and merchants. Announced his appointment as resident ambassador.

Notified the Signory's grateful sense of Cardinal Wolsey's good offices in favour of the Republic, and those of the English agents at Rome and Venice, commending the wisdom, prudence, and address of the Right Reverend Richard Pace, whose proceedings, dictated by his Majesty, were approved by the Signory.

Sir Thomas More, a man of singular and rare learning, and in great favour with the King and Cardinal, returned thanks to the State for having sent an ambassador, declaring that the King would be as ready to gratify the Republic, as if he had a seat in the Venetian Senate. More then said that the King's good will towards the State was hereditary, and would be perpetual, and also commended Cardinal Wolsey for his demonstrations in favour of the Signory, such having been in accordance with the will of the

1525.

King. More then spoke in like terms ofthe negotiations of the Reverend Richard Pace and of the King's other agents in Italy.

This public ceremony being ended, went to mass, after which dined with the Cardinal, who afterwards took him to the Queen's chamber, where he was received so graciously as to surprise all the bystanders.

At the close of this audience the King took him by the hand and led him to a window, calling thither Cardinal Wolsey, and having made everybody else withdraw. The audience being then private, he (Orio) informed the King that the Signory were firmly bent on maintaining the confederacy stipulated two years ago with the Emperor, as they conclude the Emperor continues of this mind, and are the more confirmed in this belief because they know the Emperor to be allied with the King, whom he then urged to persevere in his hereditary protection of the State. The King then repeated the offers made at his public audience, saying that he wished for the best possible adjustment between the Emperor and the State, and that lest it should prove detrimental to the Republic the Signory must act with reserve, as they had done hitherto; and if any difficulty remained, he (the King) offered his mediation, provided the Signory desired it. After repeating the promise of his most powerful favour, the King inquired in what position the Signory's affairs with the Emperor were. Was then compelled to confess that he had received no letters and could give no information, which the King greatly regretted. Can do no more, having written letters, both public and private, to members of the College, without ever receiving any reply. Returned therefore to London, because his secretary is ill; hopes he will soon recover.

Is in such favour with the Cardinal and the King and Queen, and the whole kingdom is so satisfied with him, that should things proceed as he hopes, his service may prove agreeable to the State.

The King will be in London tomorrow, because he intends to confer a dukedom on a natural son of his, who is seven years old, and also to give him considerable territory. He has legitimatised him, and loves him like his own soul (*et amalo quanto l'anima sua*).*

On returning from the Court met the Flemish ambassadors [the Sieur de Bevres and the President of Mechlin] on their way to the King, with a gentleman [Penalosa] from Spain, who went in the first place to the Lady Margaret. Wished to ascertain the object of this gentleman's mission, but was obliged to await his arrival in London.

On visiting this gentleman elicited that he was come to notify to the King the Emperor's opinion that, in case the King of France refuses to make any restitution of the provinces occupied by him belonging to the Emperor, to England, and to the Duke of Bourbon, he (the Emperor) should invade France and the King of England should do the like. The King replied that this matter was of great importance, and that he had not yet made up his mind, but would do so,

* Henry Fitzroy was created Duke of Richmond on the 18th June 1525. (See Burke's "Extinct Peerages," p. 207.)

1525.

and communicate it to his ambassadors with the Emperor. From this answer the Imperialists in England infer, that for the present the King will not make any expedition against France. Is of their opinion.

London, 12th June 1525. *Registered by Sanuto, 1st July.*

Note by Sanuto.—In the public letters Orio writes that the King said to him, laughing, "The Pope likewise used a little sleight of hand again yesterday (*certe garbinelle erri ancora*), but the Emperor is a good body (*è bona persona*).

At the private audience, when the King offered to adjust the differences between the Emperor and the Signory, he said, "The Pope did wrong to cancel his alliance, first with the most Christian King, and then with the Emperor likewise;" and with regard to the agreement now in course of negotiation, the Cardinal said, "You should procrastinate, and will thus effect it more advantageously."

The Spaniard who arrived in London from the Emperor told him (Orio) that the King spoke the Emperor fair, but would not wage war on France; adding, "The Emperor would do well not to make any agreement with the Signory, but he is unable to accomplish any of the projects desired by him, unless he be on terms with the Republic;" and, in conclusion, he expressed his conviction that at any rate the agreement would be stipulated for a smaller sum than had been originally demanded.

[*Italian.*]

June 13. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 361, St. Mark's Library.

1038. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, Venetian Ambassadors accredited to the Emperor, to the Signory.

Navagero and Priuli made their entry into Toledo yesterday. They were met by the ambassadors from Florence, Genoa, Ferrara, Mantua, and Sienna, and the Milanese secretary.

The Emperor sent the Bishop of Cuenca and the Admiral of the Indies [Diego Columbus, the eldest son and heir of Christopher] to meet them. They had audience today, and their reception was gracious. The Emperor would never allow them to kiss his hand.

Toledo, 12th and 13th June 1525.

[*Italian, 3 pages.*]

June 13. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 65.

1039. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Signory.

On the demise of Duke Frederick of Saxony he was succeeded by his brother, Duke John, who is also at the point of death. He has a son, a young man much beloved and desired by all.*

Inspruck, 13th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 19th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 13. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 91.

1040. Francesco Gonzaga to ————.

The Emperor has written an autograph letter to the Pope in the most loving terms possible. He ratifies the league and confederacy

* Duke John survived until 1532, and was succeeded by his son, John Frederick the Magnanimous.

1525.

made in Italy without altering anything. Although Count Baldassare [Castiglione] writes that pecuniary supply is being raised for the war in France, and that England insisted much on attacking with a very large army, the Pope nevertheless is of opinion that the most Christian King's voyage to Spain will change the plans and projects formed hitherto, and that an agreement will be effected; nor does he think it will be detrimental to Italy.

Rome, 13th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 29th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 14. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 9.

1041. The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

The Viceroy having departed from Genoa with his most Christian Majesty on board, the fleet went to Portofino, distant thence about 20 miles, and remained there some days. Have received intelligence from Milan and elsewhere that, by order of the most Christian King, six of his galleys were sent from Marseilles to Genoa, where the French crews disembarked and were replaced by Spaniards. They then all together, numbering 21 galleys, quitted those waters on the night of Thursday the 8th, and with the most Christain King and the Viceroy steered towards Spain.

[*Italian.*]

June 15. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 55.

1042. REGINALD POLE in VENICE.

It is Corpus Christi Day, and the Doge, clad in cloth of gold with a crimson satin mantle and crimson ducal cap, came to mass in St. Mark's Church, with the ambassadors from the Pope, England, Austria, Milan, Ferrara, and Mantua, the Emperor's ambassador not being present on account of indisposition. Behind them with the councillors was the nephew of the King of England, who is studying at Padua, and who walked with Dom. Jacomo da Pesaro, Bishop of Paphos.* Next came the councillors with the pilgrims of rank,† &c.

[*Italian.*]

June 16. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 63.

1043. MARC' ANTONIO VENIER to the SIGNORY.

Count Gerardo di Archo, who was sent by the Duke of Milan to the Switzers, has returned, accompanied by an ambassador about the affairs of Count Ludovic Borromeo, whom the Switzers wish to have restored to his estates, to which the Duke will not consent; so that this matter is being negotiated.

Sir Gregory Casal, the English ambassador, is on his way to Rome, where he will remain until further orders from his King

* The portrait of this prelate, by Titian, is yet visible in the church of the "Frari" at Venice, the picture having been ordered by the Bishop for the Altar of the Conception. Titian's receipts for the sum paid for this work exist in the archives of the Gradenigo family, which inherited the Pesaro property. The last of the Venetian Pesari died an exile at Bath in the present century.

† The Venetian galleys which conveyed pilgrims to the Holy Land took their departure after Ascension-tide, and their appearance on St. Mark's Square on Corpus Christi Day is recorded in Sir R. Guylforde's Pilgrimage, A.D. 1506.

1525.

Casal has told me that if the Imperial army advances, he shall return and accompany it.

Milan, 16th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 16. Original Letter Book, letter no. 363, St. Mark's Library.

1044. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Council of Ten.

The Chancellor has received letters from England to the effect that the King, whether in waging war or making peace, referred himself thoroughly to the Emperor.

In reply to our remark that the English ambassadors at Toledo professed to have neither mandate nor power for the conclusion of peace, the Chancellor answered, "They will doubtless find it when needed."

Today the Governor of Bresse told us that the Emperor insisted on the duchy of Burgundy. We are of opinion that the King of France will cede Burgundy from sheer weariness of imprisonment.

Toledo, 16th June, 1525.

[*Italian, 3 pages.*]

June 17. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 96.

1045. Francesco Gonzaga to ————.

The Emperor's secretary Perone [*sic*, Antoine Perrenot?] is going to Rome, both to acquaint the Pope with the causes which induced the determination to take the King to Spain rather than to Naples, (the Viceroy likewise on quitting Genoa having apologized by letter to his Holiness, for not giving him earlier notice of the change of plan, as it was formed suddenly by commission from the Emperor), and also for certain other reasons, as by the last letters from England it seems that the project of war against France had somewhat cooled, which is attributed to their having heard of the French King's voyage to Spain. This probably makes the King of England suspect that if the Emperor and France effect an agreement together, all consideration for his Majesty will be dispensed with.

Rome, 17th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 30th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. pp. 68–69.

1046. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Signory.

The Imperialists are expecting letters from Spain, their delay being attributed to the Emperor's negotiations with the King of England, the King of Portugal, and the King of France.

Should the first proceed, the two others will be at an end, because if the King of England gives the Princess to the Emperor, the latter can no longer negotiate with the King of Portugal, who only desires to marry his eldest sister to the Emperor. With the most Christian King there is nothing to be done, because if the English King insists on Guienne and part of Picardy, and lays claim to the Crown of France, the Emperor, as his ally, cannot give ear to the most Christian King. If the Emperor listens to the King of Portugal the first negotiation ceases; but should the King of England not insist on the marriage of his daughter, the Emperor might co-operate with him in the other matters.

1525.

On the other hand, if the Emperor listens to the most Christian King the first negotiation with the English King will cease entirely, and his Imperial Majesty remain with France and Portugal. Such are the reports.

Milan, 18th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 20th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 18. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 364, St. Mark's Library.

1047. GASPARO CONTARINI, ANDREA NAVAGERO, and LORENZO PRIULI, to the SIGNORY.

We have had an interview with the Bishop of Osma, President of the Council of the Indies, and the Emperor's confessor.

The confessor said he was glad to see the two new ambassadors at the Court, because there was a person who sought to sow discord between the Emperor and the Republic, that person being the King of France, who, through the Comendador Penalosa, informed the Emperor that he would show him letters, whereby the Emperor would be well enabled to know his friends and enemies. We replied that this conveyed no accusation against the Republic; and the confessor continued, "He mentioned especially the Signory of Venice. Moreover, letters arrived from Italy a few days ago vituperating the Republic vastly, so that they are in great disrepute at this Court." To this we made answer that good men and those who were envied had always their slanderers, and that a captive to get out of prison would give and offer everything, but that they well knew the Emperor's ears were not so open to all evil speakers.

This last remark, concerning the Emperor, was corroborated by the confessor, but he did not enter into any further particulars.

Toledo, 18th June 1525.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

June 22. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 365, St. Mark's Library.

1048. The SAME to the SAME.

Whilst the Court was in daily expectation of news of the arrival at Naples of the King of France, and of the squadron which was to bring the Duke of Bourbon to Spain, letters arrived at Toledo on the morning of the 20th, dated Barcelona the 17th.

They purport that on the 15th, off Collioure,* a fleet of 20 galleys and other sail were seen steering towards Spain. On the 16th this fleet anchored off Rosas for provisions, and on board of it were the King of France and the Viceroy [De Lannoy], who set sail from Villa Franca, in Provence, on the 11th.

Yesterday we went to the Chancellor to hear how this so unexpected an event had come to pass. We understood, through several channels, that the Chancellor had not the slightest knowledge of this intention. He told us that it was indeed the Emperor's wish that the King of France should be brought to Spain, as announced by him, the Emperor, to the Viceroy, but he ordered the King's removal to Naples, on account of the dangers of the Spanish voyage: so that this intelligence, although agreeable to the Emperor, was a surprise to him.

* A port six leagues to the south of Perpignan.

1525.

The Viceroy subsequently obtained the six galleys of France, which he manned with his own crews; and as the King had given orders that the rest of his fleet was not to stir, the Viceroy was then of opinion that he could bring him to Spain in safety.

Concerning various matrimonial alliances which were talked of, the Chancellor said that the Duchess of Alençon wished to marry the Emperor. When we replied that the Emperor should negotiate and end by marrying the Princess of Portugal, the Chancellor answered, "We are awaiting an answer from England; until then we can form no resolve." We then expressed surprise that Tunstall and Wyngfield had brought no decision, most especially concerning the marriage. The Chancellor replied, "They merely came with a commission about making war; I also believe that, with regard to the marriage of the Princess, they incline to the King of Scotland, for the sake of uniting those two kingdoms. I know not; we shall see the result."

Toledo, 22nd June 1525.

[*Italian*, 3½ *pages.*]

June 26. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 367, St. Mark's Library.

1049. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Signory.

The King of France is in a palace near Barcelona, where he was well received by the municipal government.

Letters from Rome, dated the 23rd and 24th ultimo, announce great disturbances in Germany, owing to the Lutheran affairs, concerning which the State will be much better informed through another channel.

Toledo, 26th June 1525.

[*Italian*, 1 *page.*]

June 28. Lettere del Collegio, Secreta. File no. 9.

1050. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador in England.

To return ample thanks to the Cardinal for the loving and honorable demonstration made towards the representative of the Signory. The Duke of Bourbon and other personages, the Imperial commanders in Italy, having urged them to decide about the proposal made heretofore in the name of the Viceroy with regard to the 120,000 ducats demanded of the State for his Highness's need in Italy, the Imperialists have consented to accept the 80,000 ducats, payable in two instalments. To this effect the Signory have drawn up a writing and sent it to Milan. Will acquaint him with the result.

Concerning the progress of the Spanish forces quartered in the territories of Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, and other places in the Milanese, understand that, with the exception of some 2,500 Spanish foot in the Ferrarese, the rest have recently marched towards Monferrat, for the purpose, as reported, of attacking Saluzzo, which city, however, is (they understand) very well garrisoned, and some French troops are mustering for its defence.

About a month ago an ambassador arrived at Venice from the Grand Turk ("Signor Turco," Solyman II.) concerning certain affairs of private individuals who claimed damages from Venetian

1525.

subjects. The Signory justified the matter by a true statement, and he departed yesterday well satisfied.

Since their last have heard nothing further respecting the voyage of the most Christian King and the Viceroy to Spain. The Bishop of Bayeux [Lodovico di Canossa] came lately from Rome to Venice,* being sent by the most Serene Regent of France, the mother of the most Christian King. He besought the Signory's good offices, for the release of the most Christian King, with the Pope, requesting his and our intercession with the Emperor; because, if the Almighty grant the most Christian King his liberty, he would hazard his life and kingdom for the benefit of the Christian religion, and not attack any sovereign in any quarter; and France was well prepared for defence. The Signory promised to use their good offices.

All these particulars have been communicated to the Rev. Richard Pace, with whose proceedings they daily become more and more satisfied. Suppose that, with his usual diligence and assiduity, Pace has imparted all the intelligence to his Majesty and the Cardinal.

Enclose news-letters respecting the progress of the peasants in Lower Germany, the insurrections in Hungary, and those which have taken place at Constantinople, for communication to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

June 28. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 89.

1051. LETTER written by the COLLEGE to ENGLAND, respecting what it has been determined to give the Emperor, that it may be communicated to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

June 29. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 157.

1052. LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

An ambassador has arrived here from France.

The King has created his natural son, by name Henry, aged seven years, Duke of Buckingham (*Beuchingen*), with an annual rental amounting to 40,000 ducats; also Earl of Richmond and Viceroy,† so that he takes precedence of everybody; and on this occasion certain ceremonies were performed.

Dom. Giovanni Gioachino [Passano], ambassador from France or from Madame the Regent, has arrived in London. He conferred with the Cardinal, and negotiated an agreement between France and England; but the King apparently demands Boulogne, which having been refused him, it seems that at length the agreement has been concluded by payment of a considerable sum of money, France being also bound not to make any agreement with the Emperor without the consent of the King of England.

London, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 29th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 17th July.*

[*Italian.*]

* The biographers of Lodovico Canossa make no mention of this embassy, though they allude to the fact of his being at Venice in the month of July 1525.

† Lieutenant-general of all the King's forces north of Trent, and warden of the marches of Scotland. (See Burke's Extinct Peerages, p. 208.)

1525.
June 29. **1053.** Lorenzo Orio to ——— (*a private letter*).

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 157. The King came to London for the festival of the Corpus Domini, and on the following Sunday, the 18th, created a natural son of his, aged seven years, by name Henry, Earl of Nottingham and Viceroy, and subsequently Duke of Richmond and Donisan [Somerset?], conferring on him, in conclusion, the highest grade in the kingdom, so that now he is next in rank to his Majesty.

After this the King created his nephew * Earl of Exeter, making two of his cousins, one a marquis, the other an earl; and of four other gentlemen two were made earls, and two viscounts, with great ceremony and festivity.

The King then returned to Windsor, and will continue taking his pleasure during the hot weather, though on Corpus Christi Day, both his Majesty and he (Orio) and many others wore gowns lined with lynx's fur, because it was cold.

Has been marvellously well received, and with great honour, but complains of having had no letters from the Signory or any news from Venice.

It seems that the Queen resents the earldom and dukedom conferred on the King's natural son and remains dissatisfied, at the instigation, it is said, of three of her Spanish ladies, her chief counsellors; so the King has dismissed them the Court,—a strong measure, but the Queen was obliged to submit and to have patience.

London, 29th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 17th July.*

[*Italian.*]

June. **1054.** News from Spain.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 147. Perusal in the Senate of intercepted letters received from Rome, having been written from Spain to Cardinal Colonna by his envoy there.

The envoy had been well received by the Emperor and the grandees. He urged the Emperor to go to Italy for his coronation, because if he lost so good an opportunity he would regret it hereafter. Told him also that in case of need his master (the Cardinal) would go to Spain to meet him, which pleased the Emperor, who is going to Saragossa and Valencia for the Cortes, to obtain as much money as possible. He will then go Barcelona, to be nearer Italy, as he is inclined to go thither, for which purpose he will hold the Cortes in Castile, Aragon, and Valencia, hoping to obtain 800,000 ducats. The grandees have informed him that before his departure they wish him to marry, and exhort him to take the Princess of Portugal, with whom he would receive a million of gold, and not the English Princess, about whom he thought less than of the first named. He will marry before quitting Spain.

Toledo, — June. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 1. **1055.** Richard Pace in Venice.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 107. The English ambassador, Richard Pace, came into the College, saying he purposed going for a few days to Conegliano for change of air.

[*Italian.*]

* Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire.

1525.
July 1.

1056. News from England and Germany.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 109.

At noon the courier, Zuan Gobo, arrived from England with letters from the Ambassador Orio, dated 10th June;* also from the Ambassador Contarini at Inspruck, dated the 26th. The Doge read them to the Grand Council.

Zuan Gobo said by word of mouth, that the Diet at Inspruck had been dissolved *re infectâ*, and that certain peasants had been routed by 16,000 . . . . . , but 1,500 noblemen and gentlemen were slain.

[*Italian.*]

July 4.
Original Letter Book, Letter no. 369, St. Mark's Library.

1057. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Signory.

The Comendador Penalosa returned from England four days ago. The Emperor had sent him to the King to announce his readiness to wage war on France, though, at the moment having no money, it was requisite that the King should accommodate him with a considerable sum.

With regard to the marriage, the Emperor required the King to send his daughter to Spain.

Should the King refuse his consent, the Emperor then demanded absolution from the oath taken by him with regard to this marriage, because for the satisfaction of his subjects it was necessary he should marry.

Penalosa was desired to communicate his instructions to the Archduchess Margaret, and should she alter them in any part, he was to consider the alteration as made by the Emperor.

The Archduchess cancelled the last clause concerning absolution from the oath; and Penalosa, on arriving in England, merely acquainted the King with the first two proposals, to which he now brings back a refusal, accompanied with many apologies. He is also the bearer of an ample power for the English ambassadors. The Emperor's ministers make friendly demonstrations towards the English ambassadors, and profess to acquaint them with the whole of the negotiation for peace with France. For the truth of this we do not vouch.

On the arrival of the King of France at Barcelona he had a slight attack of fever, and so remained there some days, and then embarked on galley-board for Valencia. On the voyage he landed at Tarragona, where he lodged in the castle. Some 500 Spaniards mutinied against the Viceroy, and went to his quarters to take his life, but he escaped through a window, and wandered over the fields the whole of that night. The mutineers then proceeded to the castle. The King of France was there with the Captain Alarçon, and hearing the noise he went to a window, at which instant a harquebuse shot passed within a span of his head, so that he had a narrow escape.

Toledo, 4th July 1525.

[*Italian*, 3½ *pages.*]

* This letter is dated 12th June. See no. 1037.

1525.

July 4. **1058.** Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 129.

The Emperor chooses his sister Madame Eleanor to be the wife of the Duke of Bourbon, and the latter is to proceed to Spain to consummate the marriage (*per finir ditte nozze*). The Emperor orders the Marquis of Pescara to continue in command of the army in the Milanese during the whole of the present month. At the time when he gave that order his Imperial Majesty knew nothing of the most Christian King's departure with the Viceroy.

The marriage of the Princess of England to his Imperial Majesty is much urged, and as security she is to be placed in the hands of the Emperor's aunt, Madame Margaret. Great efforts are also made to give the Emperor the sister of the King of Portugal. It is reported in Spain that there are secret negotiations on foot for that purpose; but the Emperor does not disapprove of the betrothal of Madame Eleanor's daughter to the Dauphin.

Milan, 4th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 5. **1059.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 134.

The Pope had received letters, dated London, from his Nuncio, that an envoy had arrived there from the Emperor to conclude the marriage with his Majesty's daughter, she receiving a dower of 400,000 ducats.

The Cardinal answered him, in the King's name, that he would conclude nothing until after the receipt of a reply from his ambassadors with the Emperor.

Rome, 5th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 5. **1060.** Council of Ten and Junta to Marco Foscari, Ambassador at Rome.

Consiglio X., Parti Secrete, Filza prima.

Their ambassador in England has been graciously received by the King and Cardinal. No warlike preparation was being made, and two ambassadors were expected from the kingdom of France.

Ayes, 23. Noes, 1. Neutrals, 3.

[*Italian.*]

July 5. **1061.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 182.

King Henry answered the Spanish ambassadors [De Praet and Peñalosa] with regard to his daughter's marriage to the Emperor, that the King would not consent to it. Cardinal Wolsey recommends the State not to make any agreement with the Emperor, because the Spaniards are detested. The Spanish ambassadors urge the King to invade France, and he gives them fair words.

London, 5th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July [5 ?]. **1062.** Lorenzo Orio to the Chiefs of the Ten.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 183.

Has spoken to the French ambassador, Giovanni Gioachino [Passano], who told him that the affairs between the King of England and France were already, as it were, concluded, and the

1525.

former will give his daughter in marriage to the Dauphin. Understands, moreover, that the Emperor sent to demand the King's daughter, and that he would take her to wife, receiving 400,000 ducats for residue of the dower, including what has already been paid him. Should the King refuse to give him his daughter, the Emperor then demands 200,000 ducats. But they will give him nothing, and the Cardinal commends the Signory for delaying any payment to the Emperor.

San Luco (*sic*), ———. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 6. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 370, St. Mark's Library.

1063. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Council of Ten.

Announces the proffered resignation of the Chancellor Gattinara. The Emperor displeased with the Viceroy, De Lannoy, for having sent a love letter from the King of France to the Queen Dowager of Portugal.

Toledo, 6th July 1525.

[*Italian, 1 page.*]

July 9. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 371, St. Mark's Library.

1064. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Signory.

The Viceroy, De Lannoy, made his entry into Toledo on the evening of the 6th; and on the morrow was closeted alone with the Emperor for four hours. In the afternoon the Emperor assembled the Council, which sat till nightfall, the Chancellor not being present on account of his proffered resignation. The Chancellor returned to office on the 8th of July; excellent news for all the Italian powers, and for all negotiators at the Imperial Court.

Today the English ambassadors were summoned to the Chancellor's house to receive information concerning the negotiations in course.

Death of the Marquis of Brandenburg, the husband of Queen Germaine, widow of Ferdinand the Catholic.

Toledo, 9th July 1525.

[*Italian, 4 pages.*]

July 9. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 140.

1065. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

The Pope told him that according to letters from Spain, dated 17th June, the Emperor had sent money for the outfit of 50 galleys, and would come into Italy this year for his coronation. He has dismissed the French ambassadors, being determined to wage war on France, and not to accept the agreement. Should France commence hostilities he will attack her by sea and land, and the Cortes which he is about to hold will give him for this purpose 4,000,000 (*sic*) of gold and 600,000 ducats. He is determined by all means to give his sister, Madame Eleanor, to the Duke of Bourbon. The Pope sends 10,000 ducats to the Archduke Ferdinand, to assist him against the peasants.

Arrival at Rome of the envoy from the Duke of Milan, who told the Pope that he is willing to join the league, provided France consent to his holding the Milanese and give him for wife Madame

1525.

Renée, the King's sister-in-law, or else the Duchess of Alençon, with an understanding that, in case any power molest the Duke of Milan, Italy shall be bound to aid him with 12,000 infantry and 1,000 men-at-arms.

The Pope informed him (the Venetian ambassador) that the negotiations were proceeding favorably, and that the Signory should have 20 galleys for the undertaking; the Duke of Milan likewise fortifying his towns, under pretence of fear of the French. The Pope also wishes the Venetian troops to march towards Piacenza; so he is very hot for the conclusion of the league. Lord Albert of Carpi sends his secretary to France to obtain the consent of Madame, the Regent. The Pope is convinced that the King of England will join Italy.

Rome, 7th and 9th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 10. Original Letter Book, Letter no. 372, St. Mark's Library.

1066. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Signory.

Today the Duke of Bourbon's agent, Mons. de Lursi, dined with us. He said that Montmorenci, the French ambasssador, told the Emperor that the King of France was his slave and prisoner, but that it depended on the Emperor to render the King his brother, and to form relationship with him. The Emperor replied that he was the King's brother, so far as one sovereign might be styled the brother of another, but he had never been, nor was he, his friend; and he had no sister whatever [to give him], as the one he had, belonged already to Monsr. de Bourbon. We do not know whether these words should be credited.

Montmorenci had a long conference with the Queen Dowager of Portugal. After his (Montmorenci's) departure, Lursi told her he was acquainted with all that Montmorenci had said to her, and repeated it. She admitted the whole, and then, in a long discourse, Lursi endeavoured to deter her from marrying the King of France. He said that of the King personally, he neither would nor could speak evil, as he was a very gallant sovereign; but she must first of all remember that she would pass under the yoke of Madame the Regent, who was a most terrible woman,* and would treat her like a servant wench; that in the next place the King's amorous temperament would always render her the most jealous woman in the world, and that he moreover had been and was much diseased with pox, which malady the late Queen caught from him and died of it; that the children which the Queen of Portugal might bear the Emperor could not hope for high station, as on the King's death, the Dauphin, his successor, would seek to aggrandize his other brothers, and that it would be much if she even obtained a revenue of from 10,000 to 20,000 ducats, though it was true that, if the children of the King by his first wife were to die, her own children would inherit the Crown. The same result would however be obtained by her marrying Monsr. de

* "Una terribilissima dona."

1525.

Bourbon, the next heir to the throne; independently of which she might be well satisfied with the certain inheritance for her children of such a territory as that of Monsr. de Bourbon, who would always be on a par with a King of France.

To these arguments the Queen replied that she meant to do whatever should be commanded her by the Emperor, her lord, whose will she would never dispute in anything.

Have written all that was told us, though possibly more than really took place.

Toledo, 10th July 1525.

[*Italian*, 2¾ *pages.*]

July 11. **1067.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 194.

The Cardinal urges the Signory to delay making the agreement with the Emperor. News had been received here of its rejection, the Emperor having refused the Signory's proposals; so the Cardinal said to him (Orio), "Tell them not to make terms, because my King will make an agreement with France and with the Pope and you, and not allow any stir to be made, and Spain and France, and England likewise, must remain at home."

The Bishop of London has received advices purporting that certain Spanish troops had marched towards Narbonne, which is considered untrue.

11th July (*no date of place*). *Registered by Sanuto, 31st July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 14. **1068.** Dom. Francesco Gonzaga to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 190.

Letters from England, dated 28th June, state that the English King, on hearing that the most Christian King had been taken to Spain, was displeased and dissatisfied with the Emperor, so that he desists from making war on France, as was also asserted previously; and thus it is certain that France is secure from war in that quarter.

Rome, 14th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th July.*

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 15. **1069.** Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Signory.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 374, St. Mark's Library.

Mons. de Montmorenci departed for France on the 11th. On his way thither he will confer with the King, between whom and the Emperor he has stipulated a truce, to which the English ambassadors likewise are parties. This truce is to last throughout December to the 1st of January, and will be observed on land, so that the Emperor's couriers and those of the King may pass mutually through the territories of the two Crowns during the whole of this period without further safeconducts. Mons. de Montmorenci was also the bearer of a safeconduct from the Emperor for Madame d'Alençon and 300 horse, the King, on the other hand, having signed a safeconduct for Monsr. de Bourbon to come to Spain by sea.

We have conferred with the Chancellor Gattinara concerning a pecuniary grant demanded from the Republic on behalf of the Emperor.

1525.

Gattinara answered our apologies with a smile, saying, "I will speak plainly to you, not as the Emperor's Chancellor, but as an Italian. In the first place, you must know that the Viceroy [of Naples, De Lannoy] had no power from the Emperor to give any written confirmation whatever of the old alliance, nor has he ever spoken about this; so that if you choose to disburse 80,000 ducats to oblige the Emperor, without drawing up any other writing, and abide by the old one, we will accept that sum. If you require a fresh document to be drawn up, as I perceive you to hint—and I advise you to obtain such—you must then draw on that treasury of yours.

"You know that I am an Italian, and anxious for the welfare of Italy; once for all, let us get these Spaniards (who go plundering and destroying everything) out of the country. The way to get them out is to pay them, so let us find the money. Then you perceive that these two sovereigns are always proposing mutual agreements. If you knew what has been suggested, and how much we have been pressed—the King of France offering first of all to exhibit letters or papers which would convince the Emperor, then proposing to furnish half the troops, or money to defray half the expenditure—if you knew the whole, you would perceive that my advice is good, and you would arrange your affairs today rather than tomorrow."

On the following morning, the 13th, we went to the Viceroy [De Lannoy], who received us graciously, and at the close of the conference said, "I recommend the State to secure herself today rather than tomorrow; you perceive that an adjustment is now in course of negotiation between these two sovereigns. God knows what may be arranged. I purpose favouring the State to the utmost; let them give 120,000 crowns, and the document shall be made out."

We told him it was impossible to pay so considerable an amount, and requested audience of the Emperor.

De Lannoy conducted us upstairs, and the Emperor came forth from a closet into the chamber. We then repeated what we had said to the Chancellor.

The Emperor replied that he had already announced his intention of establishing peace in Italy, and not waging war there; that to this effect he on the preceding day had sent the investiture to the Duke of Milan, that it might no longer be said that he, the Emperor, desired that territory for himself; that he did not consider the alliance broken, but was unacquainted with the Signory's view of the matter, and that if the State considered a written reconfirmation necessary, he would give it. With regard to the complaint about the galleys* he said, "You know very well that there was no bad faith—that is to say, deceit or malice—and even had there been any I had cause for it. I have spent much more money than I should have done had your forces joined mine in due season, as

* In letter no. 324, date 7th February 1525, there is an account of the arrest at Almazarron of the masters of the Barbary galleys by the officials of the Romish Inquisition on a charge of selling bibles. It was subsequently said that the Spaniards had intended to seize the galleys, but timely notice given by Gasparo Contarini to the captain averted the danger.

1525.

they would then have been in the field some months previously. The difference is small—only 40,000 ducats—I am certain the Signory will not haggle about this. I will send the power to my ambassador at Venice, and there the matter will be settled."

To our expostulations the Emperor answered, laughing, "I am now poor, I must incur vast expenditure; you are rich, and not obliged to spend so much: you must assist me."

We rejoined, also laughing, that all ambassadors onquitting his Majesty received some present, and as we (Contarini and Priuli) were returning home, we besought him not to make a difficulty about the amount, and thus confer on us the honour of going back with credit.

The Emperor said, "Had you the power, something might be done."

We again urged him so to modify the order given to his ambassador. The Emperor laughed, without making any farther reply, and dismissed us with a joyful countenance.

Subsequently we discussed this matter with the Chancellor, who said he did not think Monsr. de Bourbon would be content to break off his marriage with the Queen of Portugal. He then read letters from the Bishop of Trent concerning the movements of the rustic Lutherans in Germany (the peasants' war), especially in the Tyrol. He also said the Emperor was expecting news from England, and that he would not comply with the wishes of Wolsey, who wanted to make peace with the King of France, reserving place for the Emperor, but that they (the English?) were to have their pensions, and other things besides.* Endeavoured to elicit from Gattinara what these "other things" were, but he did not seem to specify anything save payment of the arrears of pensions.

Today the President of the Parliament of Paris [Jean de Selve] made his entry into Toledo.

Toledo, 15th July 1525.

[*Italian*, 11½ *pages.*]

July 18. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 9.

1070. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Note what the Cardinal said to him, that the Signory had again signed the confederacy with the Emperor, and that he was surprised he had received no advice of this. The Cardinal judged rightly, for had such a conclusion been effected, it would have been announced to him (Orio) for communication to the King and his right rev. Lordship.

To inform them that, after the Duke of Bourbon and the other Imperial commanders had consented to accept the 80,000 ducats, the Signory drew up a writing and sent it to Milan, and as there was not a sufficient power from the Emperor, they took time (*si è scorsi*), and no agreement was concluded; neither did more than what is above written take place. When next letters are sent

* Qu. Tribute and pensions promised to Wolsey and other ministers. In the original, "ma che haveriano le loro pensione, etiam qualche altra cosa." Concerning pensions paid by the Emperor to Cardinal Wolsey and other English ministers, see before, pp. 259–260.

1525.

to England giving news of such importance, and he receive no similar intelligence from the Signory, he is to deny it positively, as if it were true they would have given him notice.

In their letter of the 28th announced the arrival at Venice of the Bishop of Bayeux, who was sent from Rome by the most Serene Regent [Louise of Savoy]. He was followed by Dom. Lorenzo Fassan with his commission. Dom. Lorenzo went on to Rome to perform the like office with the Lord Albert of Carpi, who by the Pope's order has sent his secretary, D. Sigismondo, to the Regent in France, to obtain from her and from the kingdom a valid mandate to proceed to such negotiations as his Holiness shall deem expedient for the liberty and security of Italy and for the benefit of France.

Are glad to hear that an adjustment has been made between his Majesty of England and the kingdom of France. If effected, it must prove to the benefit, not only of France, but of Italy, and on its conclusion his Holiness, the Venetian Signory, and the other Italian potentates will be encouraged to join the aforesaid union. Should the adjustment take place, he is to inform the King and Cardinal that it is the will of the State, in conjunction with the Pope and the Duke of Milan, to join the said union with the kingdom of France.

Are moreover informed by their ambassador at Rome, in date of the 5th and 9th instant, that the Pope told him he had heard from the English ambassador there that his King was most excellently disposed in favour of Italy, and that the Pope had desired the Papal auditor [Ghinucci] so to contrive that his Majesty do persevere in his goodwill, and had determined that Sir Gregory Casal should return to England for this purpose; requesting the Signory to order him (Orio) to assist the Papal Auditor. Therefore, should he perceive that the King and Cardinal persevere in this excellent purpose, he, conjointly with the Papal Auditor, when a fitting opportunity presents itself, is to endeavour to confirm the King and Cardinal in their bias.

To use all diligence to obtain a copy of the mandate whereby the adjustment between England and France is to be effected, that they may be convinced of its validity, and see whether it is authenticated by the Regent and kingdom of France, or by authority received by the Regent from the most Christian King, her son, or in virtue of what form of mandate the adjustment will be concluded.

[*Italian.*]

July 18. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File No. 9.

1071. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Satisfied to hear how graciously he was received at his first audience by the King, and that he visited the Queen and the ambassadors of the Lady Margaret. Commend his proceedings.

The accompanying summaries, for communication to his Majesty and the Cardinal, will show what has reached the State concerning the disturbances in Germany. Have heard nothing new with regard to Hungary and Constantinople, nor of the Spanish forces in Italy, which, it is reported, have joined these of Savoy, and intend

1525.

to march against Saluzzo, although that city is said to be well garrisoned.

[*Italian.*]

July 20. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta).

1072. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Acquaint him with the Turkish news, that he may communicate the same to the King and Cardinal.

Have heard that the Grand Turk (*Signor Turco*) is fitting out his armada in haste, to undertake an expedition in the spring.

[*Italian.*]

July 21. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 229.

1073. Lorenzo Orio to the Signory.

The plague is raging most violently in London, the deaths amounting to 50 per diem. The King is in the country. Narrates his conversations with the Cardinal, and how a maritime truce had been stipulated between the Emperor and France. The Cardinal said that he also purposed going into the country, and that the King would never consent to the Emperor's making himself monarch of the world; and he exhorted the Signory to procrastinate the agreement with the Emperor, having received letters to the effect that the Pope gives similar advice. The Cardinal heard of the arrival in Venice of the Bishop of Bayeux, which pleased him greatly, and that the Signory is forming a league with France, as the King of England will do everything [that is to be desired], notwithstanding his relationship with the Emperor. Dom. Giovanni Gioachino, the French ambassador in London, told him (Orio) that he had received letters from Lyons, dated the 16th July, authorizing him to conclude the agreement between England and France, and he expects the commission to that effect to arrive in England on the 24th July.

London, 13th, 15th, and 21st July. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th August.*

Note by Sanuto, that there were two other letters addressed to Chiefs of the Ten.

[*Italian.*]

July 21. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 253.

1074. Dom. Soardino [to the Marquis of Mantua?]

Has heard from an authentic quarter that the marriage negotiation on the part of Spain has somewhat cooled, because Portugal sought to include clauses concerning the disputes about the Moluccas and Malacca, the matter being of very great pecuniary importance by reason of the spice trade. Though to this the Emperor would not give ear, yet he continues the negotiation, without, however, abandoning the one with England. At Toledo it is supposed that he acts thus to let England and Portugal know that they must outbid each other for the amount of dower; so as yet it cannot be known on which of the two Princesses the choice will fall.

Toledo, 21st July. *Registered by Sanuto, 25th August.*

[*Latin.*]

1525.

July 22. **1075.** Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 169. The Imperial commanders have received letters from Spain dated 27th June.

The marriage contract between the Emperor and the sister of the King of Portugal has been signed and settled, and Bourbon told me that this was done with the consent of the King of England, who will give his daughter in marriage to the King of Scotland, his nephew.

The Duke of Bourbon also says that the Spanish grandees do not choose his Imperial Majesty to quit Spain until after the pregnancy of his wife, as chosen by him.

Milan, 22nd July. *Registered by Sanuto, 25th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 23. **1076.** News heard by Marin Sanuto.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 167. Letters arrived at Florence from Spain, purporting that the marriage between the Emperor and the sister of the King of Portugal was concluded, and that the Emperor had dismissed the English ambassador.

[*Italian.*]

July 24. **1077.** Francesco Gonzaga to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 190. Letters from England, dated 28th June, state that the King, when he heard that the most Christian King had been taken to Spain, was displeased and dissatisfied with the Emperor, and therefore abstains from waging war on France.

Rome, 24th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 25. **1078.** Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, to the Signory.

Original Letter Book, Letter no. 378, St. Mark's Library. Yesterday the English ambassador, Sir Richard Wyngfeld, departed this life; his malady was flux. The Bishop of London and the senior English ambassador [Richard Sampson] remain. There are as yet no letters from England. They await a reply about the marriage, the Emperor having informed the King that all Spain compels him to contract the marriage with Portugal.

Toledo, 23rd July.

P.S., on the 25th.—We have been told by the Viceroy of Naples that the affairs of Castile are still undecided. We believe that they are awaiting the reply from England to conclude this marriage with Portugal, as we understand that the second grant of 400,000 ducats is conceded by the Cortes to the Emperor on condition of his taking the Portuguese Princess for wife.

[*Italian, 2 pages.*]

July 26. **1079.** Letter from Lyons.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 217. The King of England is said to have sent two ambassadors to the Emperor, to state his opinion that the most Christian King should be released from captivity for the benefit of Christendom

1525.

on payment of a pecuniary ransom to the Emperor, who would err were he to claim any territory belonging to the Crown of France, and the King of England would oppose such a pretension.

Lyons, 26th July. Transmitted by Surian, Podestà of Brescia. *Registered by Sanuto, 11th August.*

[*Italian.*]

July 26. **1080.** Dom. Soardino to [the Marquis of Mantua?]

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 264.

During the last few days, on the arrival of the Viceroy and Montmorency, close conferences being held about the agreement, it seemed to the English ambassadors that they were not made privy to the negotiations. So they went in anger to the Emperor, telling him they had reason to believe that matters were being transacted but little to the repute of their King, an adjustment of which they knew nothing being negotiated in their very teeth, and that their King was not of such small authority as to admit of their putting up with this. They therefore asked leave to return to England. Much was said to pacify them, and much was needed, before they would take patience, and the Emperor was obliged to give a written promise, binding himself to make neither peace nor agreement with France without communicating every detail to the King of England, and obtaining his assent. Thus were the ambassadors quieted; but the well informed are of opinion that, although the English may expect to receive a greater amount of tribute than hitherto, and security for future payments [from France], yet the Imperialists will not be deterred from making peace on this account, despite the assurance given by the English ambassadors to him (Soardino) that their King will never make peace unless he receive a part of the territory which he claims, and which is now held by France. But should Burgundy be ceded [to the Emperor] they will find themselves deceived, as the Emperor does not consider himself under any obligation to England; on the contrary, he thinks that she has done him disservice.

Toledo, 26th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th August.*

[*Italian.*]

July 28. **1081.** League between England and France.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 182.

Perusal in the Senate of letters from Madame the Regent, dated Lyons, 16th June, addressed to the French ambassadors in Venice, the Bishop of Bayeux [Canossa] and Dom. Ambrosio da Fiorenza.

The agreement with the King of England is well nigh concluded. The Regent had heard of their audience, and of the Signory's goodwill towards the league.

[*Italian.*]

July 28. **1082.** The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 155, tergo.

Informed by the French ambassadors that the Regent wrote to them, in date of the 17th instant, that she hoped to make a good adjustment with the King of England, and that the Duke of Savoy had arrived at Lyons.

1525.

He is to communicate this to the Pope, assuring him of the Signory's respect.

[*Italian.*]

July 29. **1083.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 240.

The President of Rouen [Jean Brinon] arrived as ambassador from France to stipulate the league, and has set out on his way to the King, together with the other ambassador, Dom. Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano].

London, 26th, 28th, and 29th July. Part in cipher. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 1. **1084.** Letter from Crema.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 199.

The Cavalier Scena, a Milanese outlaw, arrived here today; he quitted Lyons on the 16th ult. The agreement between the King of England and France was considered certain there, and the captains and troops who had marched in the direction of Picardy, from suspicion of England, were returning to Lyons.

Crema, 1st August. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 4. **1085.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File no. 9.

On the 2nd instant the Duke of Bourbon quitted Milan for Savona, where he was to embark for Spain on board the Imperial fleet, the Emperor having sent for him that (according to report) he may marry Madame Eleanor, his Imperial Majesty's sister. Two hours after the Duke of Bourbon's departure the Marquis of Pescara also quitted Milan for Novara, and from what they understand the Spanish forces now quartered in the Milanese have orders to proceed into Piedmont, and are already on the point of marching.

The Duke of Milan, who lately had a fever, is now doing well, and it is hoped he will soon recover, though he keeps his bed to secure convalescence. Understand that the disturbances in the Tyrol have somewhat subsided, and tend towards an adjustment; those at Salzburg continue.*

Have nothing farther from Rome concerning the new agreement, as the Pope is awaiting the return of Dom. Sigismund, or letters from him, he having been sent by his Holiness to France to ascertain what decision has been formed there; and the Signory will do the like, so as to decide for the best. Will acquaint him with the reply brought by Dom. Sigismund. To make use of the above-written advices as may seem to him advisable, performing such offices with the King and Cardinal as familiar to him.

[*Italian.*]

* By a marginal note it appears that the rest of the letter was to be transcribed in cipher when copied for the ambassador.

1525.
Aug. 4. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 242.

1086. Marco Antonio Longin, Secretary of Carlo Contarini, to his brother Zuan Hironimo.

Germany is so entirely Lutheran, that when they carry the Host to the communicants there is nobody but a forerunner with a lantern and the mass bell; still less do they attend vespers. They go solely to the sermon, whither all flock universally, both great and small, with great devotion; and there are few who do not possess the book of the Epistles and Gospels, viz., the New Testament. They go to the sermons as to a lecture; and nothing is preached but the interpretation of the pure Gospel. In other places, such as Nuremberg and Strasburg, the mass has been almost entirely abolished, and the altars destroyed, being considered rather idolatrous than otherwise. Concerning Luther's books, I will say nothing of their high repute, and how eagerly they are purchased and perused. They bear various titles, and amongst them has seen one "*De Libertate Christiana*," which implies great things (*che dice di gran cosse*). Luther's whole faith, in short, consists in loving God above all things, and one's neighbour as one's self; and he maintains that so many external ceremonies are unnecessary, because Christ by his passion made atonement for everything (*ha satisfato ad ogni cosa*). Luther also alleges many other facts and arguments.

Since our stay at Augsburg two friars have married, one with a nun, the other with a woman of the world (*una mondana*), notwithstanding which, they remain friars. The prior of the monastery of St. Dominic has been expelled both from the monastery and the town because he was much opposed to Luther.

Augsburg, 4th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 20th August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 5. Cicogna Copy of the Navagero Despatches, Letter no. 380.

1087. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, Venetian Ambassadors with the Emperor, to the Signory.

Some caravels have arrived from the Indies with gold. We have been told by the Chancellor that they bring 150,000 gold pieces for the Emperor, but he does not know the standard, as very often they are accustomed to send very base gold, so that the amount in ducats does not correspond with the number of the pieces.

Some days ago we were informed by the Portuguese ambassadors of the arrival at certain islands of seven caravels with a great quantity of spices.

The account is confirmed by persons thoroughly acquainted with Portugal, who say six ships have reached the Azores with 30,000 quintals of pepper, 3,500 quintals of ginger, 500 quintals of cinnamon, very few cloves, and no nutmegs or mace.

Toledo, 5th August 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 5. Cicogna Copy of the Navagero Despatches, Letter no. 381.

1088. The Same to the Council of Ten.

We have heard on good authority that there are letters from Flanders announcing intimate negotiations between England and France, and that the marriage was being stipulated between the Princess of

1525.

England and the Dauphin, whom they meant to proclaim King. We hear also that the Duchess of Alençon is going back to France. This intelligence, although very secret, has much disturbed the ministry; so yesterday and the day before, the Chancellor, the Count of Nassau, and the Comendador Mayor assembled at the house of the old English ambassador [Sampson], together with the Bishop of London (Sampson being indisposed), and they remained there a long while.

Toledo, 5th August 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 6. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. pp. 282–919.

1089. Anonymous Letter from ——— to Messer ———, Doctor at Milan.

Bourbon, on being deprived of the dukedom, quitted his territory at the instigation of England and the Emperor, not because he aspired to another duchy, but because he was promised the Emperor's sister in marriage, and assistance to be made and maintained King of France, on condition of acknowledging it as a fief of the Crown of England, and giving certain provinces to the English, to the Flemings, and to Spain, as stipulated at length in the articles between the Emperor and England drawn up to this effect, and for the marriage of the Emperor to the daughter of the English King. These things were established and based on good faith; and their breach must have proceeded from some other quarter than from the Emperor.

The kingdom of Castille has offered the Emperor an additional 400,000 ducats if he will marry the Princess of Portugal, as she is a Spaniard; but his Majesty remains firm in favour of the English Princess, provided the King do not fail him, and with a message to this effect he despatched the English ambassadors.

Inspruck, 6th August 1525. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th Sept*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 9. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 220.

1090. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

The King of England has sent two ambassadors to the Emperor, announcing his opinion about the release of the King of France, and the integrity of the French territory.

Milan, 9th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 11th August.*

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 10. Cicogna Copy of the Navagero Despatches, Letter no. 383.

1091. Gasparo Contarini, Andrea Navagero, and Lorenzo Priuli, Venetian Ambassadors with the Emperor, to the Signory.

Mons. Brion has returned from the King of France, bringing the power from Madame [Louise] to conclude the truce. Brion, the Archbishop of Ambrun, and the President of the Parliament of Paris, have held several conferences with the Emperor and his ministers. We have been told by the Chancellor that there was some difficulty, because the French desire to include the Scots as their confederates, and to this the English ambassadors will not consent; so it was agreed to discuss this point with the King of France, and thus nothing is settled.

1525.

The Cortes of Castile have not yet decided. The Chancellor told us they were awaiting the reply from England about the marriage. We believe this to be true, because the kingdom consents to give the Emperor the second 400,000 ducats on condition of his marrying the Infanta of Portugal.

Gasparo Contarini and Lorenzo Priuli intend to depart for Venice tomorrow.

Toledo, 10th August 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 11. **1092.** The Truce.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. pp. 231, 233.

Paper of the truce between the Emperor, France, and England, dated Toledo, 11th August 1525, signed by François de Tournon, Jean de Selve, and Philippe Chabot.*

Registered by Sanuto, 21st September.

[*Copy, Italian.*]

Aug. 12. **1093.** Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

Cicogna Copy of the Navagero Despatches.

The day before yesterday the truce with the King of France was concluded, but they did not choose to call it a truce, in order to prevent the merchants of either power from trading in the towns of the other; so they called it "an abstinence from war," for the mere negotiation of peace without any further intercourse—the agreement to last until the 1st of January, and to be published before the 10th of September on all the frontiers of either party. The Emperor and the King of England are named on one side; the King of France on the other.

In the meanwhile the Duchess of Alençon is at liberty to come and negotiate the peace, as likewise any other ambassador from either party, coming and going without any safeconduct; couriers passing in like manner on their way to France, Italy, and elsewhere.

The King of France is to arrive at Madrid today, and will remain there.

When passing through Guadalaxara, a place belonging to the Duke dell'Infantazgo, one of the principal grandees of Spain, the King was received with much honour, the Duke giving him grand banquets and entertainments, and causing games to be performed for him. On his departure he also received many presents, including a horse whose furniture was said to be worth upwards of 5,000 crowns.

He bears his prison admirably, and in all the places through which he passes is so well greeted by reason of the extreme affability and courtesy evinced by him towards everybody, that he is well nigh adored in this country.

Toledo, 12th August 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 13. **1094.** Dom. Soardino to [the Marquis of Mantua ?].

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix., pp. 308, 309.

The truce concluded was not a general suspension of hostilities. It is to be proclaimed throughout Spain on the 10th of September,

* This paper is alluded to by Tunstall and Sampson in their letter to Henry VIII., "State Papers," vol. vi. p. 475, where it is stated that the document is printed in the "Recueil des Traités," tom. ii. p. 101.

1525.

and will last until the 1st of January. The parties mentioned are solely the Emperor and the King of England on one side, and the most Christian King alone on the other; but the English have not chosen to agree to it. According to report, couriers and others despatched by these princes, and bearing safeconducts or patents, may go to and fro by land.

The French ambassadors at Toledo say that the Duchess of Alençon had already set out to embark at Aigues Mortes, with the intention of landing at Valencia. Until her arrival, nothing more will be concluded about the release of the most Christian King, who for the last two days has been in Madrid.

Toledo, 13th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 14. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 237.

1095. Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

The King of England has sent two ambassadors to Spain, to tell the Emperor his opinion that the King of France should be released for the benefit of Christendom and its defence; that should the Emperor have incurred expense, compensation might be paid him in money, but that no part of France be dismembered; and should the Emperor think fit to diminish that kingdom, the King of England would disapprove of the measure, and be vexed thereat, saying well nigh that he would not put up with it.

Milan, 14th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 17th August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 14. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 356.

1096. Lorenzio Orio to ——— (*a private letter*).

On the receipt of letters from the Signory, about forming a league in Italy for the maintenance of the States there, spoke to the Cardinal, and narrates his reply, so that the affair will be brought to a good pass. The agreement between the King of England and France has been concluded and signed, as likewise the marriage [contract] of the Princess to the Dauphin, the articles having been sent to France for signature. The Signory is mentioned therein. On Saturday the Princess went to her principality of Wales (*sic*) with a suitable and honorable escort; and she will reside there until the time of her marriage. She is a rare person and singularly accomplished, most particularly in music, playing on every instrument, especially on the lute and harpsicord (*arpicordo*).

The plague continues in London, and will increase greatly. Goes very frequently to the Court of the Cardinal, and to that of the King, at a distance of 20, 30, and now 40 miles from London, where lodging can be had solely in the palace.

London, 14th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 30th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 17.

1097. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

On the 18th August the truce was proclaimed between Englan and France, to last until the 1st of December. His Majesty is takin

1525.

his pleasure in the country. Cardinal Wolsey directs everything; appoints Sir Gregory Casal, the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci], and the Bishop Usardinense* [ambassadors to Rome?]; and is sending two ambassadors† to France to negotiate the agreement between the two kingdoms. Pace, the English ambassador at Venice, has received leave to return home, and although others wrote to him in the King's name to go back [to Venice?], his Majesty ordered him not to obey them and to come straight (*e vengi di longo*). This letter of leave was written by the King's order without the knowledge of the Cardinal.

In reply to an announcement from the Pope concerning a league, and to remarks thereon by Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano], the Cardinal said that three demands must be made of the Emperor; first, that he do release the most Christian King; secondly, whether he will wed the Princess [Mary] without any further sum of money than that already received for dower; and thirdly, whether he purposes going into Italy with an army for his coronation; in which case—and not otherwise—a league might be formed.

The Emperor has written to the King of England to know whether he will give him the Princess with a dower of 400,000 ducats in ready money; and if not, whether he will release him from his oath and promise of marriage, so that he may marry elsewhere.

The King will give the Princess, but no increase of dower.

London, 10–18th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 266.

1098. Marco Antonio Longin to his Brother Zuan Hironimo.

On quitting Augsburg, went to the free town of Ulm, which (if Augsburg is Lutheran) may be styled most Lutheran, as are all the other free towns; but to speak more properly, they tend towards downright heresy rather than to anything else. They disregard masses and other offices, and the few which they perform are for the most part in German, so that the masses may be intelligible to the populace. Above all, they are regardless of burying their dead in consecrated ground, many of whom are carried into the fields beyond the town, to avoid paying the priests. Has also heard that the members of the League have beheaded a person who, besides many other heresies, trampled under foot the host, as if it had not contained the real body of Christ.

They eat meat on Fridays and Saturdays, and on the eves, and do other things too long to narrate, in such wise as to be so tainted with this pest that none but God can extirpate it.

On quitting Ulm, entered this duchy of Wurtemberg, where apparently there are not many Lutherans, and the inhabitants are better disposed towards their duty, for books have been lately

* "*Et lo episcopo Usardinense;*" qu. Worcester. Ghinucci became bishop of this see in 1523.

† Sir William Fitzwilliam and Dr. Tayler.

1525.

printed here against Luther in reply to many of his works. Will endeavour by all means to obtain them.

Tubingen in Wurtemberg, 18th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 29th August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 21.

Copy of the Navagero Despatches in the Correr Museum.

1099. Andrea Navagero to the Council of Ten.

Receipt by the Emperor of news from Italy, that the Pope and Venice were negotiating an agreement with France, and together with the Duke of Milan and all the rest of Italy would form a defensive league. The Duchess of Alençon has embarked at Aigues-Mortes, and the Emperor sent Don Ugo de Moncada to meet her at Valencia. Don Ugo is of opinion that there will be war. The Emperor is determined not to make peace unless they give him Burgundy. Long ago the Cortes agreed to pay 400,000 ducats in three years for the service in ordinary. With regard to the other 400,000, they attached the condition that the Emperor was to marry the sister of the King of Portugal. It is now decided that the Cortes of Castile will raise this second sum, which the Emperor accepts conditionally, in the event of his making the marriage, leaving it uncertain, in order not to break off the negotiation with England until peace or war with France be decided.

Has been told as a great secret by the Florentine ambassador that the Emperor, speaking to the Nuncio about the Italian league, exclaimed, "Can God allow the Pope always to listen to that cowardly traitor"—and then, not remembering the name, after remaining a short while in suspense, he added—"Gian Matteo!" [Giberti]. This was strong language and of great weight, as coming from the lips of the Emperor, who is so discreet (*modesto*) in all his actions, and most especially in speech, as to be irreproachable; but anger overcame his habitual moderation, showing how much he considers himself hurt by these negotiations; of which he lays all the blame on Giberti.

Toledo, 21st August 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 22.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File no. 9.

1100. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador in England.

[Glad to hear of the confidential and loving communication made to him by Cardinal Wolsey, attesting the good will of the King and of his right rev. Lordship towards the maintenance of the liberty, not only of the Venetian Signory, but of all Italy. To return thanks to the King and Cardinal for so loving an office towards the State and all Italy, adding that the State is most anxious for the maintenance of the liberty of Italy, and to see all Christian powers at peace, for the benefit of the Christian religion.

[Concerning the negotiations proposed by the Bishop of Bayeux on behalf of France, approve his (Orio's) prudent reply to the Cardinal, justifying himself on the plea of not having at the time received the Signory's letters of the 18th July. On the 11th July the Pope sent his Nuncio to the Regent of France to assure

1525.

her of the favorable disposition of his Holiness, of the Venetian Signory, of the Duke of Milan, and of the other potentates of Italy towards an understanding with France for the preservation of Italy. As no intelligence has hitherto been received of the Nuncio's arrival at the Court, the Signory, suspecting him of having met with some accident, has urged the Pope to send a second Nuncio to effect the understanding with France. Are now again assured, both by his (Orio's) letters, and by advices which the Bishop of Bayeux has received from the Regent, that the King of England has made an adjustment and confederacy with France, much to their satisfaction. Consider this a confirmation of Cardinal Wolsey's conference with him (Orio), and assure the King and his right rev. Lordship that the Signory is inclined to give ear to the aforesaid negotiation proposed to them by France, and to urge its conclusion. The suggestions of the King and Cardinal will greatly encourage the Regent.

To beseech the King and Cardinal to persevere in their laudable purpose, as the Signory will do the like. Consider it indubitable that the King will not fail doing what is necessary for the liberty of Italy, whereon depends the general quiet of Christendom, as his Majesty has expended such sums and done so much to place the Duke of Milan in his duchy, and to keep him there.]*

That the Duke of Bourbon has quitted Vercelli, on his way to Genoa, to proceed to Spain, having been sent for by the Emperor.

Some days ago two commissioners arrived in Venice from the Archduke Ferdinand. Are negotiating with them the conclusion of the treaty of Worms, for the tranquillity of the Signory's subjects.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 26. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File No. 9.

1101. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador in England.

Have heard from their ambassador at Rome, in date of the 22nd, that the Pope is more eager than ever about the confederacy of the Italian powers with France for the maintenance and quiet of Italy. The Pope, on hearing that Dom. Sigismund had not arrived at the Court of the Regent of France, and suspecting some mischance had befallen him, has now dispatched the Florentine, D. Leonardo Spina, to the Regent, with all necessary instructions. The French ambassadors at Venice, urged by the Signory, do not fail to aid the conclusion of the confederacy. Seeing the great benefit which will accrue to all Italy from this confederacy, have done their utmost to effect it, and the more heartily since hearing of the alliance projected, and now ratified and published, between his Majesty of England and the kingdom of France,—an evident sign that the King and Cardinal are excellently inclined towards the design proposed to the Signory by France for the preservation and quiet of the State of Venice, of the Duke of Milan, and consequently of all Italy, whereon the tranquillity of Christendom depends.

* The bracketed passages were always ciphered when transmitted to the ambassadors by letter, although there is occasionally no marginal notice to that effect in the files or drafts.

1525.

To praise and extol this most holy resolution formed by the King and Cardinal.

By letters from Rome, dated the 22nd, understand that Sir Gregory Casal wrote thither from Brussels that Dom. Sigismund had not gone to France, neither would he go. To inquire adroitly, on his own account, of the said Sir Gregory Casal what he knows about Dom. Sigismund.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 27. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 271.

1102. The VENETIAN GOVERNORS of BERGAMO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Enclose a letter from Corio [Coir?] dated 16th August, written by Mons. Giugnes to . . . . .

Peace has been made between the most Christian King and the King of England. Nothing better could be done for France, and as Venice has no fear of England, the rest may be held in small account. Truce has been made with the Emperor for six months in the ultramontane territories. From this truce, Italian affairs are expressly excluded, and it is supposed that peace will follow.

The King's sister, Madame d'Alençon, has departed for Spain with a very noble retinue, and she is expected to bring back the King. The Emperor has taken [for his wife] the daughter (*sic*) [sister] of the King of Portugal. The King of England is greatly dissatisfied with him, because he was affianced to his (the King of England's) daughter. This was the chief cause of his making peace with France; and he will give his daughter to the Dauphin, as settled heretofore.

Bergamo, 27th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 31st August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 30. Cicogna Copy of the Navagero Despatches.

1103. ANDREA NAVAGERO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

The King of France is at Madrid, and is expected to remain there until the affairs are concluded. He makes himself so popular, and is so courteous, gracious, and generous, that words cannot exceed it. The Spaniards, who are not accustomed to such treatment, adore and love him, more perhaps than some people would wish. Nothing is talked of but of him. Were he brought to Spain again he would come after a different fashion, for he has so conciliated everybody that the things one hears said amongst Spaniards are too monstrous. The King bears his imprisonment quietly, but is much disappointed, for he expected immediately on arriving in Spain to have an interview with the Emperor, and thus arrange his affairs easily. He therefore requested to be brought here; but so far as can be seen hitherto the Emperor does not choose to see him until the affairs are concluded.

Toledo, 30th August, 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 2 Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File no. 9.

1104. The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Venetian Ambassador in England.

By the Emperor's order the prothonotary Caracciolo has quitted Milan for Venice.

1525.

The Duke of Milan improves daily in health. The united Imperial army is for the most part in the territory of Vercelli and thereabouts, and expect a reinforcement of 5,000 lansquenets [a fact in direct contradiction of what they had heard from the Court of the Emperor, who was said to have dismissed the lansquenets hitherto in his service in Italy].* The Duke of Bourbon is at Vercelli, and announces that he shall soon depart, to embark for the Imperial Court. The Imperial fleet which is coming to take him has been seen off Toulon. Will announce the result, as usual, to the King and Cardinal.

Have received advices that in the county of the Tyrol a great number of peasants have again risen, and are under Trent, battering the castle, which is held by the Bishop with some 700 infantry including those in the castle and in the town.

Are also informed that about 25,000 peasants have risen in Germany, and under a certain commander are marching to join those now besieging the Bishop of Gurk [at Salzburg].

The Signory's letters from Constantinople, dated the 19th, announce that the Grand Turk (*Signor Turco*) had beheaded the Aga of the Janissaries, and many of the Janissaries were also put to death for the insurrection, as notified heretofore.

To announce all these facts to the King and Cardinal as usual.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 3.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 334.

1105. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Details many negotiations between King Henry and the French ambassadors and Cardinal Wolsey concerning the peace and understanding between them. Finally, by his letter of the 3rd September, announces having been told by the Cardinal that peace is concluded between France and the King of England; they are friends of friends, and foes of foes. Both parties have mentioned the Signory as their ally and good friend. The agreement was to be proclaimed on the 6th. They purpose sending to the Emperor to tell him to release the King of France for a sum of money, as it is not reasonable that he should remain a prisoner. The Signory likewise is to make a similar intimation to the Emperor, protesting that unless this release be effected, they cannot do otherwise than wage war on him.

In other letters to the Council of Ten, concerning the league in course of negotiation with the Pope, Orio mentions that the Cardinal said the Signory ought to conclude it, and that he would be the chief champion of the league, and not allow the Emperor to come into Italy with an army for his coronation.

The College therefore immediately forwarded the English advices concerning the league and the peace with France to the Signory's ambassador at Rome, for communication to the Pope.

London, 27th, 29th, and 30th August and 3rd September. *Registered by Sanuto, 22nd September.*

* See note on p. 474.

1525.

Note by Sanuto.—Richard Pace, the English ambassador, lately returned from Padua to Venice in ill health, and chose again to reside in the Cà di San Marco, on the island of S. Giorgio Maggiore.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 4. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 334.

1106. The SAME to the SAME.

Has conversed with the Cardinal, who told him that the peace with France would be proclaimed on the 6th, and that he was sending letters in the King's name to the Pope, urging him to exhort the Emperor to release the most Christian King. The Cardinal said that the best thing would be to conclude the Italian league with France, most especially as France offered so to do, and that his King would do the like for the benefit of Italy, lest the Emperor render himself her monarch, on which account the King of England made peace with France.

London, 4th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 22nd.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 5. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File no. 9.

1107. The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Venetian Ambassador in England.

The Duke of Milan has had a relapse, and is in great danger. The matter is of very great importance by reason of what might befall the duchy, especially as the reinforcement of lansquenets mentioned in their last has by forced marches already descended into the Milanese. The Marquis of Pescara, moreover, has been lately to confer with the Magnifico Morone at Pavia, it is said, about the affair of the 100,000 ducats which the Duke is bound to disburse to the Emperor forthwith for his investiture.

Feel bound to announce these particulars to the King and Cardinal, whose extreme wisdom and prudence will judge of what importance the Duke's death would be when coupled with the increase of the Imperial forces. As the King and Cardinal have at heart the affairs of Italy, rely on their favouring her security. The Duke of Bourbon is still at Vercelli, and the report of his going shortly to Genoa is credited, the Imperial fleet having arrived at Savona for his conveyance to Spain.

The peasants who were besieging Salzburg had engaged the army of the nobility, commanded by D. Nicolò Salma, and been victorious. The peasants who rose lately towards Trent are understood to have been pacified.

Arrival in Venice today of the prothonotary Caracciolo, who, as already mentioned, has been sent by the Emperor. Will write an account to him (Orio) of all that takes place.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 8. Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. pp. 302, 303.

1108. LETTER from MILAN.

According to letters from Lyons, dated 6th August, the truce between Madame [Louise] and the King of England has been concluded for three years, and between Madame and the Emperor for six months. In France certain men-at-arms and the lansquenets are being disbanded, and the like will be done with the Italians.

1525.

The Duke of Bourbon was at Pavia on the 8th, and was to depart on the morrow on his way to embark at Savona.

The truce made between the Emperor, France, England, the Infant, and Madame Margaret has arrived (*è venuta*); it is to commence on the 11th instant, and to end on the 1st of January next.

Milan, 8th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 9. **1109.** Marc' Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 301.

The sea disagreeing with the Duchess of Alençon, she quitted the galley at Marseilles, and proceeded to Spain by land.

The English ambassadors would not consent to the mention of Scotland in the truce, so the most Christian King promised to obtain the English King's approval, and thus the truce was signed.

The Duke of Milan is better; so the Duke of Bourbon is moving to Savona to embark on board the fleet for his passage to Spain, and the Marquis of Pescara is going to Vercelli.

Milan, 9th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 12th.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 9. **1110.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 17.

The peace has been concluded between the King of England and France; it was negotiated in London by Dom. Giovanni Gioachino, and a reply is awaited from Madame the Regent, whether she approves of the clauses as they stand. It has been proclaimed in London, and sent for proclamation to Boulogne, Paris, and Rouen. They are expecting the ratification from the Regent. There remains a certain difference about 60,000 crowns on account of damages; and owing to the capture of three ships after the truce had been made, but before its publication, two judges, the Chancellor of London* for the King of England, and the Chancellor of Alençon for France, have been appointed to decide this question.

Sir Gregory Casal is returning as ambassador to Rome.

London, 9th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 10. **1111.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 41.

The Cardinal is very intent on the league.

Mons. d'Aubigny, the brother-in-law of the Chancellor of Alençon, has arrived in London from Lyons as ambassador to the King.† He told him (Orio) that the Regent of France inclines towards the Italian alliance, and is sending the Duchess of Alençon to Spain to tell the most Christian King not to make terms with the Emperor, as the King of England would aid his release, and that she purposed sending troops into Italy, and an ambassador to the Signory. On hearing that the Duke of Ferrara was going to Spain,

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* *Sic*; *i.e.* Dr. Tayler, Master of the Rolls.

† See "State Papers," vol. i. p. 158 (note). Sanuto writes, "Monsignor di Obigni, cugnado dil cancelier di Lansom, orator di Franza," &c.

1525.

she expressed great surprise, saying, "Who gave him leave?" and intended to deny him passage through France.

London, 10th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 13. **1112.** Andrea Navagero to the Council of Ten.

Cicogna copy of the Navagero Despatches.

The Emperor is at Segovia.

The King of France for two days had constant fever, which then became double tertian ague; many say he is in danger. The Emperor has sent one of his own physicians, and the Viceroy [De Lannoy] to him. Should he get worse, it is said the Emperor will go to him in person. It is also said that the Emperor will give his sister, the Queen of Portugal, to him for wife.

The agent of the Duke of Bourbon, Mons. de Lursi, tells me that when he quitted the Emperor at Segovia to go to his master, he inquired whether his Majesty had anything to say to the Duke. The Emperor replied that the Duke would be welcome, and that he was anxious to see him, and to demonstrate the love he bore him. De Lursi rejoined that this was not his meaning, and that he wanted to know what he was to say about the marriage of the Emperor's sister. The Emperor replied that there was no occasion to mention the subject, as she was already the Duke's (*perchè già era del Signor Duca*), and that he would not break his promise should the Duke choose him to keep it. De Lursi had told him (Navagero) that the Duke would never change his mind, and had written to him frequently to inform the Emperor that he asks neither territory nor money, nor any other thing save his sister, whom he had so often promised; and that the Emperor always made the same answer, that he would never break his promise.

Should this be true, De Lursi considers any agreement [with France] the more difficult, especially as unless Bourbon marry either the sister or the sister-in-law of the King of France (which would come to pass should the Emperor bestow the Queen of Portugal on the King) the Duke could not regain his territory; nor is it reasonable or credible that the Emperor would make any agreement without stipulating its restitution.

A report is current that an agreement is already made between England and France; and Mons. de Montmorenci affirmed this to the Emperor with his own mouth; but the English ambassadors here [Sampson and Tunstall] deny it. They say they have lately received letters from their King, and declare not only that no agreement has taken place, but moreover that their King is ready to attack France whenever the Emperor chooses; and that the French circulated this false report for their own benefit. Many persons are of a different opinion, but this is what the English say.

Toledo, 13th September 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 14. **1113.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xi. p. 41.

Went yesterday to ——— to see Cardinal Wolsey, who received him very lovingly. Communicated the advices received from the

1525.

Signory. His Lordship said, "The Pope demands too much of France for making the league; he wants to have the kingdom [of Naples] for himself."

The Cardinal then said that it would be well to make the Italian league, with the insertion of three clauses; first, that the King of England will be the conservator of the Italian States; secondly, that he will oppose those who seek to obtain territory in Italy; thirdly, that he does not choose the French to have dominion in Italy.

Letters have been received from Spain announcing the death of the Marquis of Brandenburg, the brother-in-law of the most Christian King (*sic*), who, riding in haste to see the said King, his brother-in-law, fell from his horse, and died in two days. Mons. de Buren,* the chief person in authority with the Emperor, had also died.

The King is sending the Papal Auditor, Bishop of ——— [Worcester, Ghinucci], to encourage the Pope to make the league; but he will be preceded by Sir Gregory Casal, who is the Signory's friend, and will be more speedy than the Bishop.

In the course of conversation the Cardinal told him (Orio) that the Pope was between the Datary [Giberti], the partisan of France, and the Archbishop of Capua [Schomberg], an Imperialist, so that it is not in his power to form such a decision as would be for the benefit of Italy.

London, 14th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 18. Lettere del Collegio Secreta, File no. 9.

1114. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Having received no news from him since the 29th July, suspect his letters have miscarried. To send duplicates by way of France and Germany. To endeavour to learn whether besides the truce concluded lately between the Emperor, the most Christian King, and the King of England, there was any other understanding, public or secret, between France and England alone.

The Prothonotary Caracciolo, together with the ambassador Sanchez, had audience of the Signory; and after presenting credentials from the Emperor, his reverend Lordship first gave assurance in the Emperor's name of the excellent will he bore the Signory. Next, limiting himself to details, he said the Emperor was well satisfied to ratify his confederacy with the State, but demanded the restitution of their estates to the outlaws,† and money in lieu of the infantry which the Signory are bound to supply for the confederation; also 120,000 ducats for payment of the Emperor's army here in Italy. Enclose a copy of their reply for the King and Cardinal. The Prothonotary Caracciolo did not seem satisfied.

The Duke of Milan is recovering, but the physicians do not pronounce him out of danger. The Signory's ambassador has frequently

* "*Beurem*" in MS.

† See note on p. 320.

1525.

insisted on visiting his Excellency, but hitherto none except his usual intimates have been admitted.

The Duke of Bourbon quitted Parma lately, proceeding by way of Lomelina to Saona for embarkation on his projected voyage.

The 2,000 (*sic*) lansquenets who lately entered Italy to re-inforce the Imperial army are in the Ghiara d'Adda; but they are ordered to cross the Po and join the Imperialists, who are quartered in Piedmont and the neighbouring territory.

By letters from Constantinople, dated 9th August, are informed that within a fortnight the Magnifico Ibrahim Pasha was expected from Cairo with a large sum of gold. The Grand Turk (*Signor Turco*) has ordered him a most honorable reception in a new and unusual form. It is said that great news will be heard on his arrival at Constantinople.

The Rev. Richard Pace, being lately at Padua, was seized with a nervous (*fastidiosa*) disorder, which deprived him of sleep; so he determined to come to Venice, where he has been for the last week. The Signory being very anxious for his welfare and health, both as the representative of the King of England, and also by reason of his own most worthy qualities, did not fail to send him physicians, &c. whilst at Padua, by means of the governors there; and subsequently at Venice did whatever could conduce to his recovery, and will continue so to do. At this present, by God's grace, he is in a very good state; and they hope he will soon recover his former health. [To impart this to the King, and should he (Orio) think fit, to the Cardinal likewise,]* giving the Signory notice of the execution of this order by letter.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 21.

Cicogna copy of Navagero's Despatches, in the Correr Museum.†

1115. Andrea Navagero to the Council of Ten.

During the last few days the King of France became much worse, so that the Viceroy and the physicians in attendance on him sent an express to the Emperor, saying they did not expect him to live more than a few hours, and that if he, the Emperor, meant to come, he should do so immediately. The Emperor had already quitted Segovia, and received the intelligence at a distance of some six leagues from Madrid, whither he rode post immediately.

On his arrival he found the King dozing, and did not choose him to be roused, but waited until he awoke of himself. He then entered the chamber, and they told the King that it was the Emperor himself.

When the Emperor approached the bed the King endeavoured to raise himself as well as he could, and embraced the Emperor, saying in French, "Emperor, my lord, here am I, thy servant and slave."

The Emperor replied that he was not such, but his good friend and brother; that he hoped the King would be such to him; that he was also to be cheerful, and to think of nothing but his recovery, because on the arrival of the Duchess of Alençon good peace would

* The words in brackets were to be written in cipher.

† On the death of the Cavalier Cicogna, his library passed to the Correr Museum, which now possesses two copies of the despatches written from Spain by Andrea Navagero.

1525.

ensue between them, as he (the Emperor) only required what was fair, and supposed that the King on his part would not fail to do what was right, and would, therefore, be soon at liberty.

The King said that it was for the Emperor to command, as he could but obey.

Heard this narrative from trustworthy persons who were present at the interview; and these words and a few others having been said, the Emperor departed.

That night the King seemed to improve greatly. On the morrow, the 19th, the Emperor visited him again, and used fair and loving language to comfort him, telling him that he (the Emperor) was returning to Toledo. The King made answer that he had already confessed and communicated, and did not know what would become of him; that though he rather expected to die, at any rate he recommended himself to his Majesty; that if he lived he would be the Emperor's good servant, but, should he die, he besought the Emperor not to take more from his children than was right, and to protect them should they be wronged by anyone.

The Emperor comforted him as well as he could, telling him to attend to his recovery, and that he (the Emperor) would never fail to do his duty. He then quitted the chamber, and whilst walking about the castle, the Duchess of Alençon arrived. The Emperor went to meet her, and found her in tears, ascending the stairs. He embraced and kissed her, and after saying a few words, took her into the King's chamber and left her there. He then mounted on horseback, and went to a place distant two leagues from Madrid; and late on the next day, the 20th, he arrived at Toledo, where many persons are of opinion that the King of France pretended to be worse than he was, in order that the Emperor might go and see him. Amongst those who entertain this belief is the Chancellor, who affirms the fact, and says the Emperor did very wrong to go there, but that having chosen to go, he ought immediately to have released the King. The Chancellor says this by reason of his intense hatred to the French, but through a sure channel I know the King to have been most grievously ill, and that he is not yet out of danger.

The silver and gold cannon sent to the Emperor from the Indies by Hernando Cortes, the governor of those regions, about which so much has been said lately, has arrived at the Court; it is accompanied by a live tiger. Has seen both one and the other. The animal is not a tiger, as they call it, but a panther, and a very beautiful beast. The piece of artillery is about the size of a demi-culverin, and very well made, but it does not seem to be made of silver or of gold, but of a certain mixture inferior to tin; if silver, it is very base (*molto basso*) and worth little; but now that it has been seen, those who wish still to keep it in the repute which it enjoyed before its arrival, say it is of silver, but not worth more than three ducats the mark. It is said that, together with these things, the Emperor has received many other presents, besides 63,000 gold pieces, which are less than 63,000 ducats.

By the caravel which brought these things for the Emperor, Hernando Cortes has sent to his wife, whom he lately married in Spain (and choosing her to be of illustrious birth, he took her

1525.

without any dower, and she has not yet been sent to him), 25,000 ducats, and 1,500 ounces of plate, for her outfit, all of which have for the present been sequestrated. It is supposed in Spain that Hernando Cortes appropriates everything to himself (*usurpi ogni cosa*), and sends the Emperor but little; for which reason (I hear on good authority, though they keep it very secret), they are to send out another governor, namely, the Admiral of the Indies, a man who is esteemed and wealthy, the son of Christopher.* I do not believe that the business is yet settled, because a messenger has arrived at Toledo from Hernando Cortes, announcing in the name of his master, that he had obtained information about certain cities at no great distance from the place where he then was; that they were very powerful, and their kings very wealthy and at war with each other; that some of them had demanded aid from him, Hernando, which if granted, he should subdue the whole of that country—a feat beyond comparison much geater than any effected by him hitherto; but, should the Emperor choose him to assume this undertaking, he demands permission to defray its cost with the money hitherto sent from thence to Spain, as it would yield very great honour and profit.

The hope of so great a result may perhaps cause Hernando Cortes to be retained in his post.

On the 2nd of May a fleet of 24 sail quitted Seville for the Indies. Advices have been received announcing its arrival at Hispaniola on the 2nd of June—a fine passage, for the distance from Seville to the Canaries is 300 leagues, and from thence to Hispaniola 900, in all 4,800 miles.

Another fleet of 28 sail, bound for another part of the Indies, is also in readiness at Seville, and, according to report, it will depart in 15 or 20 days.

The captain of this fleet is one Sebastian Cabot,† a Venetian; he is going to make new discoveries, and in Spain their hopes of these Indies increase daily, and they think about them more and more, and believe that they will at length obtain the spices (*le spiciarie*) likewise by that track, and by a much shorter voyage than the one performed by the ship *Victory*.

Toledo, 21st September 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 22.

1116. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 109.

Sir Gregory Casal being about to depart for Italy, went to dine with him. Casal showed him his commission, to go first to France, to urge the Italian league. He says that, according to the secret commission, the King of England will give 25,000 ducats monthly for the expenses of the war, and be the conservator of the league. In two days the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci] will depart, and is in like manner going to Rome.

The Cardinal is expected at Richmond, where Orio will visit him.

Dated 22nd September. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th October.*

[*Italian.*]

* Christopher Columbus died at Valladolid in 1506.

† According to the American, Biddle, he did not quit Seville until April 1526.

1525.
Sept. 23. **1117.** Reply of the College to the Ambassador in England.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 338. Will do their utmost, through the Venetian ambassador in Spain, to effect the release of the most Christian King. The league with France has rather cooled. Thank the King and Cardinal for the conferences held with their ambassador.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 23. **1118.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.
Lettere del Collegio Secreta. File no. 9.

Yesterday morning received his of the 27th and 30th ultimo and 3rd and 4th instant. Are extremely satisfied with his diligence and assiduity.

Are far above all pleased by the loving communication made to him by the Cardinal concerning the peace signed and sealed between the King of England and the most Christian King and the kingdom of France, together with the honorable mention of the Signory as comprised in it by both parties. To present himself to the King and Cardinal, congratulate them on the conclusion of the peace, and return thanks for the inclusion of the Signory by the King as his confederate.

To extol their holy purpose of using the influence which they possess to reconcile all the Christian powers, especially the Emperor and the most Christian King, and of endeavouring to obtain the latter's release, so that he and his resources may be available for the present need of Christendom, as sagely hinted by the Cardinal. To offer them everything in the Signory's power to aid their laudable purpose. In accordance with the Cardinal's suggestions, will write to the Venetian ambassador at the Emperor's Court to do his utmost for the release of the most Christian King.

Finally, to offer the Cardinal whatever can redound to the profit, honour, and increase of that most powerful Crown, and of his right reverend Lordship.

Will comply with the Cardinal's earnest exhortation with regard to the alliance between Italy and France. France had apparently somewhat suspended the desire demonstrated by her for its conclusion, although the Pope sent several envoys and wrote frequent letters urging the transmission of a mandate to settle the business, and the Regent and kingdom of France were made acquainted with the Signory's firm resolve. To make this statement to the Cardinal, praying him to persevere in his most Christian purpose.

Touching the Signory's negotiation with the Prothonotary Caracciolo, after the reply given by them, Caracciolo wrote to the Emperor, and is awaiting an answer before presenting himself again to the Signory. For some days he has kept his bed from fever.

Having found in Orio's packet a parcel of letters for Sir Gregory Casal, delivered in Cardinal Wolsey's name for transmission, and understanding his right reverend Lordship was desirous that they should be sent to Rome with the utmost speed, forwarded them instantly express by one of the Signory's messengers (*uno nostro cavallaro*), limiting him to two days' time for their consignment to the Venetian ambassador at Rome, to whom they have written

1525.

desiring him to see to their delivery in all safety. To announce this to the Cardinal in proof of their wish to do whatever may be agreeable to him.

Concerning affairs in Germany, understand that in the county of Ferrete* 15,000 peasants have again risen, and the Archduke [Ferdinand] has sent a large number of horse and foot to quell them.

The Spanish forces in Italy are in their usual quarters; nor is it heard that they purpose moving.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 24.

Copy of the Navagero Despatches, Correr Museum.

1119. ANDREA NAVAGERO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

The King of France is much worse, and news of his death rather than of any improvement is expected hourly. The whole Court is disturbed, as this event would disconcert all its projects. The Emperor, having a soul which is neither much elevated by any good fortune that may befall him, nor depressed by adversity,† says, "*Dominus dedit, dominus abstulit,*" and declares that he is more sorry for the King himself than on any other account.

On the 22nd news came that he was a little better; then yesterday morning several posts brought word that he was at the point of death; subsequently, in the evening, a messenger arrived saying that the physicians had still some hope, having discovered that he had an abscess in the head which caused such depression as to make it appear that he was dying; this, although a very dangerous disorder, was less discouraging than to see him at the last extremity. This morning likewise it is confirmed that he is a little better, but fresh couriers arrive hourly, some saying one thing and some another.

It is certain that he is very ill, and if he lives he will do much.

After the Emperor's return from Madrid he determined to press (*stringer*) the negotiation with England, and on the 22nd sent for the English ambassadors. They remained the whole of that day in consultation and made their proposals, concerning which on the morrow the Emperor sat in Council until the first hour of the night; and it is believed that the matter will very soon be decided. Hears that they mean to make a new league and ally themselves more closely than ever, and that the King of England is content to release the Emperor from his promise given to marry the Princess Mary.

The Imperialists are of opinion that this close alliance with England will greatly facilitate their adjustment of French affairs—should the King live—and no less in the event of his death. They also expect it to dissipate the league said to be forming in Italy, and consider it a good device for intimidating all parties; so they urge its conclusion in order that it may be known speedily, and on the arrival of the Duchess of Alençon at Toledo the whole will be settled.

Toledo, 24th September 1525.

[*Italian.*]

* Ferrete, the capital of the county, is situated at a distance of two leagues to the west of Basle.

† "L' Imperatore come è di animo che nè se alza molto per bona fortuna che il occorra," &c., &c.

1525.
Sept. 24.

1120. Andrea Navagero to the Council of Ten.

Copy of the Navagero Despatches, Correr Museum.

Spoke to the Nuncio [Castiglione] about the report that the Italian powers had formed a league against the Emperor. The Nuncio replied that the Imperialists throw the blame on the Pope, and maintain that he is at the head of it, whereas in fact he alone thwarted it. Of this the Nuncio said the Emperor was aware; for many days ago he informed the Emperor in the Pope's name that the Pope had been requested to negotiate this league, and by whom, but that his Holiness would not do so—that, on the contrary, he intended always to be the firm ally of the Emperor. Endeavoured to ascertain from the Nuncio who was the person said by him to have requested the Pope to form this league, but could elicit nothing. Subsequently the Florentine ambassador [Giovanni Corsi] told him that the Nuncio had shown him a letter from the Archbishop of Capua in which, amongst other things, were the following words: "The Signory of Venice still braves it, and reproaches the Pope with having been too hasty in allying himself with the Emperor."

Continuing his efforts to discover the person thus denounced by the Pope to the Emperor, heard on very good authority that the Pope says he was requested by the King of England, who now seeks by all means to unite Italy against the Emperor.

The Imperialists have announced this to the King of England, and he, on the other hand, accuses the Pope; so that one does not know whom to believe, nor can the truth be learnt, save by the result.

Toledo, 24th September 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 26.

1121. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xxxix. p. 351.

The Pope said to him that had he known of the peace made between England and France he would not have given leave to the Duke of Ferrara to go to Spain. The Duke promised him not to negotiate anything with the Emperor detrimental to the Papal States.

The Pope further stated that he knew not how France could make a demonstration against the Emperor, Madame the Regent having sent her daughter the Duchess of Alençon to Spain, with a great part of the nobility of France, whose King was moreover the Emperor's prisoner. The Pope nevertheless exhorts the Signory not to settle with the Imperial ambassadors, and has answered the letters of the King of England, telling him that England is at a distance from Italy, whose borders join the territories of all the powers; adding, "If France and Switzerland would but unite with Italy!" He also said he was expecting his envoy the Datary [Giberto] from France, and that the King of England had written to him that he did not think it advisable at present to show himself the open enemy of the Emperor on account of the debt for the money which he lent him lately, and he is therefore desirous of being styled the conservator of the league.

The Pope also said that the Emperor had written to the King of

1525.

England that he will not make war on France at present by reason of the truce between the two crowns.

Rome, 26th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 29th.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 27.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 2.

1122. Treaty between England and France.

Proclamation of a treaty of peace between France and England. Place reserved for the confederates of the contracting parties, who are to announce their adhesion within four months from the day of the proclamation; the parties thus named by France being the Pope, the Kings of Scotland, Portugal, Hungary, and Navarre, the Signory of Venice, the Dukes of Savoy, Lorraine, Guelders, and Ferrara, the Switzers, and the Marquises of Montferrat and Ferrara.

Lyons, 27th September 1525.

Signed: "Louise."

Countersigned: "Robertet."

Registered by Sanuto, 1st October.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 28.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 109.

1123. Sir Gregory Casal to Canossa, Bishop of Bayeux, French Ambassador in Venice.

Announces his arrival at Lyons, and that he had found the Regent and the Council well disposed towards the league. They are drawing up a certain writing, which Robertet will put into cipher and forward in two days or sooner.

The English insist on the following articles:—

The most Christian King to renounce his claims on Milan. To give 40,000 ducats per month for the expenses of the war. To furnish 500 spears in the French fashion and the fleet of galleys ready manned, both to be paid out of the 40,000 ducats. To fit out some ships at his own cost, and to make the Switzers march. The Duke of Milan to remain in his duchy, and pay an annual pension of 13,000 crowns to the Switzers.

After obtaining the kingdom of Naples and routing the Imperialists, the League to aid the release of the most Christian King, and to give one of his kindred for wife to the Duke of Milan. In the event of the latter's death, the duchy of Milan to be inherited by Maximilian, his elder brother, now in France.

Lyons, 28th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 30.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 162, tergo.

1124. The Doge and Senate to Andrea Navagero, Ambassador with the Emperor.

By letters from their ambassador in England are informed Cardinal Wolsey had announced to him the conclusion of the new peace between his King and the most Christian King and France, both parties making honorable mention of the Signory. This peace was to be proclaimed in London on the 6th instant. The Cardinal expressed a desire on the part of the King and himself for

1525.

the release of the most Christian King, for the benefit of the Christian religion. To effect this they were resolved to leave nothing untried, and would desire their ambassadors with the Emperor to press this upon him, and have their suit backed by the Legate Salviati, resident at the Imperial Court. This request would also be seconded by the French ambassador and other envoys accredited to the Emperor, and the Cardinal urged him (the Venetian ambassador) to write to the Signory, that when the Legate and the English ambassadors, with those of the other powers, present themselves to the Emperor for this purpose, the Venetian ambassador should accompany them. In compliance with the wishes of the King and Cardinal, desire him (Navagero) to acquaint the reverend English ambassadors with the satisfaction of the State at being included by their King in the new treaty of peace, and with the Signory's readiness to do whatever may be agreeable to England. When, therefore, the Papal Legate at the Imperial Court, with the ambassadors there —or the majority of them—present themselves to the Emperor to represent the general wish of the Christian powers—that the most Christian King be released—he (Navagero) is to accompany them, especially as by letters from Rome the Signory understands that, at the request of the King and Cardinal, the Pope has charged his Legate to perform this same office.

P.S.—Should the Legate not go in person, he (Navagero) is to abstain in like manner, but is to acquaint the English ambassadors with the order received from the State, to present himself together with the Legate, according to the request of Cardinal Wolsey.

Ayes, 193. Noes, 10. Neutrals, 5.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 30. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. pp. 22, 23.

1125. Dom. Augustino Germanello to ——————, at Mantua.

Fresh advices have reached Rome, confirming the peace between the King of England and the French. Has been told by La Fayette (*el Foieta*) that there were letters from Cardinal Wolsey to his ambassador at Rome, dated 9th September, telling him of this peace, of which he would send him the articles in his next, as they were not yet engrossed; that this peace had been made to the Emperor's satisfaction and with his participation; and that the King of England consents to his Imperial Majesty's marriage with the Princess of Portugal.

The Senate of Rome has caused a most notorious witch to be burnt at the Campidoglio. She had compromised many females, including even gentlewomen, and accused many great men who had intercourse with her. She did wonders by the art of magic, and amongst the rest made a dog speak, and sent it to deliver messages wherever she thought fit. She also perpetrated many other horrible crimes, for which she has suffered the due penalties of the law To avoid defaming a number of persons who were mentioned in the trial (*processo*), the Pope gave orders for it to be burnt.

Rome, 30th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th October.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Oct. 1. **1126.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 18. The Pope told him he had letters from Spain, dated 3rd October, informing him that the most Christian King had been out hunting well guarded. The Cardinal Legate Salviati had not yet arrived at the Imperial Court. Mons. de Montmorency told the Emperor, on behalf of the most Christian King, that the King of England would not make an agreement with his Majesty, nor give him anything whatever. His Holiness has received letters from Lunardo Spina in France, telling him that the Regent, who is at Lyons, had sent an envoy to the Signory, who will not make an agreement with the Emperor.

Sends a copy of the proclamation of the peace between France and the English King, together with a supplement. They had news [at Rome] of the Duke's departure from Ferrara for Spain, concerning which journey there was much discourse.

Rome, 1st October. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 2. **1127.** Departure of Richard Pace from Venice.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 4. Yesterday, by order of the College, the Sage of the Council, Ser Francesco Donado, knight, and the sage for the main land, Ser Zaccaria Bembo, were sent to the English ambassador Dom. Richard Pace, who from illness could not come into the College to take leave of the Doge on his, Pace's, return to England, and according to a decree of the Senate they presented him with a chain of the value of 800 ducats. He goes by way of Bassano, and the Signory's governors were ordered to treat him with every attention and with honour, and to go and meet him on his entry into Treviso and Bassano.

On the morning of the 3rd he departed on his way to Treviso.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 2. **1128.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 9. Are expecting to hear from him about the new peace concluded between his Majesty of England and the most Christian King and France, which, as he wrote, was to be proclaimed in London on the 6th, most especially as they have received a copy of the proclamation of the peace which was made at Lyons on the 22nd ultimo; the Signory being named therein, on behalf of the most Christian King and the kingdom of France. Are anxious to hear what has taken place in England.

The Duke of Ferrara departed from Italy on the 25th ultimo, on his way to the Emperor's Court, passing through Mantua and Cremona. The health of the Duke of Milan continues improving, and he is free from fever.

With regard to German affairs, the lansquenets in the neighbourhood of Trent are in their usual quarters.

The Imperial army makes no further stir, save that its Spanish infantry in Piedmont attacked some 2,000 Italian foot soldiers, who, having been dismissed by the most serene Regent, were on their

1525.

march from France. This took place notwithstanding the safe-conduct for their passage, given by the Marquis of Pescara.

[Have written to their ambassador at the Imperial Court to support the proposal to be made to the Emperor by the Legate and other ambassadors for the release of the most Christian King, as suggested to them by Cardinal Wolsey.]* To announce this to the King and Cardinal, and to tell them likewise that their ambassador, the Rev. Richard Pace, quitted Venice today for Padua, on his way to England. His malady continues to prevent him from sleeping, and in truth his Lordship had great need to depart hence, as the climate disagreed with him vastly. Throughout his sojourn at Venice have performed every possible good office for his recovery, both out of respect for those whom he represented and for himself individually, as he is a worthy personage and much beloved by the State.

Letter read to the Sages on both benches, and afterwards by the Secretary Caroldo to the Doge and Counsellors in the Council of Ten.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 3. **1129.** Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

Cicogna copy of the Navagero Despatches.

The negotiation with England, the speedy conclusion of which he announced in his last, is apparently delayed.

Today heard from a very trustworthy person, as a great secret, that yesterday a courier arrived from England bringing the Emperor news that peace between the King and France had been concluded. The English ambassadors at Toledo continue the negotiation notwithstanding, and even yesterday they conferred with the Emperor.

Toledo, 2nd October 1525.

P.S., dated the 3rd.—Has again heard that the account of the peace between England and France is true. The English ambassadors themselves do not deny it, but say it is merely an agreement about future tribute (*le pensioni*), of which their King has thus secured payment for himself. From other persons in Toledo hears that they are agreed about the tribute (*le pensioni*) past and future, and that the peace is made, and that they are to be friends of friends and foes of foes.

Late on the 3rd the Duchess of Alençon entered Toledo. The Emperor went to meet her as far as the Square, but without the ambassadors. He was not accompanied by many attendants of any other rank.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 3. **1130.** Dom. Soardino to [the Marquis of Mantua ?].

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 82.

During the first two days when the King of France was considered as it were dead, the Emperor held long conferences with the English ambassadors, who denied the agreement which the French said had been made with their King. The day before yesterday the President of Paris arrived in great haste at Toledo from Madrid,

* This passage was to be put into cipher.

1525.

with news that the most Christian King's health had improved greatly. A discussion at great length took place on the morrow with the President, and when it was known that the health of the King had improved greatly, the Viceroy went to Madrid under pretence of visiting him. Having there had a long conversation with the Duchess of Alençon, he returned to Toledo, where she is expected today or tomorrow. The King is now free from fever, and as all questions have been so well ventilated, it may be supposed that after her arrival the affair will be arranged in one way or the other. Is of opinion that if the agreement [between France and England,] be true, the French, knowing themselves to be in a much better position, will not so easily cede Burgundy. If, as asserted by the English ambassadors, the news of the treaty be untrue, in that case France will perhaps give better terms; but the result will be known on the arrival of the Duchess of Alençon.

Toledo, 3rd October.

P.S., dated the 4th.—Talking today with the English ambassadors, was told by them that they had lately received letters from England, and are informed that their King has in fact made a certain agreement with the French about the pension to be paid in future, but that nothing more had been stipulated. They said the like to the Legate [Cardinal Salviati], so that they are beginning to admit what they have hitherto denied. Believes that this intelligence was received by them several days ago, but concealed. Is confirmed in his opinion that this agreement between the Emperor and France will not be so speedily concluded, as French prospects have improved greatly, and the Emperor insists positively on the unconditional surrender of Burgundy.

Registered by Sanuto, 23rd October.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 6.

1131. Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

Cicogna copy of the Navagero Despatches.

The King of France had a relapse lately, and is said still to have a little fever, though it is not known for certain how he is, for he has less liberty than at first, and those about him do not choose any particulars to be known.

Toledo, 6th October 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 8.

1132. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 41.

Conversed about the league with the Pope, who has heard from England that the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci] is coming to Rome. The peace with France has been proclaimed in England in a different form to the proclamation made at Lyons, as the English treaty includes the Emperor, the Archduke of Austria, his brother, and the Lady Margaret. An envoy from the Emperor had arrived in London to demand the Princess of England in marriage, as it seems that the Emperor will not marry the sister of the King of Portugal.

Rome, 8th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 13th.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Oct. 10. **1133.** ANDREA NAVAGERO to the SIGNORY.

Cicogna copy of the Navagero Despatches.

Amongst the articles of the "reported" peace* between the Emperor and France, none has seemed more strange and unfair to the French than the one which requires the King to renounce all his friends and confederates. It appears to them that their King is thereby placed in total servitude, and all his friends rendered hostile to him if he abandon those who have served and assisted him, particularly as this clause binds him to desert Robert de la Marck and the Duke of Guelders, which the French will never do, and if they did they would be considered most ungrateful.

It also seems that this clause was inserted to exclude the King of England from the peace made by him with France, which peace has greatly exasperated the Imperialists.

Since the receipt at Toledo of certain news of the peace between England and France, the Emperor has sent to Mons. de la Chau in Portugal, desiring him to conclude the marriage with the King's sister, and the Legate has already received the dispensation from Rome; so the Court is expected to go soon to Seville, where the marriage will take place.

Toledo, 10th October 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 11. **1134.** HIERONIMO LIPPOMANO, Bailiff and Captain at Bassano, to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 38.

The English ambassador, Pace, arrived here yesterday. In accordance with the Signory's orders, showed him all possible honour and attention. Today Pace departed for Primolano. Sent in advance desiring the landlord of the inn there to do him honour and make no charge, as the Signory would pay for everything; so he departed extremely well satisfied.

According to advices from Trent the 4,000 infantry under the Bishop of Brixen, who were marching with him to recover his territory, went back to Trent, having had an encounter with the peasants.

The Bishop there has caused two peasants to be beheaded at Trent, has amputated the hands of others, and put out the eyes of certain delinquents. Some 120 of the said peasants, whom he has in prison, will also be punished severely by him.

Bassano, 11th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 13*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 12. **1135.** The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File no. 9.

Received his letters of the 10th and 14th ultimo, which announced the communication made to him by Cardinal Wolsey concerning events in England, [and the sage discourse and opinions of the King and of his right reverend Lordship touching the welfare and liberty of Italy, together with the offices performed by the latter, both through letters to the Regent of France, by word of mouth

* "Della pace, *che si dice.*"

1525.

with her ambassadors in England, and with the Pope, having sent as ambassadors to him the Papal Auditor (Girolamo Ghinucci)* and Sir Gregory Casal. To see his Majesty, and in the Signory's name return most ample thanks.]†

The Duke of Milan's health continues to improve, so that in a few days the physicians expect him to be quite well.

Ambassadors from the Grisons have been to Milan, demanding the restitution of the fortress of Chiavenna and other places in the Valtellina, and promising to sign a peace and convention with the Duke; but being unable to come to terms, they went away discontented, and on their return seem to have been made prisoners by the warder of Mus, the truce with them having expired. A reinforcement of troops and provisions has been put into the fortress of Chiavenna. The whole country of the Grisons is consequently in arms, and threatens to renew the war in the Milanese.

The Duke of Ferrara had been with the Marquis of Pescara at Vercelli, and was continuing his journey towards Spain.

Disturbances between the nobility and peasants of Carinthia.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 14. **1136.** Antonio Vaniol to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 121. A messenger has arrived from the Duke of Ferrara, again demanding a safeconduct, in case he do not go to Spain by sea. They [the Regent and Council] have requested the Duke to come to Lyons, but will not allow him to go to Spain until a reply from the King of England as to whether they should grant him transit is received. Sir Gregory Casal and the Papal Auditor, ambassadors from the King of England, will depart for Rome in haste.

Lyons, 14th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 30*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 15. **1137.** The Same to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 121. A nephew of Giovanni Gioachino, the French ambassador in England, has arrived, bringing word that the King urges France to league with Italy. He is very warm against the Emperor, and desires the release of the most Christian King, and for this purpose he is sending his ambassadors to Rome. The Regent is doing everything for the King's release, to effect which she would give Burgundy, but the Lords of the Council are not of this opinion. The two English ambassadors have departed.

Lyons, 15th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 30*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 18. **1138.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File no. 9. To continue keeping the King and Cardinal acquainted with important events in Italy, announce the receipt of advices last evening

* It is stated by Guicciardini (vol. iv. p. 12), that immediately after the battle of Pavia, in 1525, Clement VII. sent Ghinucci to England. He had been made Bishop of Worcester in 1523.

† This passage was to be put into cipher.

1525.

and this morning from Mantua and from their ambassador at Milan, as likewise from Crema and Brescia, purporting that the Signor Hieronimo Morone,* on a summons from the Marquis of Pescara, under pretence of a consultation about various matters, went to Novara and was arrested by him. Morone was the chief personage in the duchy of Milan, and ruled everything absolutely, especially as the Duke is still indisposed. The Lansquenets have also entered Lodi, and the Spaniards are in Pavia, as he will perceive in detail by the enclosed copies of these advices. To impart this important intelligence instantly with the utmost secrecy to the King and Cardinal, that they may make such provision as is necessary for the preservation of the duchy and the rest of Italy. Have sent immediate notice of this to the Pope. To give a detailed account of whatever he hears concerning this matter.

The health of the Duke of Milan is such that little reliance can be placed on his life.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 67.

1139. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Told by the Pope that the English ambassadors, Sir Gregory Casal and the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci], had quitted Lyons for Rome. Also that the General of the Franciscans [Quiñones] had favoured Friar Francesco Giorgio, which pleases his Holiness, as Friar Giorgio is a learned man.†

Rome, 18th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 21*st.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 22. Lettere del Collegio, (Secreta) File no. 9.

1140. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

After the arrest of Morone and the entry of the Lansquenets into Lodi in the name of the Emperor, and of certain companies of Spanish foot into Pavia and of others into Alexandria, the Marquis of Pescara sent one Brancamonte to the Duke of Milan to justify the arrest of Morone for having plotted against the State. The Duke replied, "You have come to me; do you think thus to cause my death? I shall not die until it please God, and am greatly surprised that the Marquis of Pescara should have dealt thus with me, for I am sure Morone has not erred in any respect, still less have I;" adding strong language to this effect. Sending for one of his secretaries, he dictated a letter in substance as above, and then said to Brancamonte, "You perceive that I myself dictated the letter; tell the Marquis what you have witnessed."

Understand that the Marquis of Pescara has quitted Novara, and pushed on to a place called Bel-reguardo, on this side of the Ticino, having sent in advance his men-at-arms and infantry, who are at Binasco and other neighbouring places, distant 10 or 16

* Prime Minister of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan.

† Concerning the Franciscan Friar, Francesco Giorgio, who subsequently wrote in favour of Henry VIII.'s divorce from Katharine of Arragon, see Burnet.

1525.

miles from Milan. The Marquis del Guasto has done the like with the troops under his command at Alexandria beyond the Po.

Some 700 infantry have entered Milan in the Duke's name, and will, it is said, make resistance.

Enclose copies of letters written by the Marquis of Pescara to the community of Milan, together with the answer given him, for communication to the King and Cardinal, together with the other advices.

P.S.—Having detained their letter until today, the 23rd, send a copy of certain advices from Milan received this morning, to be communicated with the others to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 22. **1141.** LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 170.

Not having received letters from the Signory, went to Cardinal Wolsey for news. They talked together about the agreement made with France and Spain. The Cardinal resented the interference of the ambassador of the King of England without his order. He said that after the stipulation in London of the peace between the King and France, the Emperor wrote a letter to the King of England, purporting that the most Christian King was with him, and that he (the Emperor) was willing to comply with his English Majesty's wishes. But the Cardinal perceives that the Emperor intends to have supreme authority in Italy; so it would be well for the Signory to guard her towns carefully, and conclude the Italian league with France. The King of England will be its conservator, and will also declare even against the Emperor, because he does not choose the Signory to be wronged, as he loves her cordially.

After a suitable reply from him (Orio), the Cardinal said Sir Gregory Casal had been sent to Lyons to Madame the Regent, and subsequently to the Pope, with an ample commission. The Papal Auditor had likewise gone to Rome as ambassador. The Cardinal also announced the receipt of advices from Spain; that the most Christian King was ill, and the Duchess of Alençon had arrived at Madrid.

London, 27th September.

Has visited Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano] and the Cavalier* of Alençon [Jean Brinon], the French ambassadors, who told him that Madame [the Regent] is disposed to stipulate the Italian league, and that the Emperor cannot come into Italy at present, being intent on his marriage with the Princess of Portugal. The Spaniards have taken some French ships since the truce was made. The Lady Margaret is gone to Holland. Writes by way of Germany. Here in London people are dying of the plague.

London, 30th September.

Has visited Cardinal Wolsey at ———, 12 miles from London, in order to acquaint him with the Signory's missives of the 19th to the 23rd September, concerning the proposals made by the Prothonotary Caracciolo and Sanchez, the Imperial ambassadors to the

* "*Cancellier*" in date 13th October, see ante, p. 478.

1525.

Signory, and the reply given them. The Cardinal approves the reply, and says nothing should be concluded, as the Emperor meditates deceit. The Regent [Louise of Savoy] has written to London that the Pope asks too much; he requires the kingdom of Naples for himself, 50,000 ducats per month to be given him by France, and the fleet. The Signory also demands too much. The Cardinal added that the league ought to be made; that he had written to France to agree to it; and that he had received letters from Rome from the Prothonotary Casal, the brother of Sir Gregory, who is at Lyons, that the Pope was well disposed to make the league: so it ought to be concluded. He (Orio) told the Cardinal he wished to speak to the King, and an appointment was made accordingly. The Cardinal chooses Italy to remain free (*in libertà*), as the Emperor wishes to render himself monarch of the world, and to make the Pope say mass for him.

London, 9th and 15th October.

Giovanni Gioachino has departed for Calais, to bring 50,000 ducats from France on account of the pensions, and 10,000 ducats for Madame Mary, the King's sister, Queen Dowager of France, to whom France also restores her territory (*il suo stado*), of which Giovanni Gioachino has taken a lease for 29,000 ducats per annum, subject to confirmation.

London, 22nd October. *Registered by Sanuto, 8th November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 23. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 124.

1142. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Has been with the English ambassador [Clerk], who told him that Sir Gregory Casal and the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci] are coming to the Court as his Majesty's ambassadors, having been to Lyons to persuade France to stipulate the Italian league.

Rome, 23rd October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 30th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 24. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. pp. 88, 89.

1143. The Proveditor General Pesaro to the Doge and Signory.

Hears from Lyons that one Gregory [Casal] had departed thence. He is the English ambassador appointed to the Signory of Venice, and is going subsequently to Rome.

Verona, 24th October. *Registered same day.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 24. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 100.

1144. Marco Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

At the 19th hour today Sir Gregory Casal arrived here from England. He is on his way to Rome, and will perhaps go to Venice. He comes from Lyons.

Milan, 24th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 24. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 311.

1145. Dom. Soardino to [the Marquis of Mantua?].

Has been told by the English ambassadors that they have again received letters from their King concerning the commission given them with regard to the peace between France and the Emperor;

1525.

and although their King has made an agreement with France, it related merely to the pensions due heretofore and to security for future payments, so that he has done nothing which can be considered hostile to the Emperor. Here they [the Imperialists] dissemble, pretending to believe what they say.

Toledo, 24th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 4th December.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 25. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). Letter no. 9.

1146. The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

The Duke is from day to day recovering his health.

The Marquis of Pescara has proceeded to Pavia, and continues sending troops to all the cities and places in the Milanese to secure them for the Emperor.

To advise the King and Cardinal of these facts.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 25. Deliberazioni SenatoSecreta, v. l. p. 165.

1147. The DOGE and SENATE to MARCO FOSCARI, Ambassador in Rome.

Approve of the Pope's writing to England, and also to the Switzers. Now that the Grisons are stirring, and dissatisfied on account of the proclamation made against them, they will readily succour Italy; so his Holiness should gain the Switzers.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 25. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 103.

1148. The VENETIAN GOVERNORS of BERGAMO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sir Gregory Casal, the English ambassador, has arrived from Milan, and is going to Brescia. He dined with them, and in the course of conversation said that France was well disposed. They provided him with horses as far as Brescia, but he has only one companion.

Bergamo, 25th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 28th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 26. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 104.

1149. NICOLÒ TIEPOLO, Bailiff of Brescia, and PIERO MOCENIGO, Captain of the same, to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

The Captain Mocenigo, whilst superintending the construction of the tower (*torrion*), was accosted by Sir Gregory Casal, the English ambassador, who arrived from Bergamo. He praised the building greatly, and they then went together to dinner, after which Sir Gregory sat down to write, and then gave them a packet of letters for transmission to Venice, addressed to the Bishop of Bayeux. Sir Gregory said he was going post to Rome, to do good service for the Signory and for Italy, adding other words about the good disposition of France towards Italian affairs. The Captain Mocenigo provided him with horses as far as Mantua, and in the afternoon he departed.

Brescia, 26th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 28th.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Oct. 26. **1150.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 261.

Has been to "the Moore," a place belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, to which the King came. Dined with the Cardinal, to whom he communicated all his intelligence and the reply given to Bayeux, telling him that the Signory congratulated the King on the peace with France, and thanked him for including the Republic therein. Informed him also that the Signory had written to the Venetian ambassador in Spain, to go [with the other ambassadors] to the Emperor, to demand the release of the most Christian King.

His Majesty was with the Cardinal, together with him (Orio) and the secretary [Gasparo Spinelli]. The King drew a little (*si tirò un poco da parte*) aside with the Cardinal, and then said much in praise of the Signory, and about the love he bore the State, commending what had been done. He says he will not fail to uphold the liberty of Italy (*non è per manchar alla libertà de Italia*), and that the league with France ought to be concluded. He also announced the receipt of letters from his ambassadors in Spain. The Duchess of Alençon had been unable to make the agreement, because the Emperor demanded Burgundy, and the most Christian King would not cede it. So the league must be concluded, for defence, &c. The King continued the conversation, saying that the State must not give money to the Emperor, and that the Duke of Ferrara will not have the passport to go to the Emperor.

London, 26th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 24th November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 27. **1151.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 261.

Giovanni Gioachino, who went for the money, is returned from Calais, and brought him (Orio) duplicates of the Signory's letters written in September. Giovanni Gioachino went to speak to the King. Will endeavour to ascertain what he has brought back. The two English ambassadors on their way to France [Sir William Fitzwilliam and Dr. Taylor] have departed.

London, 27th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 24th November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 27. **1152.** Ludovico Canossa, Bishop of Bayeux, French Ambassador in Venice, to Ambrosio da Fiorenza.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 121.

Has been visited by Sir Gregory Casal, the English ambassador to Rome, who came to Garzano from Mantua to speak to him, accompanied by Lodovico da Fermo. Details conversations between himself and Casal concerning his commission and what he had done in France, and other particulars. After supper Casal returned for the night to Mantua, and is going to Rome. Ambrosio da Fiorenza is therefore to communicate the whole to the Doge.

Garzano (in the Veronese), 27th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 30th.*

Note by Sanuto, that it was a sage letter.

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Oct. 28.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 165.

1153. Marco Antonio Longin, Secretary of Carlo Contarini, to Zuan Francesco Contarini.

Transmits the work written by Luther against the peasants. The towns hereunder mentioned have become Lutheran, viz., Strasburg, Nuremberg, and Ulm, but not so entirely (*ma non cosi del tutto*),* and the other free towns in succession, some more and some less; also Zurich in Switzerland. In the above-mentioned towns they no longer celebrate mass or the offices, and have reduced their churches to mosques, that is to say, to white walls. The general opinion is, that the affairs of Germany are more embarrassed than ever, and that the princes will at length have to wage war against the free towns.

Luther has composed a work, "*De instituendis scolis.*" † He no longer replies to those who write against him, but leaves the task to his followers, viz., to Philip Melancthon, of Zurich, and Joannes Œcolampadius.‡ Has procured a new work of Melancthon's, namely, the funeral oration composed by him on the death of Duke Frederick of Saxony. On arriving at Augsburg, where we expect to be in a fortnight, I will endeavour to obtain some others.

Tubingen, 28th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 8th November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 30.
Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

1154. Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

A strong suspicion prevails at Toledo that the Signory has made an agreement with England and France. This is spoken of publicly. Understands that the Emperor does not entirely believe it. Some persons mention the Pope likewise; others say that he is not a party to it. They also declare that the Switzers are comprised in this agreement, part of them being paid by England, part by France, and part by Venice. Finds it difficult to answer those who speak to him about this matter.

Toledo, 30th October 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 30.
Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 9.

1155. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

The Ghiaradadda is full of Imperial troops, and they are collecting great supplies of victuals, and will also bring artillery. The Duke of Milan's health has improved, and he begins to transact business.

With regard to the negotiation with the Imperial ambassadors relative to the peace between the State and the Emperor, the Prothonotary Caracciolo, having been for some days dangerously ill, and finding himself lately a little relieved, requested the Signory to appoint representatives to go to his dwelling to discuss the affair with him and the other ambassador, Sanchez. Therefore sent one of the

* In date 28th August 1525 Ulm was stated to be *more* Lutheran than the other free towns.

† Sanuto wrote the title thus, "*De inscuendis scolis.*" There is no mention of the work entitled "*De instituendis scholis*" in the "*Commentaria Joannis Cochlaei de actis et scriptis Martini Lutheri Saxonis.*" The book composed by Luther in 1525 probably had for object to establish charity schools.

‡ By this it would appear that up to the year 1525 Œcolampadius still adhered to Luther, whom he afterwards deserted for Zuingle.

1525.

Signory's counsellors, a sage of the Council and a sage for the mainland, as customary. Acquaint him with this, so that should anything be said he may be able to reply authoritatively.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 31. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 166, tergo.

1156. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador at Rome.

Have written to their ambassador with the Emperor, charging him to act in concert with the Legate. In the meanwhile the result of the negotiations between the Emperor and the most Christian King will be witnessed, without ceasing to carry on the negotiation with France, or to encourage the good disposition of the King of England in favour of Italy, which the Pope will ascertain more thoroughly.

Ayes, 172. Noes, 13. Neutrals, 8.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 31. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 146.

1157. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sir Gregory Casal and the Papal Auditor, late in the service of the Pope, have arrived at Rome as ambassadors from the King of England. The Pope has given audience to Livio Gretto, and, after considering his proposal, said it would be well to revolutionise the kingdom of Naples; but before answering him his Holiness intends to give audience to the English ambassadors.

The Pope has also written to the Legate in Spain [Salviati] to tell the Emperor to keep the Duke of Milan in possession of his territory, as otherwise Italy would resent it.

Rome, 31st October. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd November.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 1. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 146.

1158. The Same to the Same.

The Pope told him he had given audience to Sir Gregory Casal, the English ambassador, who stated that he had been at Lyons, and in his King's name exhorted the Regent to make the league with Italy. She expressed her willingness to do so on certain conditions. Casal said his King would join the league, but insists on a pension from the kingdom of Naples. Should the present Duke remain in possession of the Milanese, the King demands an annual tribute of 100,000 ducats and France 50,000. The Archbishop of Capua [Schomberg] said to him (Foscari) that it would be well to write to the Emperor to put another Duke in Milan, and that if Italy wished the present Duke to remain, she must give his Majesty a million of gold.

Rome, 1st November. *Registered by Sanuto on the 2nd.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 3. Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 261.

1159. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Letters from France, dated 17th October, announce the failure of the Duchess of Alençon's negotiations with the Emperor, because the most Christian King will not accede to his demands, and his Majesty has written to the Regent to conclude the league.

[London], 3rd November. *Registered by Sanuto on the 24th.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Nov. 3.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 160.

1160. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Conversed with the Papal Auditor, the English envoy, who told him his King was excellently disposed towards the affairs of Italy, and would aid the league, which ought to be concluded, but his Majesty requires an acknowledgment of 100,000 ducats from Italy, and Madame the Regent demands 50,000 on the Milanese. The Papal Auditor also said that his colleague, Sir Gregory Casal, who was charged with this business, had been at Lyons, that his King and the Cardinal were well disposed, and that he (Ghinucci) understood the Emperor had remitted 200,000 ducats to Italy. He vastly praised the Signory's ambassador in England, Lorenzo Orio, who, he said, enjoyed very great favour with the King and Cardinal.

Rome, 3rd November. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th November.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 4.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 168, tergo.

1161. The Doge and Senate to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

The Marquis del Guasto, with a good number of men-at-arms and infantry, passed into the Ghiara d'Adda, and quartered thereabouts. Subsequently, on the 2nd instant, the Marquis of Pescara quitted Pavia, and entered Milan in the evening with 200 spears, a good number of light horse, 3,000 foot, and 18 pieces of artillery. He sent immediately to tell the Duke that he was come to take the city and castle in the Emperor's name. To announce this intelligence immediately to the King and Cardinal, to whom it will prove unexpected. To request the aforesaid King and Cardinal, with their usual wisdom, to consider the great importance of the present Spanish movements, and apply such remedies as shall seem fit to their prudence and experience.

Ayes, 175. Noes, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 4.
Cicogna copy of the Navagero Despatches.

1162. Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

The Chancellor told him yesterday that the Signory was agreed with France and England, that they were fortifying themselves and raising troops, were expecting the Duke Maximilian [Sforza], and would not come to terms with the Emperor. The causes of this suspicion are as follows: the malady of the Duke of Milan [Francesco Sforza]; and the report, confirmed by letters from Italy, that should he die the Italians would not have any other Duke than Maximilian, and that Hironimo Morone was negotiating his [Maximilian's] removal from France and establishment in the duchy, with the favour of the Switzers and the Signory. Although the Duke Francesco is now well the report does not cease, especially as it is also said that Venice has joined the league with France and England.

Toledo, 4th November 1525.

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Nov. 7. **1163.** LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 261. Sent his secretary, Gasparo Spinelli, to the Cardinal for news. The Cardinal said that Giovanni Gioachino had announced to him the receipt of letters from France, dated 17th October, that the agreement with the Emperor would not take place, and the King has written that they must negotiate the league. The Cardinal told him to write to the Signory to negotiate the defensive league with France, because the Emperor purposes making himself monarch [of the universe], and the Pope is timid; and the State should no longer refrain from concluding it, as, after taking Milan, the Emperor will choose to have the Signory's towns, and Padua and Venice. The Cardinal used strong language, and said he had written to the Regent in France to conclude the league. The secretary thanked his Lordship, who then told him that the Duke of Bourbon had departed for Spain, with a fleet of 18 galleys, namely, 11 belonging to the Emperor, three to the Order of Rhodes, and four to the Pope, and with two barks. This fleet the Emperor may detain, reinforce, and proceed with to Italy. The secretary then complained that a Ragusan ship, hired in the Thames by the merchants of Venice, had been well nigh captured by four French vessels, so it was compelled to put back and discontinue the voyage. The Cardinal spoke wrathfully about this to Giovanni Gioachino, saying it was not according to the agreement in negotiation between France and England, and therefore orders must be given for secure navigation in those seas. Giovanni Gioachino replied that he would write to France so that the navigation may be free.

The Prothonotary Casal writes from Rome, in date of the 23rd, concerning church benefices, but says nothing about the capture of Morone.

Sir Gregory Casal writes from Lyons on the 12th, that the conclusion of the league with Italy was in a fair way, and Madame the Regent was sending a commission to the Bishop of Bayeux to stipulate it. The Duke of Ferrara would not go to Spain.

[London], 7th November. *Registered by Sanuto on the 24th.*

Note by Sanuto.—According to the letter from England detailing Orio's conversation with the King, his Majesty said, "Beware lest the Signory give money to the Emperor, as he would wage war upon you with it; and be careful not to make a league, most especially with France, unless all promise, for it happened to me to make a league with France against the Emperor, for which I spent money, and the King of France did nothing."

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 8. **1164.** MOTIONS concerning ENGLAND made in the SENATE.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 170. Motion for a letter to the ambassador in London, commending his proceedings, and the sayings of Cardinal Wolsey, because the Imperialists purpose seizing the Milanese; informing the ambassador also that the Marquis of Pescara has demanded the castles of Milan and Cremona. The letter to be antedated 4th November.

Also that a second letter be written in date of today, acquaint-

1525.

ing the ambassador with the proposals made by the Marquis of Pescara to the Duke for the surrender of the castles, and directing him to urge the King] to make provision, as the Emperor is determined to make himself master of the Milanese, and then of all Italy; nor can Venice alone prevent him.

Ballot for the two letters.

Noes, 5. The rest ayes.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 8. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 169, tergo.

1165. The DOGE and SENATE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

Regret the suspense in which the Cardinal and the ambassador were kept by the delay to which their despatches were subjected, although no opportunity for forwarding them by way of France, Germany, and Rome was neglected.

Gratified to learn that Cardinal Wolsey shows himself daily more and more inclined towards the maintenance and liberty of Italy and well affected towards the interests of the State.

To thank the Cardinal. Beseech his Lordship to persevere in his beneficial purpose, especially since these most important movements of the Imperialists in the Milanese.

Enclose copy of the reply made to the Imperial ambassadors, in the name of the Senate, concerning the three articles proposed by them.

Ayes, 175. Noe, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 8. Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

1166. ANDREA NAVAGERO to the SIGNORY.

Went yesterday to the English ambassadors, and executed the commission in the Signory's letter of the 30th September. They thanked the State greatly, and said they would write to the King and to the Cardinal, acquainting them with this readiness to comply with their wishes, but the Legate* had not yet received his instructions from Rome, and they had no commission to attempt the release of the King of France. They therefore await intelligence from Rome, and a new ambassador from their King [Dr. Edward Lee], who will soon arrive at Toledo. Should the Legate and the other ambassadors go to the Emperor, will do as commanded by the State.

Toledo, 8th November 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 14. Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

1167. The SAME to the SAME.

The English ambassadors have made no demand soever of him. Necessary to proceed cautiously in the matter, by reason of the great suspicion which the Imperialists entertain of the Signory, especially as the French say that Venice and the Pope are with them. The

* The Legate Salviati. His expected arrival at Barcelona on the 19th or 20th July is mentioned in Letter no. 378, date 23rd July 1525. He entered Toledo on the 29th September. See Cicogna, S. Martino di Murano, p. 180.

1525.

Legate has not yet received any order from Rome to obtain the release of the King of France, and will make the demand in general terms to avoid increasing suspicion.

Hitherto the English ambassadors do not show much warmth about the matter, and say that nothing whatever has been told them by the French, neither have they made any communication to them [the French].

Toledo, 14th November 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 17. 1168. ANDREA NAVAGERO to the SIGNORY.

Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

Informed by the Legate [Salviati] that he had heard from the Emperor himself, that the English ambassadors demand he should pay them the arrears of pensions which were due from France during the years whilst England was waging war on France as his ally, and which the Emperor bound himself to pay.

To this the Emperor replies that according to the agreement now stipulated with the King of England, France promises to pay him these arrears, and it is not reasonable that England should receive payment twice. In the agreement they have given another name to these pensions, and they are at liberty to call them what they please, but still he (the Emperor) is not bound to pay what has been already received.

Toledo, 17th November 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 17. 1169. LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 329.

On receipt of the Signory's letters, dated 18th October, spoke to Cardinal Wolsey, acquainting him with the arrest of Morone by the Spaniards, and the peril of the duchy of Milan. His Lordship said, "The league must therefore be made with France, either with the Pope or without him. The Signory must ally herself closely with France. You should not lose time."

The Cardinal moreover wishes the Signory to send a secret ambassador to France, and to fortify the Venetian towns, without waiting for the Pope, who (Wolsey said) is not aware of the enmity borne him by the Emperor.

The Cardinal then said that Sir Gregory Casal would already have reached Venice and Rome; that he would send letters to Casal in the King's name and his own for the Pope, urging his Holiness to conclude the league; and that he would tell the French ambassadors in London to write to Madame the Regent to conclude the league without delay.

Yesterday the King's almoner [Dr. Lee] departed as ambassador to the Emperor in Spain, in lieu of the President of London [Tunstall, Bishop of London] who is returning.

Pace, late ambassador to the Signory, has arrived in London. Will visit him.

London, 17th November. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th December.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Nov. 19.
Communi Consiglio X.

1170. Embassy in England.

Motion made in the Council of Ten and Junta by the chiefs.

Have heard from the nobleman Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, ambassador in England, by letters dated the 7th inst., concerning the loss incurred by him when receiving the money. Therefore to provide for his indemnity,—

Put to the ballot, that the moneys for his expenses be given to his agents in broad gold florins, as was enacted with regard to the Signory's ambassadors at Rome.

Ayes,	18	19	} *Nihil captum.*
Noes,	8	6	
Neutrals,	1	2	

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 21.
Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 9.

1171. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

The Marquis of Pescara has been making constant proposals, replies, and rejoinders to the Duke of Milan, but all of one tenor, persisting in his demands, especially with regard to surrender of the castles of Milan and Cremona, &c. The Duke has constantly refused, and reserves the right of exculpating himself to the Emperor from the false charges to which he has been subjected. On the 13th the Lansquenets, having occupied the suburbs of Milan, surrounded and blockaded the castle, placing sentries, raising bastions and such other bulwarks as seemed necessary to them. On the other hand, the garrison of the castle cannonades their quarters briskly every day, causing them some loss. According to report the castle is determined on defence, hoping for succour from the other Christian powers. The Imperialists are endeavouring to muster a number of sappers (*guastadori*), to make trenches round the castle, but can only find a few to undertake the service. They have imposed two subsidies at Cremona and other cities in the Milanese, to obtain as much money as possible, but almost everybody hesitates to pay, being aware of the importance of the measure. The Duke is understood to be convalescent. The Marquis of Pescara is not in a good state of health, being troubled with a grievous wearisome disease.

To communicate this intelligence immediately to the King and Cardinal, and request they will render effective assistance.

A French gentleman named Robodanges has been sent express by the Regent to the Bishop of Bayeux [Canossa] and the Magnifico Dom. Ambrosio [da Fiorenza], her ambassadors with the Signory, bringing letters and powers to conclude the union with Italy according to the articles in the enclosed copy. Send also the reply of the Senate, in order that, if spoken to, he may answer veraciously.

Yesterday received letters from Rome, dated the 16th, informing them that the Lord Albert of Carpi had received the same powers from the Regent as those addressed to her ambassadors at Venice. He had communicated them to the Pope; and they were to confer

1525.

together, modify certain articles, and send them back to the Regent for confirmation. To request the King and Cardinal not to fail furthering this negotiation for the liberty of Italy.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 21. **1172.** Dom. Soardino to [the Marquis of Mantua].

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. pp. 356, 358.

Should the Emperor choose, money will be found for the Marquis of Pescara. Notwithstanding the necessity for adjusting matters between the Emperor and England, they are very dissatisfied with each other. The Emperor is willing to refund the money received on account of the Princess of England's dower, so there is no dispute on that score, though the Emperor requires time, and the King insists on immediate payment. This however will be arranged, but England demands of the Emperor the pensions which were withheld from her by France during the period when, for the Emperor's sake, the King of England was the enemy of France. The Emperor replies that he bound himself to pay the money in case the French failed to do so; but now that England has made terms with France, and France has paid a considerable sum of money solely for arrears of pensions, he is released from his promise. This position England denies, saying that France paid the sum on some other account. A dispute therefore exists, which may perchance create some mischief, though he (Soardino) knows that the Emperor told a certain person that this would not cause any quarrel between them; but the Emperor has shown dissatisfaction, and the like feeling is evinced by the English ambassadors in their conversations.

Toledo, 21st November. *Registered by Sanuto, 14th December.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 29. **1173.** Theodoro Triulzi to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 347.

The Duchess of Alençon is still in Spain negotiating the agreement, which will be effected. On the 28th, mass was chaunted pontifically at Lyons, in the presence of the great personages of France and the English ambassadors; and they swore to the league and peace between France and England.

Lyons, 29th November. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th December.*

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 4. **1174.** Carlo Contarini to Angelo Gabriel.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 383.

The Lutheran sect has made such progress that in these parts they follow no other doctrine. The only masses said are those in the Lutheran fashion, briefly and simply repeating the Epistle and Gospel, all in the German tongue, and consecrating before the people and aloud; and those who attend the mass all communicate without confession. Books against Luther are no longer to be had. All the churches except the cathedrals are despoiled, without images, without candles. Meat is eaten every day without distinction, and no attention paid to holy days. They preach against the mass, and

1525.

say it was devised by Lucifer; they call prayer execrable (*la oratione appellano maledetta*).

Augsburg, 4th December. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 17*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 6. **1175.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 425. London, 20th November.—Cardinal Wolsey told the two French ambassadors to write to France to conclude the Italian league, and they sent a despatch accordingly.

24th November.—The King has written to Sir Gregory Casal's brother, the prothonotary, who is at Rome, to go as ambassador to the Signory. Pace is ill; does not admit visitors.

1st December.—On receiving the Signory's letters of the 25th and 29th October, with the reply given to the Imperial ambassadors, sent his secretary to announce the same to Cardinal Wolsey, who commended the reply, saying he had letters from Milan acquainting him with the entry of the Marquis of Pescara with the troops, that he purposed blockading the Duke in the castle, and that the Duke will resist. The Cardinal then expatiated on the necessity for hastening the league with France, exhorting the Signory to that effect. He had also received letters from Sir Gregory Casal at Rome concerning the Pope's willingness to make the league, although he had sent the marriage dispensation to the Emperor, and absolution from his promise given to the Princess of England. The secretary having informed the Cardinal that the Signory continued the negotiation with the Imperial ambassadors, the Cardinal said, "The Signory does not perceive their ruin," and urged the stipulation of the league; adding, "The King and we (*il Re e nui*), at the cost of our own substance, will not tolerate the domination of Italy by the Emperor."

Has conversed with the French ambassador Giovanni Gioachino, who told him the Emperor would not make an agreement, unless he obtained Burgundy. The French ambassadors have despatched a messenger to Madame [Louise] with the details of what the Cardinal had said to them. France has remitted the money for the pension due to the King of England. 40,000 crowns have already arrived at Boulogne, and his Majesty has sent for the money

6th December.—The French ambassadors have despatched another post to France. Sent his secretary to Giovanni Gioachino, who told him Cardinal Wolsey had received letters from Flanders, informing him that the Emperor wrote to his aunt Madame Margaret for advice as to the negotiation with the most Christian King, and whether he should release him; telling her to raise 800,000 ducats, and to sell part of his territory (*stado*) in Flanders. Madame consulted her chief advisers, and it was determined to write to the Emperor not to release the King for the present, but to proceed to Italy for his coronation, establish his dominion there (*domini quella*), and then consider the King of France. They would provide him (the Emperor) with money, and had already sold to the value of 12,000 ducats of his annual revenues.

Registered by Sanuto, 28*th December.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Dec. 11. **1176.** Andrea Navagero to the Council of Ten.

Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

In a conversation with the Nuncio [Baldassar Castiglione], who is an old friend of his, elicited that when they commenced in Italy negotiating the league with France, he always acquainted the Emperor with all his intelligence in the name of the Pope, because the Pope wrote everything to him, both about the Duke of Milan, and the King of England, who was the head of the Italian movement, and also that the Signory had made the agreement, and did not cease urging the Pope to do the like.

Toledo, 11th December 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 11. **1177.** Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

The negotiations for the marriage between the Queen Dowager of Portugal and the King of France continue. The Viceroy [De Lannoy] intrigues the more willingly, as it is the severest blow he can inflict on the Duke of Bourbon, to whom he is most hostile The Chancellor does not assent to any of these arrangements with France, and would wish the Emperor first of all to adjust the affairs of Italy. He is very dissatisfied at his not doing so, and being unable to quit the house, having for many days had a fit of the gout, he sent to tell the Emperor to beware of what he is doing, as this agreement with France may be the ruin of his prospects. The Chancellor does not believe the King of France will ever keep his promises to the Emperor, and should they give him the Queen of Portugal, it will be still worse ; for if heretofore the King attempted to poison the Emperor, at a time when he had nothing to gain by his death, he would more likely do so having a wife, through whom, the Emperor dying, and the Infant [Archduke Ferdinand] having no children, he would inherit so many kingdoms. With regard to receiving the Dauphin as a hostage, he says they must not trust to that, as the Dauphin not being known in Spain, the French might even give the second-born son and say he is the Dauphin.

The English ambassadors demand 800,000 ducats of the Emperor, part on account of money lent him by their King, and part on account of the pension due from the King of France, which the Emperor bound himself to pay. Besides this money, they also demand Tournai ; and some persons affirm to their having said that, with the exception of Burgundy, their King lays claim to one half of whatever the Emperor shall get from France, because the agreement was that in case the war undertaken by them succeeded, the Emperor was to have Burgundy, and the King of England Guienne ; the rest to be divided in half.

Has conferred occasionally with the English ambassadors, but they are very close (*homini strettissimi*) and tell him nothing.

Toledo, 11th December, 1525.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 14. **1178.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 386.

Sir Gregory Casal, the English ambassador, had complained to him of the Pope.

Rome, 14th December. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 18*th.*

[*Italian.*]

1525.
Dec. 16. **1179.** Proposed Marriage of Princess Mary.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. pp. 373, 374. Statement made by an anonymous reporter who quitted Milan on Sunday the — December.

In a shop there heard of the arrival of a person from Lyons, who said the English ambassadors were negotiating a marriage between the Dauphin and the daughter of their King.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 16. **1180.** Embassy in England.

Communi Consiglio X. Motion made in the Council of Ten and Junta by the Chiefs for payment to Ser Lorenzo Orio of the monthly salary for his English embassy, as noted in the present register on 29th November last.

Ayes, 27. Noe, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Latin.*]

Dec. 18. **1181.** Henry VIII. to Doge Andrea Griti.

Patti Sciolti. Letters patent acquainting him with the treaty between England and France, dated at the Moore, 28th August 1525. Mentions having included the Doge and Signory, and transmits copy of the articles concerning Venice (*as in Rymer, vol. XIV. pp.* 48 *and following*).

Richmond, 18th December 1525.

[*Original, parchment, with the great seal in wax. Latin, 59 lines, broadside. Dimensions, 2 feet 1 by 2 feet 10.*]

Dec. 20. **1182.** Motion made in the Senate for a Reply to the French Ambassadors.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 395. The Signory's answer to their proposals for the league was owing to their wish for the Pope to join. Now perceive that they will have to bear a heavy burden, their contingent amounting to 30,000 infantry, 2,000 men-at-arms, and 5,000 light horse, in case they make the league with France alone. Are willing to contribute their third, but wish France to prevail upon the King of England to contribute a third likewise.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 20. **1183.** The Doge and Senate to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 181, tergo. Have heard with satisfaction the good office performed by the Cardinal for the security of Italy and of the Venetian Republic by writing to Rome and to France. Perceive the Cardinal considers Italy liable to disturbance by the Emperor, an opinion confirmed from the Imperialists having blockaded the Duke of Milan in the Castle of Milan, and issued decrees in the name of the Emperor, who is in possession of the whole of the duchy, with exception of the two besieged castles. In accordance with the Cardinal's opinion, have negotiated the alliance between Italy and France. The matter is still being treated at Rome, the articles having been sent to them from France, and in their last they transmitted a copy.

1525.

Their ambassador at Rome urged the Pope to come to a decision, and his Holiness was remodelling the articles, but said that as he was expecting an envoy from the Emperor, one Don Michiel Herera, he thought it advisable to await his announcement. For this reason, and on account of the Pope's own interests, it is possible his Holiness delays his decision. The State single-handed cannot do what is required for the general need; they must beware of the Imperial army, and of the facilities at the disposal of the Archduke Ferdinand for an attack on their territory. Have not failed, however, to comply with the Cardinal's suggestions by urging the Italian confederacy, in order to provide efficiently for the general safety and quiet. Have also again and again acquainted the Pope with the dangers now threatening Italy and Christendom, and the ease with which they may be averted. Are certain the Cardinal himself, through Sir Gregory Casal, has performed the like office. But although the Cardinal has caused the French ambassadors in London to write to France to hasten the settlement, and the Signory in like manner continues to press the French ambassadors at Venice, nevertheless, delay has intervened. Can therefore do nothing but wait until the King and Cardinal recommend the Regent to transmit such instructions to Venice that the conclusion may be effected.

The Marquis of Pescara having departed this life, the Imperialists are in great difficulty, having lost a brave and experienced military commander.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 20. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 182.

1184. The DOGE and SENATE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

Cardinal Wolsey should continue writing to France in order that a decision be formed. The Signory has not failed to convince the Regent of their resolution. The dilatory negotiations at Rome prevented them from sending their envoy to France, but will do so immediately. As the State alone will have to bear the burden for all Italy, at such cost by sea and in every quarter as is impossible for them to support, it will therefore be necessary for the King of England to concur in this understanding, and render assistance becoming his vast resources. In return, his Majesty will receive such recompense through the duchy of Milan, to the honour and profit of the King and Cardinal, that they will remain satisfied. To urge the King and Cardinal to this effect.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 20. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 183.

1185. The SAME to the SAME.

Arrival at Rome of the Emperor's envoy, D. Michiel Herera. He informed the Pope of the Emperor's good will towards him and all Italy, and has shown his Holiness certain clauses, based upon the league stipulated heretofore between his Holiness and the Emperor, concerning Reggio and Rubiera. The Pope, perceiving that he was not authorized to consent to the Duke of Milan's retaining the duchy,

1525.

induced the Duke of Sessa and the envoy aforesaid to agree to the term of two months, to write to the Emperor for his consent that the Duke of Milan be a free sovereign in his duchy, and that the Imperial forces depart thence. The Imperialists keep these negotiations on foot to procrastinate, and in the meanwhile to get possession of the castles of Milan and Cremona, and establish themselves in the duchy, to facilitate the execution of their projects.

To communicate the whole to the King and Cardinal, that they may suggest such a remedy as shall seem fit to them.

Moreover, the Imperial ambassadors having urged them to decide about reconfirming the peace and confederacy, the Signory answered them on the 8th that for the present they could form no determination by reason of the fresh events which had taken place in the Milanese, the Duke being one of the confederates, and that they wished to know the opinion of the ambassadors concerning the result. The ambassadors replied that, on the arrest of Morone, and after the charges brought against the Duke of Milan, the Emperor desired the Marquis of Pescara to make himself master of the Milanese, and that should the Duke of Milan not be guilty, he would receive no harm whatever. On the other hand, should he have erred, and the Emperor not choose to pardon him, or should he die, his Imperial Majesty then intends the duchy of Milan to be held by the person to be denominated in his stead in their peace and confederacy, but the ambassadors named no one in particular. As they pressed for a reply, the Signory answered, that in obligatory contracts the specific denomination of all the contracting parties forms the chief basis; and as their Lordships made a vague and ambiguous proposal as aforesaid, the State must suspend its opinion; but that their Lordships, who represented the Emperor, knowing that the Italian powers wish for the maintenance of the Duke of Milan in that duchy for the general quiet of Italy, should perform such good office with the Emperor as to their prudence might seem fit; assuring them that they would always find the State most firm in its devotion towards his Imperial Highness.

To communicate the whole to the King and Cardinal, that they may know what has taken place in this matter.

Enclose for his guidance their answer to the French ambassadors at Venice.

Ayes, 207. Noes, 5. Neutrals, 2.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 20. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta v. l. p. 183, tergo.

1186. Motion made in the Senate for a Reply to the French Ambassadors, the Bishop of Bayeux and D. Ambrosio da Fiorenza.

The allied forces must be such as to suffice for the certain release of the Milanese, and to effect all that is necessary for the general security and quiet. That their Lordships may know the Signory's opinion, remind them that the Regent [Louise of Savoy] informed the State she thought they should amount to 30,000 foot, 2,000 men at-arms, and 3,000 light horse, together with a good train of artillery. Believe that she and her council, being most experienced

1525.

in warfare, considered these forces necessary for the success of the undertaking; and as Italian affairs are now brought to such a pass that the State of Venice must bear the burden for all Italy, they will furnish one-third of the aforesaid amount.

As the King of England is united with France the Regent might prevail upon him to contribute some portion of the remaining two-thirds.

Care must be taken that the infantry supplied either by France or England be efficient troops, including a band of Switzers and lansquenets; all the rest to be good foot soldiers.

Hope that the King of England will willingly accede to this union, he having assured the Regent and the Signory (through Sir Gregory Casal) of his excellent disposition. For this his laudable assistance the Regent might offer him some suitable recompense from the duchy of Milan.*

Should this come to pass, there will be both solidity and repute, and everything that can be desired for an undertaking.

With regard to the fleet, the Regent to mention what she considers necessary, as the Signory will do what is agreed upon.

Request the ambassadors to obtain a sufficient power, so that in God's name the matter may be settled.

Think it necessary for the Regent to declare and promise that she and the kingdom of France will come to no agreement with the Emperor, without the consent and inclusion of the confederates, giving proper security for the observance of what may be stipulated between France and the Signory.

Accept the offer made by the Regent and the kingdom of France to attack the Emperor on the French frontier.

The ambassadors to keep this resolve of the Signory's a very great secret, and not to give any notice of it to the Pope; but they should write to the Lord Albert of Carpi to urge his Holiness, who will comprehend the imminent perils of Italy, and perform such good office as becoming.

Assure the ambassadors that the State is thoroughly well intentioned with regard to the prosperity of France and the release of the most Christian King.

Should the French ambassadors not seem satisfied with this reply, and allude to the delay which might be caused by the negotiation with the King of England, they are to be told that the Signory considers the adherence of his English Majesty necessary, to render the league integral and secure, and capable of effecting both the release of the most Christian King and the recovery of the Milanese, together with the maintenance therein of the Duke. †

To announce the Signory's opinion to the Regent and kingdom of France, who they are assured will not fail to do their utmost with England. Will do the like by means of the Venetian ambassador in London, as speedily and earnestly as possible.

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* "Et la prefata Serenissima Regente li potra offerir de tale laudabile opera quel recompenso del stato de Millano che sia conveniente."

† "Come de la recuperation del stato de Millano, et conservatione del Duca in quello."

1525.

Should the Regent and kingdom of France, on hearing this opinion, have anything else to propose for the benefit of the undertaking, the Signory will always adhere to such plans as may cause the release of the most Christian King, the recovery of the Milanese, and the maintenance of the present Duke therein,* together with the security of Italy, which involves the advantage and the security of France.

Ayes, 160. Noes, 34. Neutrals, 18.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 23. **1187.** LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 486.

On the day before yesterday received three sets (*mani*) of the Signory's letters. Went to the Cardinal at Richmond and acquainted him with their contents. The Cardinal said, "Does it not seem strange to you that the Emperor should desire to rule not only the Signory's territory but all Italy and make himself monarch" (of the universe)? On this account the Cardinal recommends the conclusion of the league with France, and sees no other remedy. Should the Pope consent, be it so; if not, let the Signory league with France, and the King of England will be the conservator of the league. The Cardinal said he had letters from Sir Gregory Casal at Rome, that the Pope is willing to make the league, so that it is unnecessary to continue negotiating. From the Court of France, in date of the 12th November, the Cardinal heard of the Milanese expedition,† and that the Emperor was dissatisfied with the Signory. Showed the Cardinal the reception (*ricevuta*) given to the Imperial ambassadors, which, however, the Cardinal was already aware of, and approved. Relative to the news from Flanders, the Cardinal said Brabant will not grant the Emperor a benevolence. From France it was reported that they were fitting out an armada of 25 galleys. Said that he would go to the King about these advices. The Cardinal answered, "The King is at a distance—does not remain fixed—goes here and there on account of the plague," and he dissuaded him (Orio) from going thither. Pace's brain is affected (*a mal nel zarvello*); he wanders, owing to a melancholy humour which had seized him. He says he has no longer anything in the world,—that the King has taken all from him. They comfort him and say it is not true, and that the King loves him. He is better, however, within the last three days.

London, 11th December.

A Frenchman, Mons. Edoardin (*sic*), has arrived in London; he went to the [French] ambassadors, and to the court of the Cardinal; so, to learn something, sent his secretary thither, and he spoke to the Frenchman, whom he had formerly known. The Frenchman gave him fair words, and said he was come to acquaint his Majesty with the proposal made by the Emperor to him (King Francis) which he had not chosen to accept without his Majesty's advice, it seeming to him that the Emperor's demands were very unfair (*molto inoneste*). Edoardin added, that the Cardinal told him to conclude

* "Et conservatione del presente Duca in quello."

† The entry of the Imperialists into Milan.

1525.

the league with Italy, because the most Christian King's release would follow, and the King of England would be the conservator of the league and assume its protection. That he (Wolsey) had told Giovanni Gioachino, the French ambassador, to go to France and effect the conclusion; and that he had received letters from Sir Gregory Casal at Rome, who does not doubt but that the Pope will form the league with France and the Signory, although he is negotiating an agreement with the Emperor through his Legate, the articles of which were being drawn up.

Edoardin then told him that the French had fitted out six ships of 2,000 butts each in Normandy, destined for Provence, where they will join the other squadron which is being prepared there, and that both by sea and land France will do her duty against Spain; also that Giovanni Gioachino was returning to France, and that he (Edoardin) would go back to the most Christian King at Madrid.

Cardinal Wolsey told his (Orio's) secretary that Sir Gregory Casal had written to him from Rome that the Pope was well disposed, and was drawing up the articles of the league with France; and the English ambassadors write from Lyons that the Bishop of Macon* had sung high mass, and the Regent had sworn to observe the articles of the treaty with England.

London, 15th December.

Giovanni Gioachino has gone to France, and taken charge of Orio's letters. London, 7th (*sic*) December.

Went yesterday to Cardinal Wolsey, who said he had heard from the French ambassador, the President of Rouen, who remained in London, that a commission had been sent from Lyons for Robadanges (*sic*) at Rome. The Cardinal also said he had letters from Lyons, purporting that France would made the league with Italy; and from Rome he heard, in date of the 28th [November], that the Pope is sending the marriage dispensation to the Emperor, and that France is cajoled with words. He had also letters from the Archbishop of Capua and from the Spanish Court in date of the 6th, announcing the conclusion of the Emperor's marriage with the sister of the King of Portugal; and that the most Christian King has offered the Emperor three millions of gold, namely, one million immediately, and the rest within one year; but the Emperor insists on having Burgundy and Picardy, in short half France, and moreover wants Languedoc. The Cardinal also mentioned that the Marquis of Pescara had died at Milan. He then said that the King was sending the prothonotary Casal, who is at Rome, the brother of Sir Gregory, as his ambassador to Venice; that he would be the bearer of the articles of the agreement between England and France, in which the Signory is named; that it would be well for the State to ratify them, as the King will always give aid, in case of need; and the commission is to be sent to Rome to the prothonotary, who will also go to the Duke of Ferrara, to persuade him to join the league and be its commander-in-chief.

* "Matisponiense;" qu. Matisconensis, *i.e.* Mascon. The Bishop alluded to was Claude de Longvy; see "Gallia Christiana," vol. iv., col. 193, 194.

1525.

Cardinal Wolsey then told Orio that he had founded a college for students at Oxford, and wished to obtain books from Rome and Venice; and to have copies made on good paper of the Greek manuscripts which had belonged to the late Cardinal of Nicæa* [Bessarione], and to the late Cardinal Grimani, which are in the monastery of St. Antonio. Requests the Signory to oblige him, as he will consider it a very great favour.†

London, 23rd December. *Registered by Sanuto, 9th January.*

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 24. **1188.** NOTE by SANUTO.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 407.

Letters have been received from Lorenzo Orio in England, dated 22nd–25th November, containing nothing of importance.

By private letters [from Orio] it is heard that Zuan da Leze (the natural son of Ser Donado da Leze, Lord Lieutenant of Cyprus), who played most excellently on the organ (*organo*), went to England anticipating that the King would give him a stipend, and having played, it seems that the performance did not please his Majesty; so Zuan da Leze hung himself—a very horrible case, and of evil nature.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 24. **1189.** NOTE by SANUTO.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 408.

Having written above that Zuam da Leze, the natural son of Ser Donado, hanged himself in London, as our ambassador writes in date . . . ., the particulars are as follows:—

He was a consummate musician, most especially on the "*clavicimbalum*,"‡ and having had a very perfect instrument made here, he went with it by land to England at a cost exceeding 100 ducats, believing that the King, who delights in music, would give him a salary, as he did to the Crutched friar of Cà Memo, for whom he provided largely, and subsequently Memo departed for fear of his life, and is said to be in Portugal.

Zuam da Leze on arriving in England, played before the King, who it seems was not much pleased, and made him a present of 20 nobles, equal to . . . . . ducats; so Zuam da Leze in despair, being at table in company, stabbed himself in the breast to commit suicide, which was prevented. They dressed the wound, and put him to bed; but he rose in the night, and hung himself with his dagger-girdle (*con la cintura di la sua cortella*)—a very lamentable case. He was . . . years old, highly accomplished, and dearly loved by his father, who has no other children, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Cyprus.

[*Italian.*]

* Nicæa in Bithnia.

† A catalogue of the books of Cardinal Bessarione may be read at pp. 31–55 of the work, entitled "Bibliothecæ Venetæ Manuscripta Publica et Privata. Opera Jacobi Philippi Tomasini" (Utini, Typis Nicolai Schiratti, MDCL.) In the same vol., pp. 1–19, there is also a list of the MSS. of Cardinal Domenico Grimani, in the monastery of St. Antonio.

‡ See Ellis's Letters, 2nd series, vol. i., p. 273; note respecting Henry VIII.'s musical instruments.

1525.
Dec. 28. **1190.** The Doge and Senate to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 185.

Received his letters of the 6th. Surprised at what he writes as to the statement made in London by Sir Gregory Casal, that the Pope suspected the agreement would be stipulated between the Emperor and the Signory, because the Pope was informed of all the negotiations with the Imperialists, and approved them. When on account of indisposition the prothonotary Caracciolo demanded a conference, his request was granted to avoid suspicion of a wish to break off the negotiation, and they immediately acquainted the Pope with this proceeding, which was approved of; and all that subsequently occurred was communicated to his Holiness.

Have not failed urging the Pope to join the league between Italy and France, it not being fair that the Signory alone should bear the burden for all Italy. Perceive, however, that the Pope delays his resolve owing to the promises made to him in the Emperor's name by the Legate Salviati, and by his Imperial Majesty's agents at Rome, all for the purpose of gaining time, securing his affairs in Lombardy by making himself absolute master of the Milanese, and consequently rendering Italy subservient to him.

Have therefore acted according to the advice of Cardinal Wolsey, and disregard the Pope's indecision. Have answered the French ambassadors approving the formation of a league between the Regent and kingdom of France, his Majesty of England, and the Signory, as by the enclosed copy of their reply. Congratulate themselves on the assurance given by Cardinal Wolsey that on the ratification of the league his King would join it, as they hope and trust he will do; so that through the aid of that most powerful kingdom, and the wisdom, prudence, and authority of the King and Cardinal, the union may produce such good effects as will prove to the honour, glory, and benefit of his Majesty, of France, and of Italy. As success depends on despatch, and considering what he writes concerning the pecuniary supply now raising in Flanders by the Lady Margaret, by the Emperor's order, he is to urge the Cardinal to write again to France, so that the Regent may not delay, and the King of England give his assent, as from this union will proceed the release of the most Christian King.

Ayes, 188. Noes, 9. Neutrals, 7.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 30. **1191.** Nicolo Varola to ——.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 519.

The French ministry complain greatly of the Pope, and praise the Signory. The Lord Albert of Carpi wrote from Rome that the English and Venetian ambassadors did everything with the Pope to prevent him from making a truce for these two months, so that the Pope has a bad name in France.

A person has arrived at St. Severin sent by the Duke of Milan [Francesco Sforza] to his brother Maximilian, informing him that he will hold the castle; and the defenders within write that should the Duke die, they will keep it for him (Maximilian), who showed the letter to him (Varola).

1525.

Giovanni Gioachino [Passano], late ambassador in England, has come to the Regent at St. Severin on a mission from the King and Cardinal Wolsey. He says the King is exerting himself strenuously for the release of his most Christian Majesty, and has sent a post to Rome and Venice, and to the English ambassadors in Switzerland.

St. Severin (eight leagues from Angoulême), 30th December 1525. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th January.*

[*Italian.*]

A.D. 1526.

1526.
Jan. 3.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 461.

1192. The Venetian Governors of Bergamo to the Doge and Signory.

Told by Domenico, the Brescian, a courier, who quitted the Imperial Court at Toledo on the 15th December, that the Emperor would give his sister, Madame Eleanor, for wife, to the most Christian King, Madame Eleanor's daughter to the Dauphin, and the daughter of the King of England to the King of Scotland.

Bergamo, 3rd January. *Registered by Sanuto on the 5th.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 3.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 613.

1193. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

An ambassador has arrived incog. from the Duke of Guelders. He went to Cardinal Wolsey, who has the entire management of the realm, and informed him that the Duke had been taken under the protection of the most Christian King, now a prisoner; wherefore the Duke requests the protection of the King of England. The Cardinal answered him, "If the most Christian King is a prisoner, he is not dead; his Majesty here has joined France, and will not fail to assist him."

Thereupon the ambassador departed well satisfied, Cardinal Wolsey having told him that the Duke of Guelders had been mentioned in the peace between England and France.

Has spoken with the French ambassador, the President of Rouen, who thanked him for the office performed by the Signory's ambassador with the Emperor, in conjunction with the English ambassadors, for the release of the most Christian King.

On account of the plague the King is moving about the island with a few of his attendants, as two of them died of plague in his dwelling. He leaves everything in charge of Cardinal Wolsey, who keeps a great court, and has comedies and tragedies performed.

London, 3rd January. *Registered by Sanuto, 9th February.**

[*Italian.*]

* Sanuto does not explain the cause of the delay of this and the following letters, which ought to have arrived at Venice before those of the 9th, 13th, and 17th of January, transcribed by him on 3rd February.

1526.

Jan. 4. **1194.** Zorzi Sturion to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. pp. 571, 572.

Madame the Regent has the gout and fever. Some say she will go to Lyons, others to Paris, because the Council wishes to deprive her of the government of the kingdom. The Council will approve the league made with the King of England, but not promise him money until after the release of the most Christian King. France is not satisfied with the regency, and wishes to do what was done of yore when the kings of France were prisoners. Therefore, to give herself repute, Madame circulated a report that the agreement was about to be concluded, but there is little hope of its taking place; at least he is told so by Robertet.

Roussillon, 4th January. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 30*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 4. **1195.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 613.

Details conversations held by him with the French ambassador, the Chancellor of Alençon [Jean Brinon], who stated that some troops had been mustered on the frontier of Flanders with the intention of making war, but Madame the Regent wrote, forbidding them to make any further stir at present; and it seems that the truce with the Emperor, which expires with the calends of January, has been prolonged for a fortnight. France, however, is intent on making the league with Italy, and, should no agreement take place with the Emperor, will attack Flanders, so that the Emperor would find occupation there, but not be able to obtain money thence. The French ambassador also said that letters had been received from the English ambassadors in Spain [Tunstall and Sampson], who urged the Emperor to repay the money lent to him by their King, but his Majesty told them they were commencing their negotiations at the feet, whereas they ought to talk of the head; that is, they should first treat the renewal of the joint league, and then discuss the affair of the moneys. They also state that the Emperor will delay his marriage with the Princess of Portugal until the holidays.

Mons. de la Motte, the envoy from the Duke of Bourbon, has arrived; he is come to thwart the league with Italy; so that the Signory will do well to conclude it quickly, as these foreigners change their minds.

London, 4th January. *Registered by Sanuto,* 9*th February.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 8. **1196.** Zorzi Sturion to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. lx. pp. 572, 573.

Yesterday and today the Council sat; it is intended to send envoys to the Pope and to the Signory, and Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano] is returning to England.

Roussillon, 8th January. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 30*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 9. **1197.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 595.

The French ambassador [Jean Brinon] told him he had letters from Lyons, dated the 28th December, announcing the arrival in France of the Duchess of Alençon. She had done nothing in Spain.

1526.

The Lord Chancellor, Mons. de Lautrec, and Robertet remained at Lyons. They were awaiting Giovanni Gioachino. The ambassador also said he had been to Cardinal Wolsey, as the King did not give audience, and that Wolsey told his secretary he had received letters from Rome yesterday, dated 8th December, announcing the arrival of an envoy from the Emperor, and that the Archbishop of Capua [Nicholas Schomberg] assigned four reasons for the Pope's not detaching himself from the Emperor:

1st. On account of Luther.

2nd. Because the Emperor has got money by his marriage.

3rd. France cannot be relied on.

4th. The Emperor and the most Christian King will be agreed, and have a secret understanding together.

The letters also stated that the Pope held daily conferences with the Imperial ambassador.

This intelligence displeased the Cardinal, and he wrote to the Pope not to make an agreement with the Emperor, as the Lutherans are quieted, and hostile to the House of Austria; secondly, that the Emperor got but little money by the Portuguese dowry; thirdly, that the King of England would be surety to the Pope for France; fourthly, that the most Christian King has not made any agreement with the Emperor unknown to the King of England, for the Duchess of Alençon would not have returned to France had it been otherwise.

Advices received in England from Biscay, dated the 17th ult., state that the King is agreed with the Emperor, but the report was circulated by the Spaniards.

From Flanders it is reported that Madame Margaret is raising troops against France.

La Motte, who came to England, is not the Duke of Bourbon's La Motte, but a Fleming.*

London, 9th January. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd February.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 10. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. l. p. 187, tergo.

1198. The Doge and Senate to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Perceive that the King and Cardinal persevere. Giovanni Gioachino [Passano] having been sent to the Regent for the purpose mentioned, will arrive at the French Court at the same time as Mons. Robadange, who quitted Venice on the 23rd.

In his last letter mentions having been told by the Cardinal that the King had desired the prothonotary Casal to come as his ambassador to the Signory. To assure the Cardinal that any demonstration made by his Majesty will be agreeable to the State. Derive singular satisfaction from the King's favorable bias towards the State. On the arrival of the prothonotary will acquaint him with his statement on behalf of the King and Cardinal.

Are expecting to receive the list of the books of which the Cardinal

* Concerning La Motte see also date 9th February 1526.

1526.

wishes to have copies, and will readily oblige him in this and anything else required by him from Venice.

Have received letters from their ambassador with the Emperor, dated the 15th ultimo, announcing the renewal of the negotiations between his Majesty and the most Christian King, to whom there had been sent the Viceroy and Don Ugo de Moncada, together with the Secretary Alemani. It was said the agreement would take place. A similar notification has been received from Rome in date of the 4th, and also from Milan; but there was no certainty of the conclusion.

In the meanwhile to assure the King and Cardinal that, happen what may, the Signory will be closely united with his Majesty, considering him the protector of Italy and of the State. Should news of the conclusion reach England, to ascertain how it is received by the King.

Should the conclusion of the agreement between the Emperor and France have failed, to continue urging the King and Cardinal to join the union with France and the Signory.

If the agreement has been effected, and disturb the quiet of Italy, it cannot but prove most vexatious to the King of England, who should conciliate (*intertengi*) France to the utmost, and by his wisdom and prudence contrive (as he easily may) that the agreement produce no effect calculated to disturb the quiet of Italy.

Are certain that, happen what may, France will always be united with the King of England for the benefit of Italy.

Ayes, 199. Noes, 4. Neutrals, 3.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 12. **1199.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 521.

Letters having arrived in date of England, 21st December, the prothonotary Casal came to him, to say he had been appointed by the King ambassador to the Signory. Narrates the conversation between them thereupon. The prothonotary will depart for Venice in two days.

Letters from England have also been received by the Pope. The King and Cardinal recommend the formation of the league, but the King does not say that he will join it and disburse money, or give security for France.

Rome, 12th January. *Registered by Sanuto on the* 18*th.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 13. **1200.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 521.

The Pope will give the English ambassadors an answer in three or four days. The Papal Auditor [Ghinucci] showed him (the Venetian ambassador) his commission from the King of England to proceed to Venice, and prevent the Signory from making terms with the Emperor, and to urge the conclusion of the league. Sir Gregory Casal also showed him the draft of his commission from Cardinal Wolsey, authorising him to act. Sir Gregory alleges that he told the Pope

1526.

that the King will not openly declare himself a party to the league in order that the Pope may be the controlling power.

Rome, 13th January. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th January.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 13. **1201.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 595.

A gentleman was sent yesterday by the King to conduct him (Orio) to his Majesty, whom he found at a place distant 7 miles from London. Cardinal Wolsey was with his Majesty, who, having drawn him and his secretary aside, spoke to them about the league, saying that the love he bore the Signory caused him to make it, and that he would be surety for France. He then added that he had received letters from Rome; that he suspected the Pope of having already declared himself an Imperialist, of having made an agreement with the Emperor, and of confirming the first articles, by which he was to give the Emperor 50,000 ducats, and withdraw his troops from the Milanese, the Duke being left in possession; that mischief was being negotiated against the Signory, as his Majesty had told them ten months ago; and that the articles had been sent to Spain for the Emperor's ratification, after which the Pope will approve them. The Signory should therefore delay the agreement with the Emperor, and not give him money. The King abused the Pope, saying that Capua [Schomberg] and Salviati were the cause of this; wherefore, for the welfare of the State and of Italy, the league should be concluded with France and with the Duke of Ferrara. The King will write to the Regent about this, and the Signory ought not to hold aloof, because, as the King said, "The Emperor on coming into Italy will make fresh demands, and by means of the moneys received from you will retain your territory, for the Emperor keeps faith with no one. I accommodated him with money, and of the promises which he made me not one did he perform; neither does the Pope keep faith with any one. The Emperor's marriage will not supply him with funds; they promised him a dower of a million of ducats, and he received but 400,000, the rest being made payable in three years. From Spain he will get little; in Flanders he will have to defend himself against France."

Replied, that the league had need of his Majesty's protection.

The King rejoined, "The Datary [Gian Matteo Giberti, Bishop of Verona] writes that we have an understanding with the Emperor. This is untrue. I lent him 500,000 crowns, and he would not delay his marriage, but concluded it without even awaiting my reply. I sent to ask him for the money, and he answered that he did not know whether he was my debtor, and that he would send me an ambassador." The King added other words.

London, 13th January. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd February.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 16. **1202.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 540.

Sir Gregory Casal does not urge the stipulation of the league, and the King of England is willing to guarantee the observance of

1526.

the articles of France.* Sir Gregory also showed him a summary of the articles of the peace made [by England?] with France, and the league, *contra quoscumque*, the Signory being mentioned by all the parties; the Duke of Milan likewise is named. The Imperial ambassadors told the Pope they would join the league within four months. The Lord Albert urges the Pope to send an ambassador to France, even should the King be released; so the Pope said he would send Roberto Acciaioli, who is at Florence.

The prothonotary Casal has quitted Rome on his way to Venice, as ambassador from the King of England. He is the bearer of the articles of the peace between France and his King. He is going to Ferrara to urge the Duke to join the league, and will be at Venice in a week.

Rome, 16th January. *Registered by Sanuto on the 23rd.* [*Italian.*]

Jan. 17.

1203. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 595. 596.

On receiving the Signory's letters of the 21st and 22nd November, went to the King. The Cardinal was with him. Communicated everything to them, including the reply given to the Imperial ambassadors, and stated what had been negotiated with the French ambassadors as to the league. His Majesty said the league should be concluded speedily, and a place reserved for himself, although he does not now choose to be mentioned, but he will be its conservator and protector, and will not brook the Emperor's taking Italy, or doing wrong to the Signory. He says that in Spain he has the means of preventing the Emperor from coming into Italy; that the Emperor's marriage will give him but 250,000 ducats, which he is to receive next March, and which he will soon spend. The King further states he will induce Madame the Regent to give two-thirds of the sum required for troops in the war against the Emperor, as she wishes to release her son. He said also, "The Pope will turn and join the league, although he has promised a thousand times to be with the Emperor." He had heard from Spain that on the 26th November the Duchess of Alençon departed on her way back to France, and was followed on the 2nd December by the French ambassador, *re infectâ*.

He added that, if the Signory distrusted France, he would promise for her; that on the following morning he would speak to the French ambassador; and that he (Orio) was to remain where he was for the night. Next morning the President of Rouen [Jean Brinon], the French ambassador, arrived, and dined with Cardinal Wolsey, as did he (Orio) likewise. The Cardinal told them that as the Pope would declare against the Emperor, the league should be concluded, the Signory defraying one-third of the cost and France two-thirds. They then went all three to the King, who told the French ambassador to write speedily to the Regent to make the league with Italy,

* Query, the articles of agreement between the Emperor and France.

1526.

saying he would write to his ambassador in Venice, the Prothonotary Casal, to speak to the Signory, and promise in his name.

London, 17th January. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd February.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 19. **1204.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 541.

The Pope has informed Sir Gregory Casal that he is content to make the league, in case the Emperor do not accept the articles, provided the King of England join the league, and be its conservator, and security for France. The Pope showed him how the mandate was to be drawn up. The Datary [Giberti] told him the like, and that he advised the Pope to this effect.

Rome, 19th January. *Registered by Sanuto on the 23rd.*

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 25. **1205.** Prothonotary Casal.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 550.

Lorenzo di Priuli, knight, and 30 other noblemen were desired by the Signory to meet the ambassador from the King of England, prothonotary Casal. He quitted Rome on the 16th.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 25. **1206.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Venetian Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 9.

Glad to hear, by his letters of the 3rd and 4th, of the prudent reply by Cardinal Wolsey to the ambassador of the Duke of Guelders, who had departed well satisfied.

The Right Rev. Prothonotary Casal has arrived at Venice, and this morning entered the presence of the Signory. Gave him a gracious reception. The English ambassador assured them of the regard of the King and Cardinal for the Signory, and of their wish to benefit the Christian religion, Italy, and the Venetian Republic. The Signory replied in suitable terms.

The Spanish troops have shifted their quarters from Milan to the territories of Pavia, Lodi, Novara, and Como; the lansquenets remain in Milan. The Emperor's Italian troops have moved from the territory of Asti to Alexandria and that neighbourhood.

The Imperial agents at Milan have repeatedly urged the city to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor; but the Milanese have invariably refused, thus showing their intention of freeing themselves from servitude.

The Duke of Milan is still blockaded in the castle. The garrison makes frequent sallies, bringing in provisions. The Duke is in fair health, and hopes for succour and release.

P.S.—Have heard by letters from Lyons, dated the 11th, that Robadange had arrived there with the Signory's decision, which was approved of by the French Government.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 26. **1207.** Prothonotary Casal.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 552.

Today the ambassador from England, Prothonotary Casal, arrived here. He comes from Ferrara, having travelled in a barge from

1526.

Francolino to S. Giorgio Maggiore. In the evening the Old Accountants' Office provided his supper, as usual. He has 12 persons with him and expects six more, so his attendants will be 18 in number. This Prothonotary is by birth a Bolognese, but brought up (*nutrito*) at Rome.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 28. **1208.** Prothonotary Casal.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 552.

The ambassador from the King of England, Prothonotary Casal, clad in a rochet and purple mantle, came into the College. He was accompanied by Lorenzo di Priuli, Knight, Andrea Mocenigo, LL.D., and other doctors, members of the Senate, in number about 20. The Doge went to meet him, and seated him beside his own person. He presented the credentials from his King, and uttered a few general phrases, referring himself to the private audience. The Doge gave him good greeting, saying he was welcome, and that the Signory was glad to see any representative from the King of England, and would give him audience when he pleased.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 28. **1209.** The Council of Ten and Junta to the Venetian Ambassador and to the "Bailo" at Constantinople.

Parti Secrete, Consiglio X., Filza 1.

For the notification of current events to the Grand Signor, as required by the good peace between the Porte and the Signory, inform them that on the day before yesterday an ambassador from the King of England arrived at Venice. He had been at Rome in a private capacity as prothonotary, and notified to them the league made lately between the King of England and the kingdom of France, through the mediation and intervention of the French King's mother as Regent of the realm, in virtue of the authority received from the King, her son, to facilitate his release.

The prothonotary is come to reside in lieu of the other ambassador from England, who quitted Venice lately.

The Ten and Junta therefore charge the ambassador and Bailo to acquaint the most Serene Grand Signor (*Serenissimo Gran Signor*), through the Bashaws, with what is aforesaid, declaring the intention of the State to continue perpetually at peace with the Grand Signor.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 30. **1210.** Prothonotary Casal.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 559.

The Doge sent Antonio Surian, LL.D, and knight, and Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., sages for the mainland, to S. Giorgio Maggiore for the English ambassador, the Prothonotary Casal, to bring him to the private audience.

On entering the College, he said that his King had sent him hither with the copy of the articles concluded with France, in which the Signory had been nominated by both parties.

This copy he left for the Signory's inspection, as transcribed hereunder.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
Jan. 30. **1211.** England and France.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 559. Treaty of peace between England and France, dated Richmond, 17th December 1525–6 (as in Rymer, vol. xiv. p. 48, and Dumont, vol. iv., pt. I., p. 436).

[*Latin.*]

Jan. 30. **1212.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 672. Madame the Regent has written from Lyons in date of the 16th (January) to her ambassadors in England [Brinon and Passano], that the Signory is willing to make the league with France; the King of England to be a party. A French ambassador, by name Captain Guillaume Guiles (*sic*), is coming to England.

There are 12 French vessels in the Thames, which have taken some Spanish ships and scuts (*scuti*) bound from Flanders; so that navigation in these seas is no longer safe, as the French say they are at liberty to attack their enemies wherever they find them; and no provision is being made in England.

Madame Margaret's ambassador has waited on Cardinal Wolsey to enquire what he (Orio) was negotiating. Wolsey replied that his business related to the affairs of the Turk; so the Flemish ambassador was satisfied.

The Papal Nuncio* is the creature of the Archbishop of Capua, an Imperialist. He acts as a spy, as intimated by Sir Gregory Casal from Rome to Cardinal Wolsey, who therefore treats him with reserve; and he (Orio) will do the like.

London, 30th January. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th February.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 1. **1213.** Important News from England.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 583. On this morning the College gave audience to no one; but the letters were read, the oath of secrecy being administered to everybody, as they are in fact important, most especially those from England.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 5. **1214.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta). File no. 9. Letters from Lyons, dated the 29th ult., inform them that Mons. de Montmorency had arrived there with the complete ratification of the agreement between the Emperor and the most Christian King. To acquaint the King and Cardinal with this intelligence.

The King will not fail, with the Cardinal, to discuss the matter, and tell him (Orio) what should be done, which he is to communicate with all speed. Are convinced that with the Regent, as also with his most Christian Majesty, when established in his kingdom, the King and Cardinal will use every good office to prevent disturbance in Italy. The Signory is most firmly bent on the closest union

* Melchior Langus. He was recalled by the Pope in February, and replaced by Uberto di Gambara.

1526.

with his Majesty, so as to have him for protector of the State; which he (Orio) is to affirm solemnly.

The Prothonotary Casal has been to the Signory, and repeated the assurance of the King's and Cardinal's goodwill towards the State. They reciprocated, and gave assurance of their observance towards the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 6. **1215.** CASAL IN VENICE.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 603. On the morning of the 6th, the English ambassador [Prothonotary Casal] had audience of the College. He is very incapable, and inexperienced in statesmanship (*qual è molto inepto e non pratico di stato*).

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 8. Mantuan Archives. **1216.** KING HENRY VIII. to FREDERICK [GONZAGA], MARQUIS of MANTUA.

Returns thanks for his loving letter, and for the present of two (so called) peregrine falcons, one of which died on the way, but the King is no less gratified than if it had arrived alive. Has detained the falconers who brought them, by reason of their skill in falconry, that the birds may be more carefully tended. Requests the Marquis to consent to his admitting these persons into his household.

Greenwich, 8th February 1526.

(Signed) Henricus Rex.

(Countersigned) Petrus Vannes.

[*Original, Latin.*]

Feb. 8. **1217.** ANDREA NAVAGERO to the SIGNORY.

Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy. The Portuguese took the ship "Victory"* to Malacca at the time of its capture. Part of the crew were killed, others left at a desert place, and all means taken so that nothing should ever be known of them; but one man, 80 years old, contrived to get to Portugal in a ship manned by Portuguese.

He immediately wrote the whole account of the ship, and his narrative came to the knowledge of the King of Portugal, who set him free. This man has lately arrived in Spain and reported as above.

The Legate says he is commissioned by the Pope to do his utmost that the Milanese be retained by the present Duke [Francesco Sforza], and the Pope will not allow the duchy to be given to the Duke of Bourbon. Should the Legate be told that at the time of the Duke of Milan's illness the Pope assented to the nomination of Bourbon, he is to reply that so far as the Pope individually is concerned he may have consented, but that the King of England objects, and the Pope, being allied (*collegata*) with him, cannot dissent from his views. Should the Legate find the Emperor obstinate, and that the refusal would render him the enemy of Italy,

* See before, date 24th September 1522; also Cicogna, p. 186.

1526.

the Pope, to avoid bringing destruction on himself, desires the Legate to consent. Friar Nicholas [Schomberg] has also written in the Pope's name to the Legate, authorizing the consent in the last resort, but the Legate, without further instructions from Rome, will not retract what he has said.

Has also been told that the Pope apologises not only to the King of England but also to the Signory.

Toledo, 8th February 1526.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 10. **1218.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 672. The merchants have received news from Flanders of the agreement made between the Emperor and the most Christian King. Went to the Cardinal, who does not believe it, and, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Norfolk, said there were no letters from Madame Margaret; and yet Zuam Alemano writes from Lyons that this agreement was concluded on the 14th. It seems strange to the Cardinal not to have advices from his ambassadors in Spain, so he does not believe the news. He says it would be well to conclude the Italian league with France; that his King does not choose to be mentioned as principal, though he will be its conservator and promise for France; and subsequently it will be seen what his Majesty will do. Cardinal Wolsey has written to the Prothonotary Casal, his ambassador at Venice. The Captain de Guiles (*sic*) has arrived from Lyons; he went to the Cardinal, who is firm in saying that he will promise, &c.

It is reported from Boulogne that the most Christian King and the Duke of Bourbon have taken flight for France. The Cardinal desired him (Orio) to assure the Signory that the King of France (*quel Re*) will not brook the aggrandizement of the Emperor so that he gain glory. Death of the Queen of Denmark, the Emperor's sister; she resided in Brabant, having been expelled from Denmark with the King her husband. Letters received from Mons. Du Prat, at Lyons, about the agreement, which Cardinal Wolsey does not credit, because he has letters stating that since the 19th of December none have been received from Spain by the Regent. The King will not join the league at the commencement, but place must be reserved for him.

London, 10th February. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 12. **1219.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 33. Letters having arrived from Lyons, dated the 29th January, sent to the French ambassador [Brinon], who told him that the letters announced the conclusion of the agreement, and the arrival of Montmorency at Lyons from Spain; and Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano] was about to return to England with the articles of agreement.

Went to Cardinal Wolsey, who does not believe that the King of France will observe the articles, and said the Signory need not be alarmed on this account, as the King and he (the Cardinal) would be the protectors and defenders of the Signory and State of Venice, even at the cost of treasure, and of their own lives; and that on

1526.

the French King's arrival in France, the Signory must attend to forming the Italian league with his Majesty.

Whilst talking thus together, the French ambassador came by chance to the Cardinal, who told him that the most Christian King was bound to wish well to the Signory for having done all that was possible to obtain his release, and that England has the State of Venice under her protection and will not permit any wrong to be done the Signory.

The French ambassador replied that the Cardinal's words would be commands for his King, who regarded the King of England as his father, and moreover loved the Signory; and that he would write the whole to his Majesty.

Acquainted Cardinal Wolsey with the contents of the Signory's letters about the books of the late Nicene Cardinal [Bessarione, Archbishop of Nicæa]. Cardinal Wolsey returned many thanks, saying it was impossible to do him a greater favour, and that he would give a list of the books.

London, 12th February. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th March.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 19. **1220.** Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 49.

Yesterday, according to an appointment made with Cardinal Wolsey, went to the King at Greenwich, where his Right Rev. Lordship also was. Communicated to him the letter of the 10th January; whereupon the Cardinal besought the King to act, &c. His Majesty spoke most kindly of the Signory, saying he never had failed, and never would fail. Discussing this agreement between the Emperor and the King of France, he said that from the letters of his ambassadors in Spain he knew of nothing but what related to England, and that the other articles would be communicated to his Majesty by the Imperial ambassador in London. The King then said he would write to the King of France, and send an ambassador to urge him to have at heart the welfare of Italy, especially the State of Venice; adding, "Write to the Signory not to be apprehensive; they will suffer no harm on this account."

In the midst of this conversation the Spanish ambassador [Penalosa?] arrived and announced the aforesaid agreement, merely mentioning the two particulars *ut supra*. Thereupon his Majesty told him that he had received letters from the King of France, from whom the truth comes, purporting that he is his very dear brother, with whom he has discussed all his affairs, and he acquaints him with the summary of all the articles, in accordance with the information transmitted by the English ambassadors [in Spain and France?]. Thereby the King of France is to restore Burgundy to the Emperor, with the exception of three of its best towns, viz., Auxerre, Beaune, and Châlons, which are retained by his most Christian Majesty as the dower of the Emperor's sister. The King then said, "He will not observe the articles: and first of all, with regard to ceding Burgundy, he cannot do so without the consent of the parliaments; and so also he is prevented from renouncing the superiority (*superiorità*) of Flanders. In the next place, our assent is needed for the renun-

1526.

ciation of the dominion of Tournai: and the interests of his son, the Dauphin, are concerned in the cession of the duchy of Milan: so that he will find many reasons for not keeping his promises. In conclusion, write to the Signory that we will not fail doing everything for them, and that they need fear nothing, as the Emperor will not come into Italy this year, because he has no money; and what he will now get for the dower will be spent by him in celebration of his marriage, and Flanders cannot give him any money. The Signory would do well to delay the agreement with the Emperor."

London, 19th February.

"An excellent letter." *Registered by Sanuto, 12th March.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 23. **1221.** MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 668.

The Pope is sending D. Paolo Vitorio to France, and the Prothonotary Gambara to England; and an envoy from the Emperor is expected at Rome.

Rome, 21st and 23rd February. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 25. **1222.** ENGLISH AMBASSADOR in VENICE.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xl. p. 667.

On Sunday the 25th, in the morning, the English ambassador, Prothonotary Casal, came into the College. He said he had letters from Rome from his brother [Sir Gregory Casal], his King's ambassador, enclosing a summary of the articles of agreement between the Emperor and the most Christian King. On comparing them with those received from Rome by the Signory, they were found to be identical.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 25. **1223.** LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 85.

Nothing further heard about the articles of agreement or the release of the most Christian King.

Yesterday Cardinal Wolsey, in pontificial array, sang mass at St. Paul's in great state, and published the peace made between the Emperor and the most Christian King. In the evening there were entertainments and bonfires at the houses of the ambassadors, including his own, and also in some houses of French residents in London.

The English and Flemings are dissatisfied with this peace, saying the King [of France] will not observe the articles. Cardinal Wolsey is anxious to hear of the King's release, and, when acquainted with his arrival, will send an ambassador to exhort him to league with Italy and his Majesty.

London, 25th February. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th March.*

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 28. **1224.** The SAME to the SAME.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xii. p. 85.

Letters having arrived from Rome and France, went to Cardina Wolsey, who said he heard from Rome that the Pope had not

1526.

concluded the agreement with the Emperor, and is dissatisfied with him for having made terms without his knowledge; nor is he (the Pope) even mentioned in it. The King [of England] wrote to the Regent mother to conclude the league with Italy. Cardinal Wolsey therefore says the King will be its conservator and protector. The Cardinal then added, "The Pope would fain form a secret understanding with our King, and gives him notice of the Turkish preparations against Hungary, saying he has held consistories, and will give assistance so far as his forces and those of the Cardinals admit. His Holiness wishes the King to aid him with money, and has sent him the letters received from his (the Pope's) ambassador in Hungary, Baron ———."

The Cardinal said he wrote to the Pope in reply, that his King and himself would not fail to give Hungary all possible assistance.

By the letters from France, the Regent had arrived at Blois, and taken the King's two sons as hostages to Bayonne; and it seems that the Emperor insists on detaining the Dauphin until the cession of Burgundy.

Cardinal Wolsey has not yet received the particulars of the articles, but the English ambassadors in France write that Giovanni Gioachino, who is returning as ambassador to England, was to bring them, and would depart for this purpose in two days.

The Cardinal said he was of opinion the most Christian King would not observe the articles, and desired him (Orio) to write to the Signory to be under no apprehension, and that the French Parliaments would not comply with the agreement; so the Cardinal thinks the affairs with the Emperor will be compromised for a sum of money.

The Cardinal also told him (Orio) that the Signory should by no means make an agreement with the Emperor, but procrastinate, and send ambassadors to France to the King; and he believes that the Emperor will humbly come to terms (*vegnira molto humile*).

London, last day of February. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 1.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 34.

1225. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

The Pope told him that the King of England was sending four ships into Provence to join the French fleet.

Rome, 1st March. *Registered by Sanuto, 6th March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 2.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1226. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

The Regent has acquainted them with the conclusion of the peace. Now their ambassador at the Papal Court writes that the Pope has sent D. Paulo Vettori to France, to attend the most Christian King after his release. Mindful of Cardinal Wolsey's opinion that the Signory should have an envoy in France, have sent the secretary Andrea Rosso to the most Christian King, to congratulate him and ascertain his disposition with regard to the affair

1526.

of Italy. Will subsequently elect an ambassador, but thought fit first to send the secretary.

The Imperial ambassadors resident at Venice have presented letters from the Emperor, dated Toledo the 26th January, notifying the conclusion of the peace and confederacy with the most Christian King, and the marriage of the Queen, the Emperor's sister, with his most Christian Majesty. The ambassadors added that they were ordered to continue the negotiation for the agreement with the Signory. On the morrow they declared they had received the Emperor's ultimatum. First, touching the Duke of Milan, his Imperial Majesty will ascertain whether the Duke is guilty; if not, he is to remain; otherwise the Milanese is to be given to the Duke of Bourbon.

Secondly, satisfaction to be given to the Archduke Ferdinand according to the agreement; restitution to be made by both parties.

Thirdly, the Signory to restore to all emigrants* their entire property.

Fourthly, though satisfied with the clause binding the Signory to give troops, the Emperor requires an additional clause to the effect that no delay do take place, and that the Signory do pay to the Emperor 200,000 ducats.

The Signory answered in general terms, taking time to reply. To communicate the whole to the King and Cardinal, adding that the State proceeds with reserve.

The Great Turk has lately taken important steps. He has imposed a tax of 15 "aspres" per head on all his subjects, both citizens and peasants. He has sent commands to the "*Beglarbei*," "*Sanzachi*," "*Tunazati*," and all others in receipt of pay, to be ready at the next command to take to horse (*cavalcar*, march?) under pain of capital punishment; and in Greece he has given orders for the collection of supplies of victuals, corn, and straw. All the galley crews are to be enrolled, and in readiness for service. In the arsenal and in all other places many more hands are employed than usual, and besides repairing the old galleys, he has given orders for the construction of 50 new "bastard-galleys," 50 light galleys, and 20 large "*palandrie*" for the conveyance of horses. He is having 2,000 falconets made, besides basilisks, having caused 20,000 muskets to be made last year, although he had a large supply of old ones. In short, from these great military preparations it is inferred that the Great Turk will make an attack by land and sea.

By subsequent letters, understand the Great Turk has increased the tax from 15 "aspres" per head to 20, and given orders that 100 galleys at least, including light and "bastard," are to be in readiness, completely found, by the moon of this present month of March.

To communicate the whole to the King and Cardinal as usual.

[*Italian.*]

* In the original, the word which I have translated "*emigrants*" is "*forasticri*," *i.e.* Venetian subjects living abroad, whose estates had been confiscated for their adherence to the Imperialists during the war of the League of Cambray.

1526 March 3 Sanuto Diaries v. xli p 85

1227. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Received from them the articles of the agreement, with which he had previously become acquainted in England, and which were printed in Flanders, in England, and France. This publication in print has been taken amiss, but the secret articles cannot be ascertained.

Having also received the Signory's letters of the 5th and 21st February, went on the 2nd March to Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court, and imparted the news to him, and also the advices from Lombardy.

The Cardinal said he had received letters from the King's ambassador at Venice, Prothonotary Casal, mentioning the honours paid him, the wisdom of the Doge, and the good greeting given him.

The Cardinal is anxious for the arrival of Dom. Giovanni Gioachino, who will bring the articles of the agreement, and on the arrival of the most Christian King in France, the King and Cardinal will send their ambassadors, as already stated.

Said he would go and communicate his news to the King. The Cardinal dissuaded him, saying that he purposed going to his Majesty on the morrow, and would perform this office.

London, 3rd March 1526. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 5. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 16.

1228. Prothonotary Casal.

Early on the morning of the 5th, letters arrived per post.

The English ambassador came into the College. He spoke about current events, and said that the Signory ought to urge his King to assist Italy, instead of Italy being urged by his Majesty [to assist herself]; so they must not fail writing to him frequently, as his King does everything for the benefit of Italy and conservation of this most illustrious State.

[*Italian.*]

March 7. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1229. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Have received his letters of the 12th ult.

Are of opinion that his most Christian Majesty on arriving in France will not swerve from the wise counsel of the King and Cardinal, and therefore request them to do their utmost for the benefit of Italy. To expatiate hereon, and on the trust reposed by the State in the King and Cardinal. Consider his Majesty their protector.

The ambassador Sanches (the Rev. Caracciolo being indisposed) has appeared before the College. Read to him their reply. Sanches, having consulted with Caracciolo, returned and expressed dissatisfaction at the reply, saying they wished for a declaration of the State's intention, especially about the first clause with reference to the Duke of Milan, and touching the last with respect to the money demanded; earnestly requesting an answer. Gave it in more express terms, as by the enclosed copy, which he is to communicate to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
March 11. **1230.** LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 85.

In England they have not yet received any news of the arrival of the most Christian King in France. The Signory need fear nothing, for, as Cardinal Wolsey has said, the King of England takes the State of Venice under his protection.

London, 11th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 17. **1231.** The SAME to the SAME.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 116.

Told by Cardinal Wolsey he had received letters from Rome and Spain. The former purported that the Pope had sent an envoy to the most Christian King not to observe the articles, and that he would absolve him from the oath taken; and his Holiness exhorts the King of England to do the like. The letters from Spain state that Madame the Regent, whilst travelling towards Bayonne, was seized with a fit of the gout. She had not yet decided whether she would give as hostages the King's two sons, or the 12 personages of France. The most Christian King had been indisposed on his journey. The Cardinal was also informed that the French ambassador, Giovanni Gioachino, would come to England with the articles, after having taken the instructions of the most Christian King. The Cardinal added that on the arrival of the King of France, the King of England would send an ambassador to persuade him to come to terms with Italy and not adhere to the agreement made with the Emperor. The King of England will not consent to the Emperor's aggrandizement. And in conclusion the Cardinal said, "Write to the Signory to send ambassadors to the most Christian King for the above purpose, and to rest assured that my King will not allow any injury to be done the State."

London, 17th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 9th April.*

[*Italian.*]

March 18. **1232.** ENGLISH AMBASSADOR IN VENICE.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 63.

Today the English ambassador, Prothonotary Casal, by birth a Bolognese, came into the hall of the Grand Council, and remained there while several appointments were conferred by ballot. He was attended by the Sages for the orders, who accompanied him home to his dwelling at S. Georgio Maggiore.

[*Italian.*]

March 20. **1233.** The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

Approve what the King said, that on the most Christian King's arrival in France, he will ensure his having a good understanding with England and the Signory. He will perceive by their replies to the Imperial ambassadors, that they have adhered to the suggestions of the King and Cardinal, as always in this and every other matter, his Majesty being the protector of the State.

Is to be assiduous in acquainting them with the conversations and opinions of the King and Cardinal.

1526.

Enclose summaries of important news from Constantinople, for communication to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

March 27. 1234. MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 92, 93. On the arrival of the most Christian King in France, the King of England will send ambassadors to him.

Rome, 27th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 31st March.*

[*Italian.*]

March 28. 1235. LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 122. The French ambassador, the President of Rouen [Jean Brinon], received news of the arrival of the most Christian King at Bayonne on the 17th. Rode immediately to Greenwich to the King. Cardinal Wolsey was there, and also the French ambassadors [Brinon and "the Captain de Guiles"?], who had dined with his Right Reverend Lordship. Heard this news from them, and the good will of his most Christian Majesty; and that the King of England had immediately despatched an ambassador, by name . . . . [Sir Thomas Cheyne],* to congratulate him.

Heard from Cardinal Wolsey that the Pope had written to notify the mission of an envoy to the most Christian King, to deter him from ratifying the articles.

They then went to the King, who acquainted them with the arrival of the most Christian King, and showed them a letter in French with his signature, which he desired his (Orio's) secretary, Gasparo Spinelli, to read. Therein the King styles him *brother more than brother*, saying he is under immortal obligation to him, he having been the cause of his release; and that he will write further to him subsequently. His Majesty continued that he had sent his ambassador [Sir Thomas Cheyne], who, together with Dr. Tayler, also ambassador in France, will urge the most Christian King to league with Italy, and not to observe the articles stipulated with the Emperor, nor to tolerate the latter's aggrandizement. The King also wishes the Signory to send ambassadors to France to prevent the ratification of the articles; and he has written to the Pope to absolve his most Christian Majesty from the oath, according to the intention announced by him (the Pope) to the King of England, and for the benefit of Italy to join the league, to which he (the King of England) will become a party. The King also said that on the arrival of Giovanni Gioachino, he should know the personal intention of the most Christian King, who has written to him that he will learn things which cannot be communicated except by word of mouth. His Majesty [of England?] declares that all he does is for the benefit of Italy, and especially of the Signory.

London, 24th and 28th March. *Registered by Sanuto, 10th April.*

[*Italian.*]

* See "State Papers," Vol. VI. p. 528.

1526.
April 2.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 141, 142.

1236. Andrea Rosso, Venetian Secretary in France, to the Doge and Signory.

Today had audience of the King in Council. His Majesty said he was content to stipulate the league to assist Italy, provided the Pope, the Signory, and other powers do not fail [doing the like?]. His Majesty will have great regard for the Signory, towards whom the Emperor bears ill will, for when the agreement with Spain was being treated, the Emperor never would consent to the inclusion of Venice (notwithstanding the King's utmost efforts), saying he had other accounts to settle with the Republic; so the King made the convention as he best might, without naming the Signory. The Emperor with his own lips told him that he was perfectly resolved upon coming into Italy for his coronation, but lacked funds for the purpose. The King is therefore content to make the league with Italy, but with fewer articles than were stipulated with Madame the Regent, as he is now at liberty, and regardless of his sons' remaining three or four years in Spain, because he knows they will be well treated, and, being lads, will learn the language and form friendships, which one day or other may be of use to them. The King then said he would make the Switzers attack the Milanese; send 500 spears into Piedmont, and troops towards Fonterabia; and cause the King of England, who would join the league, to send forces through France (*di qua*), to the frontiers of Narbonne and Bayonne.

Mont de Marsan, 2nd April. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 3.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 142, 143.

1237. The Same to the Same.

The English ambassador here at the Court, by name Dr. Tayler, has persuaded the King not to ratify the clauses.

3rd April. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 3.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 168.

1238. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

On receipt of the Signory's letters dated 2nd March, announcing the reply given to the Imperial ambassadors, and the mission of Secretary Rosso to the most Christian King, together with the summary of the articles, went to Cardinal Wolsey, acquainted him with the whole, and requested him to desire the English ambassadors in France to communicate all events to Rosso, who had been charged to do the like by them. The Cardinal replied he had already done so, but would repeat the order, and that the Doctor [Tayler] wrote to him that the most Christian King had not ratified the articles. He commended the answer given to the Imperialists, and said nothing about the summary of the articles; but solely that he (the Emperor?) might possibly go to Rome, or cross over to Sicily with his forces, instead of marching into Hungary.

The Cardinal then said the Pope had written about the Turkish preparations, wishing his Majesty to contribute a certain sum of money for transmission into Hungary for its defence. He was expecting Dom. Giovanni Gioachino from France, who will be the bearer of the most Christian King's intention and will.

London, 3rd April. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th April.*

[*Italian.*]

1526.

April 4. **1239.** English Ambassador in Venice.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 104.

Motion made in the Senate by the councillors, chiefs of the Forty, and sages of the council, for the English ambassador to import, duty free, five kilderkins (*anfore*) of wine.

Ayes, 191. Noes, 7. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

April 4. **1240.** French Ambassador in Venice.

Senato Terra, v. xxiv. p. 78, tergo.

The French ambassador, the Bishop of Bayeux, having imported 24 kilderkins, two buckets (*bigonci*), and three quarts of wine, for his own use and that of his household,— Put to the ballot, that the duty on the wine be charged to the Signory.

Also the duty on five kilderkins imported by the reverend ambassador of the King of England.

Ayes, 191. Noes, 7. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

April 9. **1241.** Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

The Imperialists are much perplexed about the duchy of Milan. They would fain have Italy to guarantee them against France, in whom they do not trust; and wait to see what the King of France will do. The Emperor's advisers are few, and their opinions conflicting.

Yesterday an express was sent to Germany about the Lutheran affairs, which are raging more than ever. Some say the Princes of Germany will renounce the Pope; but the Emperor has written to them not to do so. This may be a feint to intimidate the Pope and make him consent to the Emperor's wishes. The Infant [the Archduke Ferdinand] urges the Emperor strongly to go to Italy to obtain the duchy of Milan for him, and hopes after the Emperor's coronation to be elected King of the Romans. Were the Emperor to be crowned, the Electors would never elect the Archduke Ferdinand because they deem him too dangerous a man.

Seville, 9th April 1526.

[*Italian.*]

April 10. **1242.** The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

In pursuance of the Cardinal's advice, have elected two ambassadors to congratulate the most Christian King.

One of these will reside with his Majesty, and correspond with him (Orio), so that he may communicate such intelligence as expedient for the general good to the King and Cardinal.

In pursuance of the custom of the State, have elected two ambassadors, who are to go to the Emperor to congratulate his Majesty and his most Serene Consort on their marriage; after which, one is to return, and the other to go to the King of Portugal, to congratulate him. To communicate this to the King and Cardinal.

Add their satisfaction at his Majesty's having sent an ambassador to the most Christian King. Anxiously await what Giovanni

1526.

Gioachino may report concerning the disposition of his most Christian Majesty. The more assiduous he (Orio) is to keep the King and Cardinal well pleased, the better will he comply with the desire of the State.

Have heard from Milan that the Imperialists continue besieging the castle as usual, and that the garrison lack provisions, but are in hope of succour, the delay of which would be very perilous.

[*Italian.*]

April 10. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 204, 205.

1243. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Arrived here from Mont de Marsan with the Papal Nuncio Dom. Chiapino on the 6th. Found here the ambassadors from the Emperor, from England, from the King of Portugal, and from the Duke of Savoy. The King came by the Garonne, in a handsomely decorated fuste (*fusta*). On disembarking he entered the city in state, under a canopy of cloth of gold, between the Cardinals of Lorraine and Vendôme. The Pope's ambassador, Dom. Chiapino, walked with the Grand Master of Rhodes, the Emperor's with the Duke of Vendôme, the English ambassador with Saint Pol, the Portuguese ambassador with Mons. de la Guiche (*Gisa*). The Portuguese put himself forward to precede the Englishman. He (Rosso) was with Mons. de Lautrec, and the Savoyard did not make his appearance. The English ambassador,* perceiving that the Portuguese ambassador proceeded to take precedence of him, complained loudly (*brontolava assai*), saying, "That is not his place." So the King, on hearing this, sent to tell the Portuguese to take his own place, and he not choosing so to do, the King sent him a second message, to go home and retire (*li mandò a dir l'andasse a casa e si levasse*). The Portuguese said he would do so, but continued in the procession, saying it was going straight the whole way to his house. So the King lost patience (*si stancò*), and sent the archers to compel him to give way; and thus he departed. On entering the cathedral the *Te Deum* was sung, and the King swore to observe the privileges of the city, which was hung with tapestry, &c. The King was then accompanied to his dwelling. Was told his Majesty chose him to attend the ceremony that everybody might know how well the King was disposed towards the Signory, and that he had caused the Savoyard ambassador to absent himself an account of the controversy about precedence.

Lautrec told him that he hoped the mandates would come soon, and that the King was sending presents to the Queen [Eleanor of Austria], to keep the marriage negotiation on foot until the mandates arrived.

Bordeaux, 10th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 1st May.*

[*Italian.*]

* Dr. Tayler. Sir Thomas Cheyne, who succeeded Tayler, arrived at Bordeaux on the 6th April, and delivered his credentials on the 9th April, the day of the King's entry; but could not have had audience until after the ceremony of the procession. (See State Papers vol. vi., p. 531 note.)

1526.
April 11. 1244. ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 206.

The envoy from England [Cheney] came to offer congratulations on the King's release, and requested him not to ratify the articles stipulated with the Emperor.

Bordeaux, 11th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 12. 1245. DOM. CHIAPINO, Papal Envoy in France, to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 238, 239.

Invited by the King to attend his entry into Bordeaux. On disembarking his Majesty mounted a mule, and placed himself under the canopy,* between the two cardinals, Bourbon on the right and Lorraine on the left. By the side of Lorraine was the Grand Master of Rhodes; he (Chiapino) came next, with Mons. de Vendôme; then the Imperial ambassador with Saint Pol, followed by the English ambassador with Mons. de Glissa [Guiche?]; and last of all the Secretary of the Venetian Signory with Mons. de Lautrec. The ambassador from Portugal was also there, who, wishing to precede the English ambassador, the master of the ceremonies told him repeatedly to go to his lodging or else to give place to the Englishman. As would he do neither one thing nor the other, the King sent the Lord Steward, Mons. de Montmorency, who, being unable to convince the Portuguese by fair words, told him plainly to go his way (*che se ne andasse al suo viaggio*), as the most Christian King did not choose to offer such an affront to the King of England for the sake of honouring Portugal. To this he replied that he would go his way, which was that they were taking; and he continued advancing on a line with the Imperial ambassador, so that the Lord Steward was compelled rudely with a push (*con suo urto da male*), and by force of four halberdiers, to thrust him out of the procession. At this, by his countenance, the Imperial ambassador evinced very great displeasure, though he said nothing. It seemed very strange to everybody, even supposing the Portuguese to have been in the right, that he should not have departed immediately when desired to do so in the King's name.

Bordeaux, 12th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 11th May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 15. 1246. The BAILIFF and CAPTAIN of CREMA to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 139.

A gentleman of Crema last night met a servant of Alvise Triulzio on his way from France to his master at Brescia.

The servant told the gentleman that on the arrival of the most Christian King in France, Madame the Regent presented him with two millions of gold, and counselled him not to observe any of the promises which he had made to the Spaniards. It was also said that the most Christian King was increasing his fleet (*armata*); and at Lyons, and throughout that part of France which the servant tra-

* In the original, "smontato sua Maestà di nave, montò sopra una mula, et *erano* sotto baldachino in megio delli due Cardinali," etc.

1526.

versed, it was said publicly that the King of England had sent to offer his forces to the most Christian King against the Emperor.

Crema, 15th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 17th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 16.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 8, tergo.

1247. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADORS in ROME.

As the most Christian King suggests the transmission of a power (*syndicato*) to England, the Signory approves of the measure.

The ambassadors are to impart this to the Pope.

Ayes, 179. Noes, 17. Neutrals, 7.

[*Italian.*]

April 16.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 135.

1248. MOTION made in the SENATE.

That a letter be written to the Signory's ambassador in England, with a modified copy of the letter from France, desiring the ambassador to request the King to be the protector of the league; announcing also that the Signory had written to Rome.

The motion was carried unanimously.

[*Italian.*]

April 17.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 60, tergo.

1249. The DOGE and SENATE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

Heard from their secretary Andrea Rosso, resident with the most Christian King, that the King is inclined to conclude the league with the potentates of Italy, and desires that the King of England do join it, and be its protector and conservator. Informed also by their secretary aforesaid that the most Christian King had written to the King and Cardinal. To make this announcement in the name of the State. As the Pope is to be one of the chief parties to the league, wrote to Rome in conformity with the suggestions of the King and Cardinal, and await a reply, that they may know how to regulate their conduct with regard to sending the mandate to him (Orio) to conclude in England, according to the request made to the Venetian secretary by the most Christian King. To return thanks to the King and Cardinal for their good offices with the most Christian King in inducing him to league with the potentates of Italy; for, as they well know, he will be stimulated by the conviction that the King of England will co-operate for the attainment of so salutary a result. Know what great authority and esteem the powerful crown of England has always enjoyed both with the most Christian King and with the Pope and the rest of Italy. It is important to use despatch, seeing that the castles of Milan and Cremona are ill provisioned, so that unless speedily succoured the Duke cannot long hold out. To beseech the King and Cardinal speedily to complete so good and necessary a purpose. To give advices to the secretary Rosso, with whom he is to correspond, for the furtherance of the present undertaking.

Ayes, 184. Noes, 5. Neutrals, 2.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
April 17.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 206, 207.

1250. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

The King of England is expected to join the league. Don Giovanni Gioachino is gone to him, and will return with the King's decision. The English ambassador here says that his King will not declare himself against the Emperor for the present, but will render pecuniary assistance.

Cognac, 17th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 18.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 12.

1251. The Doge and Senate to Andrea Rosso, Venetian Secretary in France.

Pleased to hear it has been settled to send D. Giovanni Gioachino to England with offers to the King, who, as stated by him several times to the Venetian ambassador at his Court, cannot be better inclined than he is, to join the league for the benefit of Italy. The King and Cardinal urge the Signory to effect it.

Although they have written many letters to the said ambassador announcing their intention to join the league, and their wish for the King to be a party to it, have not failed now to write again, as suggested by his most Christian Majesty, alleging the account in which the power of England is held universally; wherefore the King's adhesion to the league will confirm the Pope's intention of doing what he can—and ought to do—for the benefit of Italy, as they believe to be his wish, and thereby establish a similar determination on the part of all the other Italian powers, and of the Switzers. Commend him much for having written to the ambassador in England giving him notice of what happens; he is to continue doing so, they having desired Orio to do the like by him.

[*Italian.*]

April 19.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 173.

1252. Carlo Contarini to the State.

All the Swiss cantons have pronounced against Luther, except Zurich, which requires that its vicar, by name Zuinglius, who has written and printed many things in favour of Luther, should first of all be confuted; and therefore a council has been convoked at Basle, which will be attended by many noblemen, and take place on the 15th of next month.

Tubingen, 19th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th April.*

[*Italian.*]

April 21.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 259.

1253. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Yesterday afternoon went to King Francis, who drew him aside to a window, and swore on the word of a gentleman that he will make the league with the Pope and the Signory, and also comprise the King of England, not so much for his Majesty's own advantage as for the liberty of Italy. The King said that, in order to make the King of England join the league, he has sent to promise him the money due to his English Majesty from the Emperor.

Bordeaux, 21st April. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th May.*

[*Italian.*]

1526.
April 22.

1254. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 226.

Having received three letters from the Signory, went to Cardinal Wolsey, and spoke to him about joining the league. His Lordship assured him of his King's goodwill towards the preservation of Italy, and the weakening of the Emperor's supremacy. He then said that Dom. Giovanni Gioachino had arrived from France, with the confirmation of the articles of the peace between his most Christian Majesty and the King of England, as approved by all the four estates of France (*li 4 stadi dilla Franza*).

This matter had been discussed by them; but nothing was said as yet about current events, Giovanni Gioachino having merely told them that the most Christian King was in the right path, and would not observe the articles [of the agreement made with the Emperor].

Then imparted the news of the Turk to the Cardinal, who said it was very important, and that Sultan Solyman would take Hungary, as it did not seem that any provision was made to resist him, which was a bad thing for Christendom. In conclusion, the Cardinal said that on the morrow he should go to the King at Greenwich. Will proceed there himself the day after, as on the preceding day his Majesty will be occupied in giving audience to the French ambassadors.

The Papal Nuncio, the Prothonotary di Gambara, has arrived in London to exhort the King to join the league. Gambara has been with him (Orio), and said he would communicate all that passed.

London, 22nd April. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 24.
Mantuan Archives.

1255. King Henry VIII. to Frederick [Gonzaga], Marquis of Mantua.

Is aware of the Marquis's wish to render him service from his letters, and from many other indications of goodwill.

To mark his (the King's) sense of this affection, salutes him (the Marquis) through the present letter, and by means of his well-beloved attendant Tarabin, a Modenese warder,* who is going to Italy for his own affairs, and those of the King himself.

Tarabin is charged to acquaint the Marquis with the King's goodwill by word of mouth, and to present him with two hobbies (*gradarios equos*), and some mastiffs and hounds (*molossos venaticosque canes*).

The King considers these gifts very small, but trusts the Marquis will accept them as a testimony of sincere affection.

Should there be anything which the Marquis would wish to receive from England, he is to let the King know, through Tarabin, and he (the King) will have the pleasure of contenting him immediately.

Waltham, 24th April 1526.

Signed: Henricus Rex.

Countersigned: Petrus Vannes.

[*Original, Latin.*]

* "*Castellanum Mutinen*'." By Mr. Brewer's Calendar, 14 April 1515, it appears that Tarabin was then a messenger employed by the deputy of Calais.

1526.
April 25.
'Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 16, tergo.

1256. The DOGE and SENATE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

By their last of the 16th, sent him a copy of letters dated 24th and 28th ultimo, received from their secretary Rosso, resident with the most Christian King. He will thereby have fully understood the firm resolve of his Majesty to conclude a league with the potentates of Italy, for the maintenance of her liberty, and his great wish that the King of England should join the league, and be its protector and conservator. Suppose he will have heard the whole from the King and Cardinal and from the secretary Rosso. Also informed him that after the perusal of Rosso's letters they sent an express to their ambassador at Rome, desiring him (the Pope having to join the league as its chief), to urge his Holiness to draw up the articles and transmit them immediately to his agent in France, so as to effect so desirable a conclusion. Yesterday received letters from the ambassador, dated the 22nd, enclosing the articles, of which they forwarded a copy to the secretary in France for the prevention of any delay.

In their last letter they informed him that on receipt of the clauses from Rome they would send them to him, together with power to ratify, according to the intention of his most Christian Majesty. Now transmit to him a copy of the clauses as re-settled by the Pope from those drawn up by the Regent [Louise of Savoy] before the release of the most Christian King, together with an instruction apart from his Holiness, addressed to his Nuncio in France.

By these clauses he will perceive the honorable place reserved for the entry into this league of the King of England as principal, and also as protector and conservator, with other honorable and suitable conditions deserving the magnanimity of his Majesty, and the consummate prudence, experience, and counsel of the Cardinal.

On the receipt of letters from Rosso announcing the ratification of the clauses by the most Christian King, to announce their contents in the Signory's name to his Majesty and the Cardinal, and urge the King immediately to join the league as principal contracting party, and also to be its conservator and protector, according to the desire of the other confederates, and to the holy purpose of his Majesty, as also in accordance with his well-deserved title of "Defender of the Christian Faith."

Ayes, 184. Noes, 4. Neutrals, 3.

[*Italian.*]

April 25.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, Filza, no. 6.

1257. POWER from the DOGE and SENATE for LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

To stipulate in their name a perpetual league, confederacy and union with the Pope, the most Christian King of France, the King of England, Defender of the Faith, the Lord Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, and with any other kings, princes, states, commonwealths, and nations, even ultramontane.

To act as shall seem fit to him, having full power for the purposes aforesaid, and for all others. The State promises to ratify all his acts, and not to infringe them under any pretext; as security

1526.

for which have ordered the present document to be furnished with their pendent leaden seal.

Dated 25th April 1526.

Read to the full College, and published in the Senate.

[*Original draft, Latin.*]

April 25. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 286.

1258. Lorenzo Orio to the Doge and Signory.

Went to the King at Greenwich, having been preceded by the Papal Nuncio, the prothonotary Di Gambara, who had audience first; after which entered and communicated the contents of the Signory's letters to his Majesty, who said, "The Emperor does not wish for peace with your Signory." The King suspects he will cross over to Italy, and that he is intent thereon. He then said that Giovanni Gioachino had returned from France, and that the most Christian King asks whether, having his two sons prisoners with the Emperor, he ought to make the league with Italy, and what he should do to obtain their release. His Majesty wishes him to join the league, and says he himself will be a party to it, in order that the Emperor may not become monarch of the universe. The King acts thus, moreover, by reason of the love he bears the Signory. He also said he was sending the Cardinal to London to speak with the French ambassadors about this league, and that he would conclude it in England; wherefore he (Orio) was to write to the Signory to send mandates to that effect. His Majesty declared that he had the interests of the Signory at heart.

Sends [the list] of Cardinal Bessarione's Greek books, which Cardinal Wolsey wishes for; and above all the Cardinal begs that a rare book belonging to Dom. Marco Dandolo may be sent to him.*

London, 25th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 24th May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 26. Navagero Despatches. Cicogna copy.

1259. Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

The English ambassador [Edward Lee] states he can come to no settlement with the Emperor about the money due from him to his King. The Imperial ministers have spoken to him about making a new league, but his King will not consent unless he can pacify Christendom. His King will not easily brook (*patir*) the Emperor's coming into Italy.

Seville, 26th April 1526.

[*Italian.*]

April 27. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1260. The Doge and Senate to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

He will receive their last letters through the Secretary in France, whom he is to acquaint with the English news, the French intelligence being communicated to him in return.

[*Italian.*]

* In Tomasini's Catalogue of the contents of Venetian libraries I do not find any clue to the title of the rare book in the possession of Marco Dandolo, of which Cardinal Wolsey wished to obtain a copy in the year 1526.

1526.
April 29. **1261.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 260.

Was told by the King that as the King of England has not yet declared himself, he has written to him again, and hopes he will join the league. Told the King the Signory had written to England. His Majesty said he was sure of the Signory, adding, "but the Pope?" He also announced the receipt of letters from England, purporting that the King enters the league.

The King will therefore wait ten days for the mandates after the arrival of the Viceroy.

Cognac, 29th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th May.*

[*Italian.*]

April 30. **1262.** LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 286.

The French ambassadors, that is to say, the President of Rouen and Giovanni Gioachino, have no mandate to conclude the league in England.

Yesterday high mass (*una messa solenne*) was sung by Cardinal Wolsey, and the King swore to the agreement with France. He then gave a dinner, and danced the whole day, after which he dismissed the ambassadors that they might write for the mandates. Has sent his letters by a foot post (*uno fante*), to whom he gave 25 crowns.

Subsequently went to Cardinal Wolsey, who spoke about the league, saying it would be well to stipulate it in England, and to insert two clauses; first, that none of the allies be allowed to make terms with the Emperor without the consent of the other parties to it; and, secondly, that the sum to be paid by each of the colleagues for the release of the French King's sons be specified. A captain of the league to be also appointed. The prothonotary Gambara said he would write to the Pope, and he (Orio) said he would do the like by the Signory, and hoped to receive the mandates.

Cardinal Wolsey has also written to France, urging the stipulation of this league, and that on account of the present danger the conclusion should be effected speedily. He says that the Emperor is acquainted with all and each of the current negotiations, and recommends the Signory to keep this design secret.

London, 30th April. *Registered by Sanuto, 24th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 1. **1263.** NOTE by SANUTO.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 206.

In the letters from France, date 10th April, there was a passage in cipher that a gentleman from the King of England had arrived to tell the most Christian King not to keep the promises made to the Emperor.*

[*Italian.*]

May 1. **1264.** MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 225.

Heard from the Pope that the English King was well inclined to act and join the league. Sir Gregory Casal gave him a similar account, and said he would write to his brother, the prothonotary at

* See Rosso's letter of 11th April.

1526

Venice, to impart the news to the Signory. Returned thanks, and besought his good offices.

Rome, 1st May. *Registered by Sanuto, 5th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 1. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 261.

1265. ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Went with Chiapino to the King, who expressed indignation against one Abbatis, because letters from the latter to the Duke of Bourbon had been intercepted, telling Bourbon he should be Duke of Milan, and that the Signory consents to this. His Majesty said, "Write to the Signory to have him seized, for if I could get the rogue, he should go the galleys as he deserves."

The King then said that the Viceroy [of Naples, Charles de Lannoi] would arrive at Cognac on Saturday; he had reached Bayonne, and took it amiss that no one was sent to meet him. The King has therefore despatched one of his gentlemen to keep the Viceroy three days at Bordeaux, and on his reaching Cognac will lodge him in the castle, and amuse him until the arrival of the mandates.* Should he talk of breach of promise, the King will challenge him, and says he shall be challenged to single combat by one of his own grade; and if he says in the Emperor's name that the King has broken faith with him, he will tell Lannoi that he challenges the Emperor to fight with him. The King then said there were letters from England dated the 24th April. The King of England is willing to join the league, but insists on certain articles, viz., that none of the allies may make terms with the Emperor unless with the consent of their colleagues; and he would fain have an understanding about Boulogne, &c. The King [of France] replied that everything could be arranged by sending a mandate to Cognac, and his Majesty spoke about this to the English ambassadors [Dr. Tayler and Sir Thomas Cheyne]. The King added, that it would be well for the ambassadors to see Chiapino and Rosso with him, and told them that the English King and Cardinal are ambitious of being parties to the league; so they are satisfied.† Spinalosa is come back from Spain, and the Admiral departs for Burgundy with 500 spears.

Cognac, 1st May. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 2. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 225.

1266. MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

The Pope told him he had answered the English ambassador, desiring him to write to his King to join the league, in which case he should receive the 8,000 (*sic*) ducats due to him from the Emperor.

Rome, 2nd May. *Registered by Sanuto, 5th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 4. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 261, 262.

1267. ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

The most Christian King told him he had received letters from England dated 14th April. The King [of England] is willing to join

* "*Mandati*," powers or commissions from the allies.

† "Quel Re e quel Cardinal è glorioso volendo intrar," &c.

1526.

the league with the Signory, and to contribute 25,000 crowns monthly.

Robertet inquired when the mandates would arrive. Having received the Signory's letters, announcing that they had sent the mandate, and exhorted the Pope to do the like, he (Rosso) replied accordingly. Robertet rejoined, "We know the Signory will comply, but with regard to the Pope, we have not the requisite conviction." The King delays the Viceroy [Charles de Lannoi] until the mandates arrive; and he also announced his intention of sending Mons. de la Morette to England.

Cognac, 4th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 7. 1268. ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli., pp. 287, 288.

The Viceroy [Charles de Lannoi] arrived within three leagues of the court yesterday, and will make his entry tomorrow. His most Christian Majesty had received letters from the King of England, who is expecting the mandates for the stipulation of the league.

His Majesty told him (Rosso) that Mons. De la Valle had returned from Spain, where it was said that if the King of France were still there, they would not release him. His Majesty observed, "I will take good care not to return." He is going to Blois, and then to Paris.

On receiving the Signory's letters of the 25th and 26th, went on the morning of the 17th to Robertet, and told him he had received the mandates. Robertet took him to the King's chamber; it was the 15th hour, and his Majesty had not risen, as he goes to bed after midnight. He was very glad to hear of the arrival of the mandates, and said a conference should be held on Thursday, and that he would swear to the articles of the league on the day of the arrival of the Viceroy, to whom he would however give good greeting, and delay him. He then said he had letters from England, that the King would give for his share to the league 25,000 crowns monthly, and ransom his most Christian Majesty's sons, by giving the Emperor two millions of gold in two instalments.

[Cognac], 7th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 21st May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 7. 1269. LORENZO ORIO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 256.

Has been with the Cardinal, who is awaiting the mandates from the Pope and the Signory, in order to negotiate and conclude the league. The French ambassador, Dom. Giovanni Gioachino, had told the Cardinal that the Signory, having been mentioned by both Kings in the peace, might therefore be considered as included in the league. The Cardinal replied that this was untrue, as the Signory had not given an answer within the appointed time with regard to accepting and ratifying, &c.

An English gentleman has arrived in London from France. The [French] King had not ratified the agreement with the Emperor, and the Viceroy [Lannoi] and the Captain Alarcon had come to Cognac to urge its ratification.

1526.

By this gentleman received letters from the secretary Rosso in France, dated Cognac, 30th April, giving an account of events there.

The French ambassador, the President of Rouen [Jean Brinon], departed yesterday on his way back to France, the King having given him a chain worth . . . . . He was accompanied to the sea side by Dom. Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano, Lord of Vaux].

London, 7th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 10. **1270.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 288, 289.

The Viceroy [Charles de Lannoi] has made his entry [into Cognac], having been met by Mons. de Vendôme, Mons. de S. Pol, Mons. de la Guiche, Mons. de Lautrec, and others. He was accompanied by the Captain Archom [Alarcon], the Duke of Traieto, and the Duke of ———, with 200 horse. He lodged in the castle; and in a hall, handsomely decorated with tapestry, the most Christian King embraced him on his arrival; after which they went into the garden, and conversed there awhile. The Viceroy brought four letters, from the Emperor, from the Queen [Eleanor], and from the King's two sons. The King sent part of a wild boar to him (Rosso); and a saker belonging to Mons. de Lautrec, having quarried a large bird, his Majesty sent it to the Viceroy, with a message, thus, "This bird is not an eagle." The Viceroy's companions are very suspicious. Chiapin and Rosso then went to the King, requesting him to conclude the league, because the castles of Milan and Cremona could hold out no longer, and beseeching him not to allow the Viceroy to proceed to Italy. His Majesty replied that he would neither allow him to do so nor to return to Spain. The King then entered the council chamber, which was attended by the two envoys Chiapin and Rosso, who exhibited their mandates, urging the conclusion of the league. They were then dismissed, and on being re-admitted the Lord Chancellor [Du Prat] said his most Christian Majesty would stipulate the league, and that they were to leave copies of their mandates.

The King says the Viceroy told him to observe the articles of agreement, and that his Majesty replied he would take the advice of his Council, because that which it is in his power to do of himself he will do, but that which requires counsel shall be answered by him with his Council, as the Emperor did when his Majesty was in Spain; for to whatever was proposed, he said he would consult with his Council. The President of Paris also said to the Viceroy, "Did I not tell you when in Spain that the King cannot promise to give Burgundy?"

This morning, the church being most sumptuously hung with cloth of gold and silk, a mass was sung by the Cardinal of Lorraine, there being present the Viceroy, the Imperial ambassador, the two English ambassadors [Tayler and Cheyne], the Papal envoy, and himself (Rosso). The King swore to the peace made with the King of England. After this ceremony his Majesty caused the Lord Steward to give a dinner to all the ambassadors, but the Imperial ambassador did not attend. In the afternoon Dom. Chiapin and

1526.

he (Rosso) went to the King, and urged him to conclude the league. His Majesty said he would do so by all means, and send for them into the council chamber; adding, "The King of England does not wish the league to be made without him, and this suffices to prevent him from making an agreement with others without the consent of the allies. He is also desirous that the league be stipulated in England, which is a bad plan; it is better to make it here, and to leave him place for his adhesion."

The King also said the Viceroy told him he had a negotiation on foot for another agreement, and should wish to depart for Italy on Tuesday, but that he (the King) would delay him; and that he was sending Mons. de la Morette to England.

Chiapin has received letters from the prothonotary Gambara, dated London, 29th April, and showed him (Rosso) the instructions received from the Pope. Touching the kingdom of Naples, the Pope demands the right to assign an annual revenue of 40,000 ducats thereon to such person as he shall think fit.

[Cognac], 10th May.* *Registered by Sanuto, 24th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 11. **1271.** LETTER from HENRY VIII.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 225.

The English ambassador, Prothonotary Casal, came into the College and exhibited letters from his brother, Sir Gregory, at Rome, announcing the receipt of letters from the King, dated 17th April, expressing goodwill towards Italy.

[*Italian.*]

May 11. **1272.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 289, 290.

He and Chiapin went to Madame [Louise of Savoy] and to the Lord Steward, to hasten the stipulation of the league. Went alone to Robertet, and Chiapin went to the Lord Chancellor and to Mons. de Lautrec. Robertet said it would be well to hasten, lest the castles of Milan and Cremona be lost; moreover, that delay might cause the Pope to change sides. Robertet swore that the King purposes to stipulate the league. The Chancellor and Lautrec said the like to Chiapin.

The King has gone out hunting with the Viceroy. Before he went Chiapin and he (Rosso) presented themselves to his Majesty, who said to them, "Although I am going to hunt abroad, do you attend the Council." Accordingly in the afternoon they attended the Council, in which the articles were read. There was a difficulty about finding those negotiated in the time of Madame the Regent, which differ from the present, as they purpose inserting the following clauses:—That no agreement may be made with the Emperor unless he make restitution to the allies, &c. Also, that a term be assigned to the Emperor for releasing the French princes, in consideration of such a sum of money as shall seem fit to the allies. Also, that the Emperor do remove his troops from the Milanese; and do not go

* Although there is no date of place in Sanuto's extract, it appears from "State Papers," vol. vi. p. 537, that the French court was still at Cognac on the 27th May 1526.

1526.

into Italy save with the consent of the allies, and in such form as shall seem fit to them. Also, that he allow the Pope, the Signory, the Duke of Milan, and the Florentines to retain what they possess. Besides these, there were certain other clauses, to which he (Rosso) and Chiapin consented. The members of the Council desired them (Chiapin and Rosso) to leave the articles, because neither the President of Paris nor the Bishop of Tarbes, who sat therein, had seen them, they having been in France.* And they said they would give their reply tomorrow. The Council also discussed the stipulation of the league in England, and it was settled that it would be better to conclude it at Cognac, giving power to the King of England to join it. He (Rosso) and Chiapin then spoke to Madame. She swore that the King purposes to stipulate the league, and said the present delay is not injurious; nor will his Majesty do anything with the Viceroy. She added, "The King of England writes that he disapproves of the Duke of Milan's remaining in his duchy."†

His most Christian Majesty desired him and Chiapin to speak to the English ambassadors, as they did, and were told by them that they (Tayler and Cheyne) had no commission from their King to stipulate the league. The Viceroy was visited first by Chiapin, and then by him (Rosso). He is dissatisfied with the Signory. Understands that in the Viceroy's house they say, "This King wishes to bind us by doing us honour! we require something more than honours."

On the day when the peace with England was sworn to, the King wore a doublet (*zipon*), which he showed to him (Rosso), of cloth of gold, on which were 28 diamonds, a very handsome ruby, and pearls, to the value of 140,000 ducats. Also on his cap he had the carbuncle which the Signory gave him on the death of King Lewis, as his Majesty told him.

[Cognac], 11th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 24th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 12. **1273.** The Countess Somaglia to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 300, 301.

The Viceroy arrived on the 8th with Alarcon and the Duke of Traietto; they were accompanied for a league by all the Princes of France and by the greater part of the emigrants (*foraussiti*). The King's archers, in number about 300, all clad in new uniforms, and the Swiss guard, 80 in number, awaited him drawn up in line within the palace. The King was in a large hall, hung with silk arras at the entry, and thence went to meet him, giving him greeting and caresses. Both then withdrew to a window in the hall, where they talked a long while in the presence of the other lords. The Viceroy used strong language (*parole grande*), and at the same time gave the King two letters, one said to be from the Emperor, the other from the Lady Eleanor. After perusal of the letters and

* The President of Paris and the Bishop of Tarbes quitted Toledo for France on the 30th November 1525, as appears by the despatches of Andrea Navagero; and apparently they had not arrived when the articles were presented to the Council.

† "Il Re de Ingalterra scrive non li piacer ch'el Ducha di Milan resti in stato." It may be inferred that Henry VIII. had already determined if possible to obtain the duchy of Milan for his natural son Henry Fitzroy.

1526.

further discourse, the Viceroy was taken to Madame [Louise of Savoy] in her chamber. She received him most graciously, wishing to kiss him, according to the custom of France. He would only kiss her hand; but he afterwards kissed the Duchess [of Alencon] and all the other ladies. At length he was taken to his lodgings, which had been prepared in the King's own palace. Three chambers leading one into the other were assigned to the Viceroy; the first entirely of gold brocade; the second of green velvet embroidered with stories and fables, a most beautiful thing, and the bed and bed furniture wrought in the same fashion; and the third chamber was all of crimson velvet with gold ciphers, with another suit of bed furniture to match. Alarcon had a chamber and a wardrobe (*guardaroba*) hung with arras, and the Duke of Traietto the like. They all ate apart, and were served alike.

On the 9th instant a banquet was given in the palace to the ambassador of the King of England by the Lord Steward of France, as commissioned by his most Christian Majesty.

On the morning of the 10th great preparation was made in the palace-church for the King to confirm the oath pledged to England, which had hitherto been taken by Madame alone. Mons. de St. Pol, Mons. de [la Guiche], and Mons. de Chavigni, the captain of the archers, had to go to the English ambassador's house and accompany him to the palace for the ratification of the treaty, a great demonstration on the part of the King, which did not much please the Viceroy, who together with the English ambassador was the first to enter the church. The King arrived shortly afterwards, accompanied by all the Princes of France and by the knights of the Order [of St. Michael], and also by the Viceroy and all the ambassadors. The Viceroy was first next the King; then came the Pope's ambassador, followed by the Emperor's and by the Venetian, and by all the other lords as they pleased, for no order whatever was kept. Thus accompanied, the King went to the church, where the mass was sung by the Cardinal de Bourbon, served by two archbishops, with trumpets and fifes, in great state. Then followed the oath and ratification of the peace, which did not greatly please the Viceroy, as hitherto he has been unable to ascertain the King's intention touching peace or war with the Emperor.

On the 12th the King desired the Lord Steward to invite the ambassadors from the Pope and from the Signory of Venice to dine in the palace, as they did; nor did this please the Viceroy. There are various opinions about the agreement between the Emperor and the King, and between the King and the Italian powers. The secret is in the breast of the King, and of a few others, but ere long will be manifest.

The Count Palatine arrived at the Court yesterday, being on his way to the Emperor. Today the King hunts for the amusement of the Viceroy, and tomorrow he gives him a banquet and entertainment with masks. Madame Rénée is expected shortly at the Court and it is said she will marry the King of Navarre.

Cognac, 12th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th May.*

[*Italian.*]

1526.
May 13.
Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1274. The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

Are expecting to receive from him additional details of what has been announced by Giovanni Gioachino concerning the new league, and also of what took place subsequently.

Have noted the good offices rendered to him by the prothonotary Gambara, the Papal Nuncio in England. Have heard of the Pope's suggestion that they should write to him (Orio) to have a good understanding with this Nuncio. Warn him to proceed cautiously and reservedly with the prothonotary, as they are acquainted with his past actions, but to show no distrust.

To mark what they write concerning the proposal made to them by the English ambassador [Giovanni Casal]. Should anything be said on the subject in London, to reply as they did at Venice.

[*Italian.*]

May 13.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 331.

1275. GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

On the 7th and 11th May the ambassador wrote by way of France, describing his conferences with Cardinal Wolsey, after which the ambassador, Dom. Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and knight, departed this life late on the 12th of May, his death being caused by two glandular tumours (*do giandusse*) and a carbuncle.

"I pray God to give rest to his soul; he was much beloved in England, and the loss of so able a man is greatly regretted. I remained with him to the last, but at length quitted the house, and am lodging at a hostel with part of the ambassador's establishment. As Cardinal Wolsey has a great dread of the plague, I shall have to remain for some days away from his right rev. Lordship, and thus be unable to transact any business." Requests pecuniary supply, and wishes to know what to do with the ambassador's attendants, who are now all at his charge. The mandate for the conclusion of the league is expected. Should the Signory please to address it to him, he will use his good offices, as becomes a faithful servant.

The French ambassador, the Chancellor of Alençon [Jean Brinon], quitted London today, on his way back to France. Visited him; he will use his good offices with the most Christian King in favour of the Signory. Dom. Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano] has not returned from the sea side, whither he went to accompany the other ambassador on his way home.*

Sends this letter express, for its safe delivery.

London, 13th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 15.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 294, 295.

1276. ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

The King says he has received letters from England dated the 8th, whereby the King of England urges his most Christian Majesty to make the league with Italy, and to give power to him to join within the period of three months, during which interval he will have his merchants and their property removed from Spain, and will

* As Brinon was both Chancellor of Alençon and President of Rouen, this statement is irreconcilable with the last paragraph in Orio's letter of 7th May.

1526.

try to obtain the money due to him from the Emperor before he declares war against his Imperial Majesty. The most Christian King said he wishes the King of England first of all to join the league, and to promise a monthly subsidy of 15,000 crowns. Things are now brought to such a pass as to cause great doubts about the result. The Viceroy has sent twice to Spain, and the mission of Mons. de la Morette to England on behalf of the King of France has been suspended.

The English ambassadors [Tayler and Cheyne] have dined with Chiapin. They communicated everything, and said they strongly suspected that the King of France will make terms with the Emperor; and they purpose speaking to him about this.

Cognac, 15th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 16. Parti Secrete, Consiglio X., Filza 1ma.

1277. The Council of Ten and Junta to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

With regard to the King of England, to tell the Pope in confidence that as the King of England and Cardinal Wolsey have so often promised not only to join the league, but to lend it their favour and assistance, the Council of Ten are therefore of opinion, although the prothonotary Gambara writes that the King will not at once declare himself against the Emperor, that he will in fact do so as protector of the league, and find an opportunity for acting as desired. This the King constantly and solemnly affirmed to the Signory's ambassador, whose letters are more recent than those of the prothonotary Gambara. Moreover, he (Foscari) wrote on the 1st instant that the English ambassadors at the Papal Court had received letters from their King, dated the 17th ult., announcing not only that he would join the league, but also contribute money.

All means should therefore be employed to include the King and Cardinal in the league under any name soever, but if possible as confederate.

[*Italian.*]

May 16. Parti Secrete, Consiglio X., Filza 1ma.

1278. The Same to the Same.

Send copies of French despatches (dated from 21st April to 1st May), that the Pope may see how the most Christian King perseveres in his firm intention to effect the union, and awaits anxiously the mandates from his Holiness and the Signory. On their arrival he would conclude the matter. Rosso writes that his most Christian Majesty told him he had received letters dated 24th April from Dom. Giovanni Gioachino, informing him that the King and Cardinal wished the league with Italy to be made, the King consenting to join it.

[*Italian.*]

May 16. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1279. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

The ambassador of the King of England presented himself lately saying he had received letters from his brother, Sir Gregory Casal, his Majesty's ambassador at Rome, announcing the commission

1526.

given him by the King and Cardinal to transmit their letters addressed to Sir Gregory to Venice for communication to the Signory. They set forth the constant good disposition of the King and Cardinal, and their wish for the speedy conclusion of the new league. The ambassador observed that before concluding the league a clause should be inserted, that none of the contracting princes should treat with any prince not included in this treaty without the consent of the others. This he desired because, his King being a creditor of the Emperor for a considerable sum of money, the other contracting princes should co-operate with him for its recovery.

They answered the ambassador that they heard gratefully how well inclined his King and Cardinal were to the conclusion of the league, and thus knew that all Italy and the Signory were under great obligation to them. Assured him that amongst the clauses resettled by the Pope, and sent to France and England, was one whereby none of the confederate princes might treat with any one not comprised in the league without the consent of the other contracting powers; and therefore his Majesty, as principal contracting party, and also as conservator and protector of the league, might be assured that the princes named in the league would be no less anxious for the advantage of himself and the Cardinal than for their own. Thereupon the ambassador took leave.

[*Italian.*]

May 17. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1280. The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

On the 14th received letters from their Secretary Rosso, dated Cognac, the 1st instant, giving a full account of the excellent disposition of the most Christian King, and his great wish for the arrival of the mandates from the Pope and the Signory, so as to be able to conclude the new league. Great hope is entertained there that the King of England will join it as chief contracting party, and as its conservator and protector.

To go to the King and Cardinal, beseeching them earnestly and respectfully no longer to delay entering the league, and laying before them, besides other reasons, that the castles of Milan and Cremona are straitened for victuals, so that they cannot long hold out, and should they fall into the hands of the Imperialists it may be easily understood how much this result would thwart the wishes of the King and Cardinal, and the general welfare of Italy. To insist on the danger of delay, and give notice of the whole to the aforesaid secretary in France.

Send copies of two paragraphs in Rosso's letters; also a letter of their own, touching the request made to them by the prothonotary Casal.

Have desired him (Orio) to proceed cautiously with the prothonotary Gambara, without, however, evincing distrust. Have been subsequently confirmed in this opinion by letters from their ambassador at Rome, dated the 11th inst., purporting that, by letters of the 21st April from the prothonotary, the Pope was informed that the King of England would not join the league as principal

1526.

contracting party, because he had no just cause to break with the Emperor, though the King was very willing to be the protector and conservator of the league. Consider this very strange, and at variance with what they hear through other channels, both by letters of the 17th April, written by the King to his ambassador at Rome, which he [Sir Gregory Casal] forwarded to his brother, the prothonotary, who communicated them to the State, and also by his (Orio's) letters of the 22nd April, all giving assurance of the excellent disposition of the King and Cardinal, and of their desire for the conclusion of the league. This is also confirmed by the letters of Secretary Rosso, who gives fair hopes to the like effect, the most Christian King declaring that he had similar letters from his ambassador in England, dated the 24th April. Are therefore surprised by the contradictory statement attributed to the prothonotary Gambara.

[*Italian.*]

May 17. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 287.

1281. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

The Pope told him he had indifferent news (*non bone nove*). The prothonotary Gambara writes that the King wishes to stipulate the league in London. The Pope then said that Gambara had been the cause of this result, and that he (the Pope) had sent letters to France for the conclusion of the league, as they should not wait for the King of England by reason of the danger of losing the castles of Milan and Cremona. Sir Gregory Casal thanks the Signory, having had letters from his brother, the ambassador in Venice [John Casal, prothonotary], about the entry of their brother into the Signory's military service, which Sir Gregory greatly desires.

Rome, 17th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 24th May.*

[*Italian.*]

May 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 332.

1282. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

The King says that the King of England must be allowed three months to join the league, and that the English ambassadors are very suspicious.

Cognac, 18th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 18. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 24.

1283. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

The Pope will have heard of the auspicious resolve (*resolutione votiva*) of the King of England to join the league and contribute money, as told to Dom. Capino by the most Christian King; so that, by God's grace, everything proceeds favorably.

Ayes, 197. Noes, 1. Neutrals, 1.

[*Italian.*]

May 19. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 332, 333.

1284. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

The English ambassadors went to the King yesterday about this league. The King of England writes he had heard of the ar-

1526.

rival of the Viceroy at Cognac, and that his most Christian Majesty must not keep his promises, but conclude the league with Italy, and leave him three months' time to become a party. Chiapin and Rosso told the most Christian King to modify the clause about the King of England, offering him—should he choose to join the league—territory in Italy yielding 300,000 (*sic*, 30,000 ?) ducats annual revenue, and 10,000 ducats rental for Cardinal Wolsey. This pleased the King, and they remained satisfied.

Cognac, 19th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 21. **1285.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 332, 333.

He (Rosso) and Chiapin went to the King, who was at dinner. His Majesty took them into a wardrobe chamber (*una guarda roba*), swearing he had communicated that day, and that the Lord Steward told him they (Rosso and Chiapin) were afraid the league would not be concluded. He then said, "I shall make the league with Italy, and will send Mons. de la Morette to England to exhort that King to join it. I did honour to the Viceroy because he saved my life at the battle, and was the cause of my release. Morette will vindicate my conduct to the King of England against the charge of negotiating an agreement with the Emperor through the Viceroy." With regard to concluding the league, the King said the Chancellor was old and naturally lazy (*e di natura pigro*), but that the articles would indubitably be stipulated.

Cognac, 21st May. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 22. **1286.** The DOGE and COLLEGE to LORENZO ORIO, Ambassador in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

Received the communication made to him by the King. Have gladly heard the confirmation from the King of his extreme regard for the State and their affairs. To assure his Majesty of the Signory's eternal obligation, and perform the like office with Cardinal Wolsey. Perceive that the King urged him to write in haste for the mandate and instructions necessary for the conclusion of the league, he, together with his Council, having determined to join it as a principal contracting party. Have already complied with his Majesty's request by sending powers to France, to be transmitted to England. Have hastened the despatch the more, knowing that the castles of Milan and Cremona (whose importance for the liberty of Italy is notorious to everybody) were straitened for provisions, and could not long hold out. Considered it therefore absolutely necessary to succour those castles; but this cannot be done before the conclusion of the league.

By letters from Rome understand that the Pope has received letters from his Nuncio in England, purporting that the King wishes the league to be stipulated there, whereas the Pope was desirous of its being concluded in France, so that on its conclusion the castle of Milan might be the more speedily relieved. This is also the Signory's wish. Not that his Holiness and the Signory do not desire

1526.

all honour and glory for the King and Cardinal, but, owing to the peril to which the fortresses of Milan are exposed, should the ratification of the league be referred to England, the delay which would be caused by the journey could not but prove injurious, with evident risk of the Duke's being unable to maintain himself in the Milanese. This is one of the chief objects of the confederacy, and has always been desired by the King and Cardinal, who are very well aware that the loss of these fortresses would endanger the undertaking, and the projects for the liberty of Italy.

If aware that the league has not yet been ratified in France, and it be doubtful where the ratification is to take place, to go to the King and Cardinal in the Signory's name, and request them immediately to send powers to their ambassadors in France, with orders to ratify there. If, on the other hand, the most Christian King should have sent powers to his ambassadors in England to ratify there, then to ratify the league in England.

In case the King of England has already consented to join the league, and sent powers to his ambassadors in France to ratify there, to thank his Majesty, and assure him of the Signory's desire to gratify him in all matters.

Have comprehended the request made to him by Cardinal Wolsey for copies of the books, &c.,* but as they have not yet received the list of them (*l'indice de quelli*), to let his right reverend Lordship know that, on receiving notice of the sort of books he wishes for, they will endeavour to gratify his wish, being always ready so to do whenever the opportunity offers.

[*Italian.*]

May 22. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1287. The Doge and College to Lorenzo Orio, Ambassador in England.

The league should be concluded in France, and not in England. Much disturbed by the delay, and by the increasing risk lest the castles of Milan and Cremona surrender from want of provisions. The Pope feels similar vexation, and is dissatisfied with his Nuncio in England, the prothonotary Gambara, whom he accuses of having been the cause of this confusion, and of having acted contrary to his Holiness's will and commission. The Pope has again sent express to D. Capino, to do his utmost to ratify in France; and in case he should be unable to accomplish this, he has sent powers for the ratification in England.

[*Italian.*]

May 22. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1288. The Same to the Same.

Letters from their secretary in France, dated from the 7th to the 13th instant, announce receipt of the powers from the State to conclude the league there, and the firm disposition of his most Christian Majesty and his Council so to do.

[*Italian.*]

* The letters following the word "*libri*" appear to be "*etiam etc.*", but by Sanuto's Diaries it is seen that Cardinal Wolsey's demand was for *Greek* books, so that "*etiam etc.*" was probably a slip of the pen for "*Greci.*"

1526.
May 23. **1289.** League against Charles V.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 334.

Summary of the clauses concerning England in the league made, signed, and sealed at Cognac on the 23rd (*sic*) May 1526, between Pope Clement VII., Francis I., King of France, the Signory of Venice, the Duke of Milan, and the Republic of Florence, against the Emperor Charles V.*

The Emperor, upon payment to the King of England of what he owes him, to be received into the league.

An honorable place to be reserved in the league for the King of England, who is to join it within the term of three months, and on his entry he is to be the principal and protector of the league; the King of France being under great obligation to him for having aided his release.

Should the King of England join the league, he is to pay 25,000 ducats per month, there being given to him, out of what shall be gained from the enemy, territory in Italy for his natural son to the amount of 30,000 ducats annually, and 10,000 ducats annually to the Right Reverend Cardinal of York, to be derived from territory, of which he demands the investiture in perpetuity.†

The contracting parties to name their colleagues and adherents, amongst whom the King of England is named by the Pope, the most Christian King, and the Signory of Venice.

Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.

[*Italian.*]

May 23. **1290.** The Holy League.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 339, 340.

Commentary on the clauses of the confederacy, called "*Most Holy,*" between the Pope, the King of the French, the Venetians, Duke Francesco Sforza, and the Florentines against the Emperor.

Allusion to the attempt made to tamper with the good faith of the King of England and of Cardinal Wolsey, by means of Italian donations (*largitionibus Italicis*).

Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.

[*Latin.*]

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* This treaty is in Dumont (vol. iv. pp. 451–455), with the date 22nd May. In the heading he alludes to its having been published by Frederick Leonard (tom. ii. p. 246) and by Raynaldus. It is not in Rymer.

In Robertson's History of Charles V. (p. 312, ed. London, 1831), the Holy League of Cognac is mentioned, and especially the clause whereby "a principality in the kingdom of Naples, of 30,000 ducats yearly revenue, was to be settled on Henry VIII." (the historian not saying one word about the King's natural son), "and lands to the value of 10,000 ducats on Wolsey, his favourite." The authorities quoted by Robertson are Goldast and Pallavicini.

In the biographical notices of Henry Fitzroy and Wolsey I do not find any mention of the pecuniary advantages which were to be derived by them under the 18th article of the treaty of Cognac, thus numbered by Dumont, but which, according to Sanuto, seems to be the 21st.

† In Dumont the paragraph about Fitzroy and Wolsey is printed as follows:— "Dabuntque Majestati suæ, sive Illustrissimo ejus Filio naturali, pro se ac successoribus suis, unum dominium in Regno Neapolitano, titulo Ducatûs, aut Principatûs, annui census ad minus triginta millium ducatorum; alterum pariter dominium in Italia annui census decem millium ducatorum, pro se ac successoribus suis, Reverendissimo Domino Cardinali Eboracensi, cujus quidem prudentiæ, labori, ac vigilantiæ multum debet universa Christianorum Respublica."

1526.
May 23. **1291.** The Holy League.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 340, 341.
Clauses of the confederacy above mentioned.
Registered by Sanuto, 2nd June.
[*Latin*, 11 *pages.*]

May 25. **1292.** The Bailiff and Captain of Crema to the Doge and Signory.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 299.
The Viceroy [Charles de Lannoi] and his companions entered Cognac on the 8th, the King having prepared a very pompous entry for them. He came to see whether the King would keep his promises.
On Ascension Day the peace with the King of England was confirmed with great pomp and display, there being present in the church the Viceroy and his companions; and all that the Regent did, during the King's stay in Spain, was confirmed. On the morrow the envoys from the Pope, England, and the Venetians sat in council with the whole French ministry (the Viceroy and the other Imperialists taking no further part in the matter), and they made great promises (*e feceno di bello*).
At Cognac nothing is attended to but dancing and entertainments, and masquerades, and jousts, and many other amusements.
Crema, 25th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th May.*
[*Italian.*]

May 25. **1293.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 427.
Went to the King to thank him for having concluded the league. His Majesty said that the Viceroy told him he suspected it, and that he, the King, replied that nothing was yet settled but he should negotiate with the powers. The Viceroy then requested him to await the reply from Spain about Hesdin, but the King declined. His Majesty added that the English ambassadors had told him that their King is urgent for the league with Italy, but he did not tell them it was already concluded. He wishes to receive its ratification.
Cognac, 25th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th June.*
[*Italian.*]

May 27. **1294.** Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 426.
Since his last letter, dated the 13th May, announcing the death of the Ambassador Orio, has been wandering about the island. Was obliged to go a distance of 60 miles to find a lodging, such was the panic caused by this death; and much greater caution than usual is now observed. Was therefore put to great expense. Has six horses and 11 attendants. Returned subsequently to London and spoke with the Papal Nuncio, the prothonotary Gambara, who said he had letters from Rome from the Pope, desiring him to urge the King of England to write to the most Christian King to conclude the league, and attack, &c. The prothonotary wished therefore to speak to the Cardinal, but was unable to do so, his right reverend Lordship being indisposed at Richmond, and having also declined to receive the French ambassador.

1526.

Has received the Signory's letters addressed to the deceased ambassador, together with the mandate for negotiating the league, which is of no use, not being in his name.

Lives expensively (*sta con spesa*), and has had money in advance for his maintenance from Stefano Fasan, whom the ambassador left his executor. Should the Signory intend him (Spinelli) to remain, requests to be provided with money, and with instructions as to the late ambassador's attendants, and the other plague patients who are living apart. Wishes the horses now in his charge to remain with him, as he will have to follow the King and Cardinal about the island. Cannot go on foot, and if he rode it would be very expensive.

London, 27th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 10th June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 28. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 325.

1295. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

The Pope has received letters from the prothonotary Gambara in England, dated 20th April. The King would not be the first in the league, but wishes it to be made, and will join it subsequently The Pope says he has 20,000 ducats at Bologna with which to raise infantry. The Pope sends Ruccellai to France to stipulate the league, because the Emperor holds his Holiness in small account.

Rome, 28th May. *Registered by Sanuto, 1st June.*

[*Italian.*]

May 30. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 383.

1296. Marco Antonio Longin, Secretary of the Venetian Ambassador in Austria, to Marin Sanuto.

The proceedings in the free towns still continue, especially the preaching, pure and simple, of the Word, which suffices for those who receive it, without further precept.

The places and towns which reformed, did so with the consent of the whole Senate and population.

Among these new reformers some dissension remains concerning the Eucharist, and this has caused many of them to withdraw, and to cool in the undertaking. Zuinglius and Œcolampadius have stated their opinions more clearly. A debate was to be held in Switzerland, and it was said that Zuinglius refused to attend; but the debate commenced on the 19th instant at Baden (*Bada*), near Zurich. Œcolampadius has gone thither, as also Eckius (*Eccio*) and Faber (*el Fabro*) to represent the other side. Four presidents have been elected, and two secretaries (*notarij*). The Switzers invited Erasmus, who excused himself on the plea of ill health. The dispute will turn chiefly on the Sacrament. They (Zuinglius and Œcolampadius?) do not deny that it is a Sacrament, nay, they affirm that all Christ's words are Sacraments*; but that the host should not be adored as if the body of Christ were present there. Should this last dogma be sustained, does not know what opinion can be henceforth formed of the Church of Rome.

Spires, 28th May.

* "*Et perhò costoro non negano quod sit Sacramentum, imo omnia verba Christi esse Sacramenta.*"

1526.

P.S., 30th May.—The Duke of Saxony and the Elector of Hesse have determined to support the reform of the Church. The Marquis of Baden and both the Brandenburgs follow them. Others have the same policy under consideration; but carnally rather than spiritually.

Registered by Sanuto, 7th June.

[*Italian.*]

May 31. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 572.

1297. Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

Narrates his conversations with the Papal Nuncio, Prothonotary di Gambara, who knew that the league had been concluded, and was told by Cardinal Wolsey that he intended marrying the Princess of England to the Duke of Orleans, the most Christian King's second son, that he may reside in England and become popular there. Wishes to receive the mandate, to enable him to conclude the league on the arrival of Mons. de la Morette from France. The Cardinal has written to the [French] King not to allow the Viceroy to pass into Italy.

The Cardinal will not receive him until after the expiration of 40 days' quarantine.

London, 31st May. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 1. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 427–428.

1298. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

The English ambassadors asked the King to give a commission to Mons. de Morette, who is going to England, authorizing him to negotiate the league there. His Majesty answered that there was no occasion. The King of England will send a herald and ambassadors to the Emperor to demand the release of the sons of the King of France, and that the Emperor and the King of France should make peace together.

Angoulême, 1st June. *Registered by Sanuto, 12th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 2. Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 230.

1299. Death of the Venetian Ambassador in England.

On the morning of the 2nd no letters were read, save one from the secretary in England announcing the death of the ambassador Orio.

[*Italian.*]

June 2. Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta), v. li. p. 25.

1300. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

Received letters from France announcing that the most Christian King had concluded the league with D. Capino and Secretary Rosso, and that the same was signed by the commissioners of his Majesty, and by the agents of the Pope and of the Signory, reserving a most honorable place for the King of England to join the league within the term of three months.

Ayes, 210. Noes, 5. Neutral, 1.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
June 4. **1301.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 453, 454.

The Chancellor said that the most Christian King had provided money for the first payment of the Switzers, videlicet, bills of exchange on Venice for 30,000 ducats, as he would send 10,000 ducats direct from France to Italy. These bills of exchange, to the amount of 60,000 ducats, had been received from England, on security.

Angoulême, 4th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 16th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 4. **1302.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 572.

Mons. de la Morette has not arrived. The Papal Nuncio told him that the King of England purposes sending an ambassador to the Emperor to demand the release of the sons of the most Christian King on payment of a ransom. Should he refuse, the English ambassador is to take leave of his Majesty, and the other ambassadors will do the like.

London, 4th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 28th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 5. **1303.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta), v. li. p. 25, tergo.

Motion made in the Senate for the appointment of an ambassador to England.

The nobleman Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and Knight, the Signory's ambassador to the King of England, having died,—

Put to the ballot, that an honorable ambassador be elected to the aforesaid King; the individual appointed not to refuse under penalty of 500 ducats, besides all penalties imposed upon recusants.

To receive for his expenses 140 golden ducats monthly, like the ambassador deceased; and to be exempt from showing any account of the same to the Signory. Besides the moneys to be advanced here as usual for four months' subsidy, the ambassador's agents in Venice to receive monthly from the cashier of the Council of Ten 140 golden ducats; provided that the Signory suffer no loss from exchange. To take with him 11 horses, comprising those of the secretary and his servant, and two running footmen; and to depart within a month, with such commission as shall seem fit to the Senate.

Ayes, 155.

Amendment.—The ambassador to be elected from any place, office, or governorship, and to receive 150 ducats monthly, as assigned to the ambassadors lately appointed to France. The members of the College to be bound to despatch him from Venice within one month, under penalty of 500 ducats to be exacted from each of them. The person elected not to refuse, *ut supra.*

Ayes, 38. Noes, 3. Neutrals, 0.

Elected on the 6th June, Francesco Contarini.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
June 5. **1304.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 366.

Motion in the Senate for a letter to Gasparo Spinelli, secretary in England, to remain there with four horses, and 50 golden ducats per month for his expenses. To send home the attendants of the deceased ambassador Orio, paying their wages up to the time of his death with his (Orio's) money. Moreover, to urge the King to join the league. A mandate to be sent to Spinelli, such as was received heretofore by the ambassador Orio. An ambassador to be forthwith elected for England, to be eligible from all places and offices, with a salary of 140 golden ducats (monthly), and to incur a penalty in case of refusal.

The Sages for the Orders moved for the letter, with the amendment that the ambassador be eligible even from offices yielding 150 ducats per month.

Bortolo da Canal ascended the tribune and proposed the appointment of an ambassador of distinction (*uno orator honorato*), but no answer was given him. Thereupon Marin Sanuto mounted the tribune, and continueshis narrative thus—"And I spoke, and well. First, I enquired whether Pesaro had refused to go to France. The Doge replied in the affirmative, and said that his excuse had been accepted. I rejoined, 'Appoint some one in his stead, with this condition, that one of the two ambassadors do remain in France, and the other go on to England.' I then discussed the importance of sending a mandate to England, because Cardinal Wolsey would wish fresh matters to be treated there, and this ought not to be done, the league having been already concluded in France; nor is anything more required save to urge the King of England to join the league as he promised. I spoke at length and well, and satisfied well nigh the whole Senate, including the 40 new members, who were much pleased with my speech.

"Ser Antonio Surian, LL.D. and knight, answered me ill, saying it was requisite to send the Signory's assent, and to appoint another ambassador to the King, as the election had been made. He was not satisfactory with regard to the mandate, nor would the Senate agree to it; but the Doge and the College were of opinion it was necessary. I, on the contrary, said the mere letter of credence would suffice.

"Ser Gasparo Malipiero, late Chief of the Ten, then went to the tribune and supported my opinion, that the ambassador should be balloted for and elected separately, the letter also being balloted for apart. He moreover said that there was no occasion to send the mandate. And the College withdrew the letter to my very great honour.

"The motion was therefore made simply to elect an ambassador to England, with 140 golden ducats per month for his expenses, to be eligible from all places and offices, with a penalty of 500 ducats" (in case of refusal); "to depart within one month with such commission as shall be given him by this Council; to take with him ten horses, including the secretary's horse and the servant's horse, and two running footmen."

[*Italian.*]

1526.
June 6. **1305.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 576.

Received the Signory's missives of the 13th, 16th, and 17th. Pressed for audience of the Cardinal, saying he had certain things to communicate, but his right rev. Lordship sent his secretary to request him to delay until the term of quarantine had expired, as a month had not elapsed since the demise of the ambassador. The Cardinal's secretary is named Peter Vannes. Communicated to him the contents of the letters, and the state of Milan castle, which was in manifest danger of being taken; and said that as the league had been concluded, it was wished the King of England should join, he having been the sovereign who urged its formation.

Peter Vannes said they were acquainted with the whole, and expected Mons. de la Morette from France.

The Prothonotary di Gambara, having been to Richmond to the Cardinal, on his return came to him (Spinelli) and narrated his conversation with the Cardinal, who assured him of the King's goodwill towards the affairs of Italy, and said that on the arrival of Mons. de la Morette* the King would not join the league until after having sent his ambassadors to the Emperor to summon him to release the sons of the most Christian King, and to vacate the Milanese (the most Christian King giving him a fair sum of money), in order that the general peace may be made. Should the Emperor refuse, the King of England will declare war against him. The Cardinal said that the stay of the Legate [in Spain] was injurious, wherefore it would be better for him and the Venetian and English ambassadors to quit Spain; and that the mandates should be sent to England, so that, should the Emperor choose, he might either negotiate an agreement or join the league.

Gambara uses his good offices, and has been commissioned by the Pope to act in concert with the Signory's agents.

Buda (*sic*), 6th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 30th June.*

P.S.—Arrival in London of Mons. de la Morette. Has visited him, but the conversation was brief, Morette being fatigued (*battuto*) by the sea voyage. Should Morette not go to the Court tomorrow, will visit him again. Dom. Giovanni Gioachino is also in London. Has received letters from Secretary Rosso, dated the 24th [May?], announcing the conclusion of the league.

[*Italian.*]

June 6. **1306.** DOM. SUARDINO to ———.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 8, 9, 10.

Since the Emperor's arrival here, all persons who demanded the despatch of their affairs in Italy have been referred to Dom. Hugo di Moncada. His Imperial Majesty is vastly inclined to come into Italy, and get possession of the duchy of Milan. His commanders tell him the castle cannot hold out long from want of provisions. They request funds to enable them to continue the siege, and urge him to accept from France a considerable sum of money in lieu of Burgundy. Experience, however, shows that the Emperor's

* "E zonto sarà Monsignor della Moretta non vol intrar in la liga se prima non mandi," &c.

1526.

affairs proceed more prosperously when conducted contrary to reason and tardily than when they are managed otherwise. Here they regret to hear of the confirmation of the friendship with the English, made with so much pomp in France, nor do they approve of Madame Rénée's marriage with the King of Navarre.

Granada, 6th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 7. **1307.** Gaspard Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 7.

Visited the Papal Nuncio, Prothonotary Gambara, who had conferred with Cardinal Wolsey, to know the result. The Nuncio said Wolsey showed him the articles of the league, and discussed those relating to his King's becoming a party, saying that were he to join the league, he should insist on a promise from the allies for the payment of the money due to him from the Emperor. Also, with regard to his right rev. Lordship, they must give him territory in Italy yielding 10,000 ducats, which territory he chooses to have in the Milanese, as it seems to him only fair that, if the King disburse 25,000 crowns monthly to carry on the war, he ought not at once (*di prima*) to lose his money. So the mandates should be sent, and the league will be stipulated with such additional clauses as are necessary.

Touching the news of the Turk's marching into Hungary, the Cardinal said an envoy had come to his King from the King of Poland, on account of certain Poles who had been condemned for Lutheranism. The Polish ambassador also told him (the Cardinal) that the King of Poland had been requested by the Turk to make a truce, but refused, unless it were to include his nephew the King of Hungary; which truce was to last five years. The Cardinal said he would await the next letters from Rome as to whether this truce would take effect; if not, he would give him (the King of Poland?) assistance.

Has spoken to the French ambassador, Dom. Giovanni Gioachino, who said the money claimed by the King [of the Emperor] was not so much as stated by them [the King and Cardinal].

London, 7th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 8. **1308.** The Brothers Casal.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 388.

Motion made in the Senate by the sages of the Council and of the main land.

The English ambassador at Rome and the Prothonotary Casal, ambassador from the King of England to the Signory, having requested that their brother Francesco Casal, who has 100 light horse in the Imperial camp, whom he offers to bring over to our side; and as it is advisable to oblige the representatives of the King of England;—Put to the ballot, that Francesco Casal be taken into the Signory's pay with 60 light horse, and 30 ducats [monthly?] for his personal services.

Ayes, 180. Noes, 10. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
June 8.

1309. Letter to the Secretary in England.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 389.

Motion made in the Senate by the sages of the Council and of the main land, and by those for the Orders (Francesco Contarini, sage for the main land, being absent), for a letter to Gasparo Spinelli acknowledging receipt of his letter of the 13th ult., announcing the death of the ambassador Lorenzo Orio, which they lament greatly.

Charge Spinelli to remain, and tell the King and Cardinal they have elected an ambassador to reside with his Majesty.

Moreover, as a league has been concluded in France between the Pope, the most Christian King, the Signory, and the Duke of Milan, for the conservation of their respective territories and the liberty of Italy, and as his Majesty has promised to join the league as its chief, principal, and conservator, they therefore "pray" him so to do, thus greatly benefiting Italy, effecting her preservation, and obtaining eternal renown for himself.

Desire the secretary to remain in England until the arrival of the ambassador, with four horses, receiving for his expenses 50 golden ducats monthly; to pay the attendants of the deceased ambassador with the ambassador's own moneys up to the day of his demise; and then to give 10 ducats to such as choose to come away for the expenses of their journey.

Announce, moreover, the mission of a mandate, empowering the secretary to act as attorney in the Signory's name.

Amendment proposed by Marin Sanuto, and recorded in his own words, thus—

"And I, Marin Sanuto, caused the proposed mandate to be read by the secretary Nicolò Sagudino, who composed the letter, and he read the mandate made out for the ambassador Orio on the 25th of April last, *mutatis mutandis*.

"I then mounted the platform, and opposed the transmission of such a mandate, thus worded, and made a most excellent speech, and well nigh the whole Council approved my amendment, and I converted the Doge (*et voltai il Serenissimo*), who was opposed to me, the whole Council listening attentively. And after I had finished speaking about the mode and form as noted above, the entire Council rejected the mandate, and the sages amongst themselves knew not what to do, but at length ordered the mandate in my fashion, persuading the King of England to join the league, and that should the other ambassadors of the allies have a similar power, Spinelli was to make use of it, and not otherwise. This was as it should be. The letter and the mandate were then balloted for, the Council cancelling the word '*pray*.' It was then read in the proper form. The entire Senate voted for it."

Ayes, 179. Noes, 4. Neutrals, 6.

[*Italian.*]

June 8.

1310. Motion in the Senate.

Senato Terra, v. xxiv. p. 89.

Put to the ballot,—that D. Francesco Casale be accepted and taken into our pay with 60 light horse, and with a personal stipend of 30 ducats "*per paga*."

Ayes, 180. Noes, 10. Neutrals, 0.

Copy sent to the Proveditors-General.

[*Italian*, 16 *lines.*]

1526.
June 8.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 30, tergo.

1311. The Doge and Senate to Gasparo Spinelli, Venetian Secretary in England.*

Have immediately elected an ambassador in lieu of the deceased Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and Knight, and will despatch him shortly. To announce this to the King and Cardinal.

The league has been stipulated in France between the most Christian King, the Papal Nuncio, and the Signory's secretary, wherein an honorable place is reserved for the King of England. The State is convinced that the chief causes of this conclusion have been the sage suggestions and counsels of the King and Cardinal, as imparted to the Signory by his Majesty's ambassador resident with them.

To congratulate the King and Cardinal on the aforesaid conclusion, and do his utmost to persuade them that for the greater solidity of the league the King should join it as soon as possible. The State does not fail using every exertion with the Pope to succour the castle of Milan, which is in very great want of provisions. To inform them that the articles of the league having been ratified and transmitted by the Pope to France, the Signory has done the like today (8th June), and sent the same to the Secretary Rosso. Should the King wish the ratification to be made formally in England, have sent a revised mandate to give, if necessary, the Signory's assent. In order that, until the arrival of the ambassador, he (Spinelli) may support himself, have assigned him 50 golden ducats per month for his expenses, of which he is not bound to render any account to the Signory. Is to keep four servants and four horses, including the one for himself; the said servants to be selected from the deceased ambassador's household, whose arrears of wages are to be acquitted, up to the receipt of this present letter, with the said ambassador's moneys. Such persons of his household as were taken by the ambassador from Venice, and choose to return, are to receive from the secretary for the cost of their journey 10 crowns each. The four horses to be kept by the secretary, he is to select from those of the ambassador, and notify their cost to the Signory, that it may be paid in Venice to the ambassador's representatives, whose orders concerning the rest of the horses are to be obeyed by him. Not receiving any, he is to deliver the horses to such of the household as return to Venice, with orders to consign them to the representatives aforesaid.

To attend to whatever concerns the profit and advantage of the State; and to transmit frequent and speedy advices.

[*Italian.*]

June 8.
Deliberazioni Senato Secreta. v. li. p. 31, tergo.

1312. Power transmitted to Gasparo Spinelli, Venetian Secretary in England.

Andrea Gritti, Doge, and the Senate of Venice, &c. On the 22nd May an alliance was stipulated between the Pope Clement VII., the most Christian King of the French, the Doge and Signory, and the Prince Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan.

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* Spinelli is the "Secretary of Venice" to whom allusion is made in Wolsey's letter to Henry VIII., dated 19th July 1526. (See State Papers, vol. i., pp. 165–168.)

1526.

In that alliance an honorable place was reserved for Henry VIII., King of England, as principal confederate, and as its protector and defender. Knowing the prudence and fidelity of their secretary, Gasparo Spinelli, resident with the King of England, the Signory hereby appoint him their legitimate representative, procurator, and mandatary, to confirm, approve, and ratify the aforesaid agreement and league in such valid form as shall seem fitting to him, promising to observe the said ratification. These presents to be sealed with the Doge's leaden seal, and to be signed in his own hand.

Dated on the day above written. The Doge's signature to be given in these words:—

Andreas Gritti, Dux, manu propria.

[*Original draft, Latin.*]

June 8. **1313.** Carlo Contarini to the Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 474.

The Elector of Treves made his entry into this place in armour, with 100 men-at-arms, as if going to war. The Archbishop of Cologne arrived today. The diet is to be held here. Reported that 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse, commanded by the Duke of Saxony, the Landgrave of Hesse, and ———, had mustered to favour Luther's affairs.

Spires, 8th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 8. **1314.** Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 7.

The Papal Nuncio has received letters from Rome, with the mandate from his Holiness. When a similar document from the Signory arrives the Cardinal will proceed.

On delivery of the Signory's letters, requested audience of the Cardinal, 25 days having elapsed since the death of the ambassador. The Cardinal sent word that he was willing to see him. Is therefore to have audience tomorrow of his right rev. Lordship, but will say nothing about the mandate sent to the deceased ambassador

It is understood the Imperial ambassador has been to the King and Cardinal with very conciliatory letters (*lettere molto humane*) from the Emperor, so that the Cardinal is somewhat soothed, and says that for the present year they cannot send forces (*non si potria mandar armada*), even were the King to join the league.

Dom. Giovanni Gioachino has provided 40,000 ducats,* the annual amount of pension due from the most Christian King.

London, 8th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 13. **1315.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 66.

M. de la Morette, the French ambassador, arrived, and had audience of the King and Cardinal on the . . . . . .

Informed by the Papal Nuncio that La Morette urged the King and Cardinal to join the league, and thereupon they asked to see the articles, which La Morette said he had not got; so he was answered

* In the original, "ha fatto provision di ducati 40 milla," etc.

1526.

that the reply should be given after their perusal. That evening a courier brought the articles, which La Morette sent to Cardinal Wolsey, who after reading them said that some of them required addition and modification (*castigation*), especially with regard to the clauses relating to the King of England, as the allies must promise his Majesty not to make any agreement with the Emperor until he shall have paid his debt to the King. He also wishes that the lands (*stato*) which are to yield him 30,000 ducats annually should be situated in the duchy of Milan, and not in the kingdom of Naples, giving it to be understood he would like Crema. La Morette told him that the cost of its custody would exceed the revenue. The King and Cardinal wish therefore for the arrival of the mandates in order to resettle the said clauses, and will then join the league, and render assistance.

Sir Thomas Cheyne, late ambassador in France * to conclude the league, greatly eulogizes the Signory's secretary, Rosso, and Dom. Capino.

London, 13th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 11th July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 14. **1316.** Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 66.

Dined today with Mons. de la Morette, who is returning to France, having received a letter from the [French] King, desiring him to accompany the troops which his most Christian Majesty is sending into Italy. La Morette told him that when the King and Cardinal read the articles, they were much pleased to find that three months' time had been left for the King's inclusion in the league.

London, 14th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 11th July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 14. **1317.** The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Venetian Secretary in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

On the 9th the Imperial ambassador presented letters from Don Ugo de Moncada, dated Milan, the 6th instant, and added that the Emperor, having sent Don Ugo into Italy with full power and commission, the Signory should send power to their ambassador there to that effect.

The Imperial ambassador also said that as the Emperor's military commanders at Milan were assured that the Signory was mustering troops, the State was to declare in what manner they, the Imperialists, were to treat them.

To these demands, after having called into the College the Papal Legate, the Bishop of Bayeux, his most Christian Majesty's ambassador, and the English and Milanese ambassadors—acquainting them with everything—the Signory on the day before yesterday replied as by the enclosed copy, which they send, that he may be able to give a true account of what took place.

* See "State Papers," vol. vi. pp. 528, 536, 542. At p. 528 Tayler, in a letter to Wolsey, styles Sir Thomas Cheyne "a gentylman of hys [Majesty's] Secrete Chambyr."

1526

The danger of losing the castle of Milan increasing daily from want of provisions, they have, with the Pope, been long arranging to relieve it. On the 12th instant the Signory's Captain General and the Proveditor General took the field with upwards of 900 men-at-arms, 800 light horse, and 10,000 foot (besides the garrisons of the Venetian cities), with a train of artillery. Will also have a good band of Switzers. The Pope and the Signory spare neither cost nor anything else, considering that by virtue of the treaty they will be assisted both by the most Christian King and also by his Majesty of England. Of this are the more convinced, having heard from their Secretary Rosso, in date of the 3rd instant, that the most Christian King had assured him the King of England had determined to join the league, and was about to send two ambassadors extraordinary with a herald to the Emperor, to demand that he release his most Christian Majesty's sons on payment of a fair ransom, that he allow Italy to remain tranquil and quiet, and do not proceed thither for his coronation, save with such a number of troops as could cause no suspicion, but receive the crown in Spain; the King of England consenting to receive the debt due to him from the Emperor in such territories as suited his Imperial Majesty. Should these demands be refused by procrastination, the ambassadors were to declare war against the Emperor.

The most Christian King told the secretary that if the Signory's ambassador at the Emperor's court were invited to assist at this demand, with the Legate and the French and English ambassadors, he was to do so. Wrote therefore to him accordingly. To mention this to the King and Cardinal, beseeching them that his Majesty be pleased to join the league as soon as possible and render speedy assistance, and thus urge on the most Christian King, who has collected his contingent according to the treaty, and who only awaits the ratification by the Pope and the Signory.

It pleased them much to hear from Secretary Rosso that Sir Thomas Cheyney, late his Majesty's ambassador in France, and now returned to England, did good service with the most Christian King for the benefit of Italy, and especially of the Signory. To return suitable thanks on this account to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

June 15. **1318.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 530–531.

Has been told that the Signory wrote to the Venetian ambassador in England to urge the King to send ambassadors to the Emperor to demand the release of the French Princes, and that the Pope should do the like (*e così fussi il Papa*).

[Angoulême], 15th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 25th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 16. **1319.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 547–548.

In the past night the Secretary Comaere (*sic*),* who went with the Viceroy's envoy to Spain to persuade the Emperor to make the

* "A secretary called Comacler" is mentioned in "State Papers," vi. 590.

1526.

general peace, and to negotiate an agreement with his most Christian Majesty, returned. The Emperor replied he would make no other agreement than the one already made by him; and should the King of France wish for war, he would do the like. The most Christian King is therefore anxious to receive the ratification of the league by the Pope and the Signory, and will publish it in the presence of the Viceroy; he also wishes letters to be sent to England persuading the King to join the league. The most Christian King moreover said that the Emperor purposes passing into Italy for his coronation; so the King wishes to know, first, whether if the Viceroy insists on passing into Italy, the King can forbid his doing so, after having given him a safeconduct; secondly, whether he should prevent the Imperialists from passing to and fro between France and Italy, or not. The Papal envoy answered Robertet on behalf of the league, thanking the most Christian King for the announcement. He approved of writing to England to beseech the King to join the league speedily, and requested that passage into Italy might by all means be denied both to the Viceroy and to the other Imperialists. The Chancellor said he would speak to the King, and see that thus it be done.

Angoulême, 16th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 17. **1320.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 548.

The Chancellor, having spoken to the King, told them (Chiapin and Rosso) that his Majesty was satisfied with what was said yesterday, and orders have been already given for letters to be sent to the passes, purporting that henceforth no one is to be allowed to pass. Should the Viceroy demand passage through Italy it will be denied him; and on the arrival of the ratification, the league will be published in his presence. The King will then go to Blois and Paris. He has written to England, requesting the King to send to the Emperor to demand the release of his (the French King's) sons, and to require him (the Emperor) to make a fair agreement; protesting that otherwise he (the King of England) will declare war. The most Christian King prayed them (Chiapin and Rosso) to write to England. Wrote to the Secretary Spinelli.

Angoulême, 17th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 19. **1321.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 570, 571.

Told by the Chancellor that the league would be published solemnly on Thursday the 21st instant, and that they intended to speak to the English ambassador about the nomination of his King, who has not yet joined the league. Letters from England announced that Mons. de la Morette was expected there.

Angoulême, 19th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 29th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 21. **1322.** The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. pp. 571, 572.

This morning Mons. de Lautrec, Mons. de Vendôme, and the Marquis of Saluzzo conducted Dom. Chiapino and him (Secretary Rosso) to the King's chamber. His Majesty came forth between

1526.

two Cardinals, followed by them (Chiapino and Rosso) and by the English ambassador [Dr. Tayler].* His Majesty then went to the Church of St. Dominick, which had been most excellently prepared with hangings of cloth of gold, &c. After high mass, Dom. Ambrosio da Fiorenza, late ambassador to the Signory, delivered a Latin oration in praise of this league, commending the English King extremely, as its conservator, an honorable place having been left for him to join it. The league was then proclaimed with a great flourish of trumpets there, and also in various parts of the town, and before the dwelling of the Viceroy, who, together with his companions, is much disheartened.

Angoulême, 21st June. *Registered by Sanuto, 29th June.*

[*Italian.*]

June 21. **1323.** The Holy League.

Commemoriale, v. xxi. p. 27. Letters patent by Francis I., King of the French, stating that the Pope has sent to his Nuncios at the French court a brief containing the names of those whom he wishes to be comprised in this treaty on his behalf, thus :—

"With regard to adherents (*exteros*), our very dear sons in Christ Henry King of England, whom, as we bear him all affection, we wish to be a party to this most honorable alliance, as becoming so great a Prince, most lovingly inclined towards us and this Holy See, and the Defender of the Faith; and we charge you to take especial care of this."

Angoulême, 21st June 1526.

Signed: François.

Countersigned: Robertet.

[*Contemporary transcript, Latin, 55 lines.*]

June 23. **1324.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 64. Today he and the Papal ambassadors [Acciajoli and Chiapino] were sent for by the King in Council. On arriving there the Lord Chancellor told them there were letters from England from Mons. de la Morette, who had been sent to persuade the King to join the league and declare himself against the Emperor. At his first audience the King and Cardinal congratulated themselves on the conclusion of the league, but with regard to joining it they require the modification of certain clauses concerning his Majesty. Cardinal Wolsey said, "My King demands but a trifle from the Milanese, namely, the county of Asti, and the 50,000 ducats annually from the Duke;" adding that for the liberty of Italy the King contented himself with little, and that should they join the league, they wished for the insertion of an article forbidding any adjustment with the Emperor until payment of the money due from him to the King of England, who demands two millions of gold. This would render the war interminable, and Dom. Giovanni Gioachino says the credits (*i liquidi*) amount but to 280,000 ducats, the rest being for old debts. The most Christian King considers the demand for the 280,000 ducats fair, but requires the items to be specified.

* In "State Papers," vol. vi. p. 536, it is seen that Tayler's colleague, Sir Thomas Cheney, had been recalled before the Court quitted Cognac.

1526.

The King of England also wishes the 30,000 ducats annual revenue to be assigned to him in the Milanese instead of in the kingdom of Naples, and to have a title of Duchy or Principality (*un titolo di Ducato o Principato*); and in like manner that the 10,000 ducats for Cardinal Wolsey be also derived from the Milanese. They require a promise to this effect from the Pope and from the Signory, to each of whom they wish the most Christian King to write accordingly, as these terms can be easily granted. They also say that as the English ambassador on his way to Spain to demand the release of the most Christian King's sons will shortly arrive in France, therefore the Pope should instruct his Legate in Spain to act in concert with the English ambassador, the Signory giving similar instructions to the Venetian ambassador there. The French ministry said that they would write word to this effect.

Angoulême, 23rd June. *Registered by Sanuto, 9th July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 23.

Senato Terra, v. xxiv. p. 90.

1325. Embassy to England.

Report made by the State Attorney, and certificate by the physician Lunardo Butiro, that the malady of the noble Francesco Contarini renders it impossible for him to perform the embassy assigned him.

Put to the ballot, that the excuse of our said noble Francesco Contarini on the plea of personal ill health be accepted.

Ayes,	145	Not carried, a majority of three-fourths being required.
Noes,	73	
Neutrals,	3	

Re-balloted:—

Ayes,	150
Noes,	69
Neutrals,	2

Certificate of Butiro on the file.

[*Italian*, 11 *lines.*]

June 23.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 511.

1326. Casal's Negotiations.

The English ambassador, Prothonotary Casal, showed the Doge a very long letter from his brother Sir Gregory Casal, dated Rome, 19th June.

It was read in the Senate, and details the statement made by Don Ugo de Moncada to the Pope. Sir Gregory urges the Signory to send an ambassador to England with a mandate to make the league, as his King and Cardinal Wolsey have been the cause of its stipulation with France.

[*Italian.*]

June 24.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1327. The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Venetian Secretary in England.

To go to the Cardinal, thank him for his excellent offices, and assure him that they acknowledge the league to be the work of his hands, and worthy of his great ability, counsel, and wisdom. To beseech him to contrive that with all possible speed the King do

1526.

join the league as a principal contracting party, because although the Pope and the Republic are now doing their utmost, not merely in fulfilling the articles of the confederacy, but in furnishing double the amount to which they were bound, yet to secure victory they require the favour and assistance of his Majesty, and also of the most Christian King.

To request the Cardinal not to fail urging the most Christian King to speed these supplies.

The Papal army is at Piacenza, having thrown a bridge over the Po, to join the Signory's forces, which have pushed forward towards the Adda, numbering 900 light horse, 1,000 men-at-arms, and 10,000 picked infantry, besides 5,000 in garrison in the Venetian cities. At the joint cost of the Pope and the Signory from six to seven thousand Switzers have been subsidized. Although they have hitherto hesitated to come, suspecting that the Bishop of Lodi, who was charged to bring them, did not intend that they should serve the aforesaid league, yet they have now determined to advance. If therefore the junction of the Signory's army with that of the Pope and the Switzers be soon effected, the relief of the castle of Milan will be attempted in such form as to warrant hope of success.

Have elected as their proveditor at sea the noble Alvise Darmer, who will be charged to further the interests of the league in the west. He will depart hence for Corfu in two or three days, to levy 12 galleys besides his own, and then proceed on his destined course westward.

The Imperialists mustered at Milan on the 18th. The inhabitants, on hearing of the new league, moved by love of the Duke, and to free themselves from tyranny, rose against the Imperialists. After two days' fighting the people were worsted, and many cut to pieces, not without loss to the Imperialists. The popular leader, D. Pietro Pusterla, having capitulated, quitted Milan; and those who remained were sacked, but on fair terms (*patisceno uno honesto sacho*). The Archduke [Ferdinand] has ordered the Lansquenets to join the Imperial army, and to attack the Venetian places on his frontiers, in order to divide the Venetian army. These places have sufficient garrisons, and the Signory will endeavour to prevent the passage of the Lansquenets either through the Venetian territory or by way of the Grisons.

Had appointed an ambassador to England, but he has been seized with a troublesome malady, and is not in a state to depart. Will wait a few days to see whether he recovers, and if not, will elect another.

Have heard that on the 17th instant the army of the peasants in Germany again routed the nobles, killing 4,000 of the latter, amongst whom is said to be D. George Freundsberg, who has not been found.

[*Italian.*]

June 25. 1328. Embassy to England.

Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta), v. li. p. 37.

Motion made in the Senate for the immediate despatch of an ambassador to the King of England.

Put to the ballot, that an honorable ambassador to the King of England be elected, to incur a penalty of 500 ducats for refusal,

1526.

besides all other penalties against recusants. To receive 140 golden ducats per month for his expenses, &c.

To depart within 20 days.

Ayes, 170. Noes, 52. Neutrals, 0.

June 25. **1329.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 524.

Motion made in the Senate for the appointment forthwith of an ambassador to England.

Note by Sanuto:—"It would, however, have been better that one of the two ambassadors destined for France, namely, the one who is to return, should have gone on to England; but I did not choose to speak, though I should have found many of my opinion."

[*Italian.*]

June 25. **1330.** EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xli. p. 525.

Scrutiny for an ambassador to England, in lieu of Ser Francesco Contarini, who could not accept on account of ill health:—

	Ayes.	Noes.
Ser Hironimo Polani, LL.D., and member of the Junta	83	145
Ser Alvise Valaresso, member of the Senate	68	167
Ser Jacomo Semitecolo, late treasurer	41	186
Ser Alvise Bon, LL.D., late State attorney	115	108
Ser Zuan Dolfin, late State attorney	15	216
Ser Gabriel Venier, late State attorney	87	138
Ser Andrea Loredan	35	194
Ser Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., State attorney	141	84
Ser Orio Venier, late one of the ten sages	81	144
Ser Christofal Capello, late of the Senate	54	170
Ser Marco Antonio Contarini, late State attorney	105	115
Ser Hironimo Querini, late of the Senate	79	144
Ser Lodovico Falier, late a member of the X. offices	97	130
Ser Antonio Surian, LL.D., and Knight, sage for the mainland	57	172
Ser Marco Foscari, late ambassador to the Pope	50	175
Ser Zuan Alvise Navaier, late sage for the mainland	120	100

Thereupon the aforesaid Marco Antonio Venier, being called before the Doge, seemed inclined to excuse himself, but at length consented to go willingly.

[*Italian.*]

June 26. **1331.** VENETIAN SECRETARY in ENGLAND.

Comuni Consiglio X., v. ii. p. 35.

Motion made in the Council of Ten and Junta, for payment by the Council's Treasurer of 100 broad golden ducats to Gasparo Spinelli, secretary in England, for two months' salary at the rate of 50 golden ducats per month, so that he may have the means of

1526.

remaining in England until the arrival of the Signory's ambassador, as decreed in the Senate.

Ayes, 27. No, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

June 27. Lettere del Collegio, (Secreta), File no. 10.

1332. The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Venetian Secretary in England.

To repeat their requests to the King and Cardinal, for his Majesty's entry into the league. To assure the King and Cardinal that his Holiness and the Signory persevere in their opinion, in proof of which, on the 24th instant at daybreak, the Venetian captain general attacked Lodi, and took it after giving battle to the garrison, 1,500 strong. Next day he captured the castle, which the Marquis del Guasto attempted to succour with a strong body of troops, who were repulsed and pursued to within 10 miles of Milan, many of the enemy being killed or captured. The gain of this city is most important, especially by reason of its position. Yesterday the Papal army was to cross the Po to join theirs, from which junction they anticipate the best results, with the assistance of his Majesty by his speedy entry into the league, and by the contribution of the effective aid which he has so often promised. As the Archduke is preparing to invade their territory, it behoves them, in addition to the great expense caused by their army, to provide their towns with garrisons of horse and foot; so it will be impossible to continue without assistance.

The Imperialists have concentrated their forces in Milan and Parma, which places they intend to fortify. Will acquaint him with what takes place, that he may communicate it to the King and Cardinal. The ambassador appointed continuing indisposed, have elected in his stead the nobleman Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., who will depart immediately.

[*Italian.*]

June 29. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 15.

1333. MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Went to the Pope before he robed for celebration of the mass, and read to him the letters announcing the capture of Lodi. It pleased him, and he said he would do everything, but that the allies must act speedily.

He then performed mass in chapel very devoutly, and on coming forth there stood the hackney, which the Duke of Sessa presented as tribute [from the Emperor] for the kingdom of Naples. As the usual 1,000 ducats were not forthcoming, the Pope said he accepted it in part payment. The Duke, with a notary, then gave his Holiness a certificate declaring his inability to obtain the money by reason of the current events.

After the mass the Duke of Sessa, in the presence of the Cardinals, asked leave of the Pope to depart, which was granted.

He (the Venetian ambassador) then had audience, and the Pope spoke to him about the letters received with regard to publishing the league, as the ratification by the Signory had reached France, and that touching the King of England it would be well to ponder

1526.

the mode in which mention should be made of him. His Holiness then said that he had letters from Guicciardini, announcing the good order in which the Venetian troops were, and that the armies had taken the field together. The Pope observed that everything would proceed well, provided Milan castle were succoured, and he wished the army to be reinforced by Italian infantry rather than by Switzers, perceiving that this is also the opinion of the Signory, with whom he said he would write to Guicciardini to act in perfect concert.

The Pope added he understood the Signory had taken into their pay the brother of Sir Gregory Casal, the English ambassador at Rome, and of the Prothonotary at Venice. He praised him for being a man of great courage, and said he was the person who saved the army when the Imperialists quitted Marseilles, by getting possession of Ventimiglia. He then said that bills of exchange for 100,000 ducats had arrived at Genoa from Spain, so that for whatever mart they may be destined, steps must be taken to prevent their proceeds from being sent out of Rome, or sold; and that he will have all bales and packages searched; and that the like must be done at Venice.

Rome, 29th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 30.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 78.

1334. Andrea Franceschi (Rosso?), Venetian Secretary in France, to the Doge and Signory.

His Majesty sent for him and for the Papal ambassadors, Acciajoli and Chiapino, and told them he had received letters from England to the effect that the King will join the league.

Told by Robertet that in four days the King of France will quit Angoulême for Tours and then proceed to Paris, to be nearer at hand, because the King of England wishes to speak to him. As the most Christian King is desirous that England should declare against the Emperor, the conference will take place.

Angoulême, 30th June. *Registered by Sanuto, 13th July.*

[*Italian.*]

June 30.
Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta), v. li. p. 57.

1335. The Doge and Signory to Andrea Navagero, Ambassador with the Emperor.

Yesterday received letters from their secretary in England, dated the 29th ultimo. Learn that the Papal Nuncio had been with Cardinal Wolsey, who said the King had determined to send an ambassador to the Emperor, to propose that he should desist from the attack on the Milanese and on Italy, and release the sons of the most Christian King. Should his Imperial Majesty decline the proposal, it was to be intimated to him that the King would immediately join the offensive league, and cause the Legate and the French and English ambassadors in Spain to take leave instantly. Should he (Navagero) understand that the Legate and the French and English ambassadors, after making this demand with him, take leave of the Emperor and depart, in that case he is to do the like, and on obtaining a safeconduct to return home.

Ayes, 179. Noes, 6. Neutrals, 2.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
July 1.
Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1336. The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Venetian Secretary in England.

To tell Cardinal Wolsey that the Signory, having heard his right rev. Lordship's intention, have desired the Venetian ambassador with the Emperor, in case the Legate and the English and French ambassadors take leave of him, to do the like.

After the capture of Lodi the Papal army crossed the Po on the 26th, and joined the Signory's army the same day. They have advanced towards Milan. By the last letters the two armies were at Marignano, and purposed approaching yet nearer to Milan, in which city the Imperialists seem to intend fortifying themselves, especially in the direction of the castle. Will let him know what happens, for communication to the King and Cardinal.

Glad to hear of the good offices performed by the Papal Nuncio in London, expressive of the indissoluble union between the Pope and the Signory. To notify to Gambara the Signory's devotion to his Holiness.

[*Italian.*]

July 1.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 19, 20.

1337. MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

On receiving the Signory's letters with the copy of those from France, and the form of publication of the league, went to the Pope, requesting the ceremony might be performed on Thursday. His Holiness said he would celebrate it on Sunday, as it was not possible to do so before, it being requisite to examine the form, and add a few words without changing the substance, and also to consider in what way the King of England should be mentioned.

The Pope will perform the ceremony pompously, and will have the proclamation printed throughout the Papal towns. Time is also required for the person who will deliver the customary oration concerning the league.

Rome, 1st July. *Registered by Sanuto, 4th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 3.
Senato Mar, v. xxi. p. 17.

1338. DECREE of the SENATE.

As the despatch of the noble Marco Antonio Venier, ambassador elect to the King of England, should not be delayed,—

Put to the ballot, that as subsidy for four months, at the rate of 140 golden ducats per month, the said ambassador do receive in all 560 golden ducats. Also, for the purchase of horses (at the rate of six livres and four "soldi" per ducat) - 150 ducats.

As a gift for the secretary	-	30	„
For coverings and trunks	-	30	„
For two couriers, 20 ducats each	-	40	„

Ayes, 192. Noes, 10. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 10 lines.*]

July 4.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 198.

1339. GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Had spoken to the French ambassador [Giovanni Gioachino di Passano], who told him he had treated with the King concerning the mutual obligation for neither party to make agreement with the

1526.

Emperor unless he release the French princes for a ransom of a million of gold, and repay the money lent to him by the King of England. Cardinal Wolsey had given him a schedule of the remodelled clauses, in case the King of England join the league. The Cardinal stating that mandates would be needed to resettle the clauses, and Giovanni Gioachino had arranged many of the necessary corrections in the margin. Went with the Papal Nuncio to Cardinal Wolsey, and advocated the entry of the King into the league. The Cardinal said the King would never join until after communication with the Emperor, and that some of the articles required alteration.

When the Cardinal asked about the mandates, the Nuncio Gambara said he had the one from the Pope, and he (Spinelli) said he had only to assent and to include his Majesty in the league. The Cardinal rejoined, "Enough."

Then went to the French ambassador to acquaint him with what he had told the Cardinal about the mandates, which pleased him much. Will return to Giovanni Gioachino, who uses his best offices. The Bishop of Bath, ambassador to France, is on the point of departure; he is also commissioned to negotiate a marriage between the Princess of England and the most Christian King's second son, now a prisoner in Spain.*

London, 4th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 30th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 7. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 34.

1340. Embassy to England.

Motion made and carried in the Council of Ten and Junta, for the payment of certain moneys, as usual, for the despatch as ambassador to England of Ser Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D.

[*Italian.*]

July 7. Parti Comuni, Consiglio X., v. ii. p. 39.

1341. Venetian Ambassador in England.

Motion made in the Council of Ten and Junta no longer to delay the despatch of Marc' Antonio Venier, LL.D., ambassador intended for the King of England.

Put to the ballot, that the treasurer of the Council, from the moneys of the limitation fund appointed for the ambassadors, do give said ambassador as subsidy for four months, at the rate of 140 golden ducats† per month, in all - - 560 golden ducats.

Also, at the rate of 6 livres and 4 soldi per ducat—

For the purchase of horses	150	„
As a gift for the secretary	30	„
For coverings and trunks	30	„
For two couriers, at the rate of 20 ducats each	40	„

On the expiration of three months after his departure, viz., at the commencement of the fourth month, the said treasurer and his successors to pay from the aforesaid fund to the ambassador's

* Concerning this mission of John Clerk, Bishop of Bath, see "State Papers," vol. i. p. 168, letter from Wolsey to the King, dated Westminster, 19th July 1526; and vol. vi. p. 542.

† The golden ducat in the year 1526 was worth 7 livres and 4 soldi.—See Gallicioli, vol. i. p. 376

1526.

agents in Venice 140 golden ducats monthly, so that he may always have one month's salary in advance, provided no loss be thus incurred by the Signory on account of exchanges.

To defray his costs for couriers, should he need boats, escorts, and guides, to give him for that purpose 200 golden ducats, of which he be bound to give particular account, and should he require more, to give advice here, that such provision may be made as expedient.

Ayes, 26. No, 1. Neutral, 1.

Order made out for the treasurer of the Council and his successors.

[*Italian.*]

July 7. **1342.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 180, 181.

The King has received letters from the King of England, who had modified certain articles of the league. The most Christian King said:—"To this we would consent, provided once for all he declare himself against the Emperor, and that, without sending other ambassadors, he write to his present ambassador in Spain, to propose that his Imperial Majesty do release the French princes."

Ruport (*sic*), 7th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 27th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 8. **1343.** The Holy League.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 42, 56.

Religious ceremonies performed in Venice for the publication of the league on Sunday, the 8th of July 1526. Sumptuous decoration of St. Mark's Church; attendance there of the Doge, with the Papal Legate, the French ambassador, the Bishop of Bayeux, the English ambassador, Prothonotary Casal, the Milanese ambassador Taverna, the Ferrarese ambassador Jacopo Thebaldo, and the Mantuan ambassador Giovanni Battista de' Malatesti.

Procession round St. Mark's square, and pageants exhibited by the religious confraternities.

The "*Scuola della Misericordia*" displayed 28 angels, bearing the arms of the powers forming the league—the Pope, France, England, and the Doge.

The "*Scuola della Carità*" sent forth five footmen (*fanti*) representing the patron saints of the confederates, followed by their attendants. There was St. Ambrose, signifying Milan, and the Duke behind him; St. Mark, representing Venice, followed by the Doge with the ducal bonnet on his head; St. George in armour, with the King behind him, was symbolical of England. These pageants made a very fine show. Then came one in the garb of a prophet, with a scroll in his hand, inscribed with the words,—

"*Si Deus pro nobis quis contra nos?*"

and he was followed by a Saul, with another motto.

The "*Scuola*" of St. Rocco sent forth 13 prophets on foot, with as many admirable legends (*ditti*) relating to the league. Amongst them was Joshua, with the Doge's arms and the motto,—

"*Propter hoc lætatum est cor meum.*"

The motto of Milan was,—

"*Omnia quæcumque voluit Dominus fecit.*"

1526.

St. Mark's motto was,—

"*A Domino factum est istud.*"

That of England,—

"*Domine, in virtute tua lætabitur Rex.*"

France bore,—

"*Misericordias Domini in æterno cantabo.*"

The Pope's motto was,—

"*Confirma hoc Deus quod operatus est in nobis.*"

There was also a stage, with Noah sacrificing to God in praise of peace, when delivered from the deluge, with the dove and the olive branch in its beak, and the motto,—

"*Hoc est signum fœderis.*"

The Carmelite friars had two stages, on one of which were the the confederates, the Pope, the King of France, the King of England, the Doge of Venice, and the Duke of Milan; and all stood worshipping an image of the Virgin in Carmelite array, namely, a large open mantle, under which to receive them all.

The friars of St. Stephen's (Austin's) represented, on a stage, a damsel on foot with the globe (*mondo*) in one hand, and in the other a wheel, which she turned with her right hand, representing Fortune.

Another stage bore the Pope, with a mantle of cloth of gold and a handsome papal mitre, the Kings of France and England, the Doge with the ducal cap, and the Duke of Milan. Before the Pope, and in front, stood Italy despoiled, and the lion came and freed her.

A third stage carried the Father Eternal, with a live dove over his head, bearing the Imperial crown aloft, in the act of crowning him.

The friars of St. Francis appeared with their novices apparelled (*vestiti*) with four silver baskets in their hands, as usual, containing flowers, and inscribed with many apposite legends, amongst which, on one of the baskets, was the following,—

"*Pecuniæ omnia obediunt.*"

The friars of Sts. John and Paul represented the Pope on foot in a rochet, followed by the Kings of France and England, all preceded by their servants. Then came the Doge, with the ducal cap on his head, in armour, the image of our most serene prince, with a beard and gilt cuirass; the Duke of Milan following, also in armour.

St. Mark's "*Scuola*" had a stage with a ship, at whose helm was St. Mark, and behind St. Mark was the serpent, the Duke of Milan's crest. On the sail were the arms of the Pope and of the Kings of England and France, which filled the sail. The ship was empty, and nearly capsized in coming down from the choir, but was kept back. To speak more correctly, the sail was the Pope; the body of the ship, the King of France; the mast, the King of England.

St. John's "*Scuola*" had stages with two mountains in silver, behind each of which was an old woman. On the summit of one of the mountains was a legend, thus, "*Venetia plena divitiis;*" and on the other, "*Hic Venetiis aurum et argentum.*"

1526.

Then three horses were carried, their riders being the following three colleagues :—

On one the Duke of Milan, preceded by a number of running footmen clad in silk and brocade.

On another the King of England, with his Englishmen on foot in advance.

On the third was the King of France, in like manner preceded by his Frenchmen on foot, all in very costly array.

The inscriptions on the stages of the Minor Friars were as follows : —One stage bore St. Peter, the Pope, and the angel; St. Peter presenting the pastoral crozier to the Pope, and saying to him,—

"*Constanter pugna pro ovibus quæ vocem tuam audiunt, ut in pace sine injuria vivant.*"

Whereupon the Pope replies,—

"*Pastoris nomen mihi amplius non vindico, nisi hos rapaces lupos longius a stabulis propulsavero.*"

The angel then shows the Pope the cross, saying,—

"*In hoc signo vinces.*"

On another stage was St. Denis and the King of France, to whom St. Denis says,—

"*Triumphandum est tibi ut coronam hanc tuto possideas eja! Age—rumpe moras—nocuit diferre paratis.*"

The King of France answers,—

"*Deo optimo maximo et tibi gratias, Dionisi, qui me servastis, ne gauderent inimici. En bella maxima bella ordior fugiant a facie gladii.*"

Another stage bore St. George and the King of England, whom St. George addressed thus,—

"*Cum bonis ambula et ceptis, Rex maxime, fave,*
Res tua nunc agitur—si sapis crede momenti."

The King replies,—

"*Gressus meos dirige in semitam mandatorum tuorum ut non confundar; dii votis aspirent.*"

On another stage was St. Ambrose, saying to his enemies—

"*O nimium ausi, fines repetite vestros alias moneo;*
Non capit casos Itala terra viros."

To which the enemies make answer,—

"*Date fugiendi copiam: utinam domesticos liceat vidisse Penates.*"

On another stage was St. Mark, addressing the ambassadors of the league thus,—

"*Quid petitis trepidi?*"

The Milanese ambassador replies,—

"*Perpetuum inter Venetos et Principes nostros fœdus sanciri, et rebus Italiæ melius consultum sit, et nos omnes in pace sine injuria vivamus.*"

St. Mark rejoins,—

"*Nil timeatis—consilium, aurum polliceor: sunt omnia salva hoc duce; primos cupientem gressus sequimini.*"

The Cardinal Legate says,—

"*Si quantum Venetus vigor suos terruit hostes, nec consilium usque aut aurum belli materia deficit; nunc potis-*

1526.

simum Sanctum Marcum sperandum nobis est veteranum jam leonem, et se et socios non magis auro, quam sano consilio tutaturum."

A land soldier and a sea soldier talking together say,—

"*Terra marique pugnamus, nil præsunt insidiæ.*"

Then there was a dialogue between Victory and Prudence. There was also Fortitude, but she had no inscription. The inscription of Prudence ran thus,—

"*Dic mihi, virgo potens, geminis quo laberis alis?*
Nobile cui donum laurea serta paras?"

The distich of Victory was as follows :—

"*Accipe quæ rogitas; omnes his fœdere junctis*
Hostibus hæc victis laurea serta ferent."

Then there were the bearers of the baskets filled with silver vessels, and carrying the following inscriptions. The first,—

"*Quisquis habet numos securâ naviget aurâ,*
Fortunamque suo temperet arbitrio."

The second,—

"*Quod vis numis præsentibus opta*
Et veniet; clausum possidet arca Jovem."

The third,—

"*Aurum belli materia.*"

The fourth,—

"*Per aurum victoria.*"

The fifth,—

"*Obediunt omnia pecuniæ.*"

The sixth,—

"*Divitiæ se affluant, nolite timere.*"

After the procession the decorations were removed immediately from every place, including such as were in front of the church, lest they should be injured by the sun.

The only personage in the palace was the cousin of the King of England, by name Reginald Pole. He is studying at Padua, and came hither to the house of the English ambassador to see this pageant, which was a very beautiful one.

[*Italian.*]

July 8. **1344.** The Holy League.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 56. Account of rejoicings for the league. The English ambassador [Prothonotary Casal], resident at San Giorgio Maggiore, made an illumination with lamps, and burnt a boat on the canal.

[*Italian.*]

July 10. **1345.** Letter to England.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 69. Motion made in the Senate, by the sages of the Council and the sages for the orders, for a reply to the letter from Gasparo Spinelli, secretary in England.

Are content to modify the articles respecting the King of England, and have written to France that his Majesty and Cardinal Wolsey should be urged to join the league, praising the Cardinal greatly. To

1526.

notify the publication of the league, and the mention of the King of England as its protector. Transmit advices from the camp.

The motion was carried.

Neutrals, 5.

[*Italian.*]

July 10. **1346.** The Holy League.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 69.

This evening the bells were rung at St. Mark's, and the Legate and the French ambassador burnt bonfires, but the English ambassador did nothing.

[*Italian.*]

July 10. **1347.** The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 41, tergo.

He will perceive what was written to them by their secretary in France concerning the proposals made by Cardinal Wolsey, to the effect that the league be bound not to desist until the Emperor acquit his debt to the King of England.

Are of opinion the King of England's demands should be granted, provided he join the league; and they wish the Pope to use his influence, so that the annual rental of 30,000 ducats guaranteed to the King of England in the kingdom of Naples may be exchanged for the like sum in the duchy of Milan.

Ayes, 196. Noes, 5. Neutral, 1.

[*Italian.*]

July 10. **1348.** The Doge and Senate to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 43, tergo.

Have received his letters announcing what the Papal Nuncio said to him about his conference with Cardinal Wolsey concerning the clauses of the new league, which had been sent to him from France. Perceive his right reverend Lordship gave it to be understood that he did not think the clauses contained sufficient guarantee for payment of the Emperor's debt to the King, and therefore, before the entry of his Majesty into the league, it was necessary for the Pope and the Signory to send sufficient powers to England for the better modification of the treaty. Suppose the Cardinal will have made a similar announcement to him. Desire him to say that the State will not fail to do their best to gratify him. As they foresee how much repute and lustre will be added to the league by the accession of a King so great, so powerful, and so magnanimous, together with the most sage counsel and authority of his right reverend Lordship, will, therefore, not cease to exhort the Cardinal to induce the King to join the league as soon as possible. To expatiate hereon, and add that yesterday, after high mass, the league aforesaid was proclaimed.

The Papalists have had important skirmishes with the Imperialists, whom the Signory's forces always repulsed to their disadvantage, so that the Venetians have advanced even to the walls of Milan, where they are quartered; and it is hoped that the undertaking will succeed.

Have received notice that on the 7th instant the Papal and Venetian armies were under Milan and made a vigorous assault.

1526.

They found the Imperialists in great force, determined to resist, having on the preceding day been reinforced with men and money by the Duke of Bourbon. Having raised certain platforms, the Imperialists battered the two armies, doing no slight damage to the infantry. The Signory's captain-general and the other commanders therefore decided upon a retreat, the two armies marching in good order, driving back some Imperial infantry who made a sally, and retiring to Marignano, where they halted for the benefit of the undertaking, to await the French and Swiss troops, which the Signory understands are on the point of entering Italy.

Ayes, 134. Noes, 5. Neutrals, 2.

[*Italian.*]

July 10. **1349.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 240.

The French ambassador [Giovanni Gioachino di Passano] stipulated with the Cardinal the mutual obligation between England and France to the effect that the one was not to make any agreement with the Emperor without the consent of the other, and that even were the French princes released, France should not come to terms with the Emperor unless he acquitted his debt to the King of England. Giovanni Gioachino told him (Spinelli) that this would be of no detriment to the Italian league, about which it had been his wish to insert certain words, but Cardinal Wolsey refused, saying that he requires 30,000 ducats annual rental for the King and 10,000 for himself, to be derived from the Milanese, and not from the kingdom of Naples.

Today (10 July) having received the Signory's missives of the 14th June, went to the Cardinal, and informed him of the great expense incurred by the Signory for the benefit of Italy, as counselled by the King of England and his right reverend Lordship, wherefore his Majesty should join the league, &c. Cardinal Wolsey replied,—

"The King for his honour cannot join the league, neither ought he to do so.* Our subjects have capital in Spain and elsewhere under the Emperor to the amount of four millions of gold. In the next place, it would be requisite to wage war and cross over to Calais at a cost exceeding 500,000 crowns; and were the King of England to become protector of the league, certain fresh clauses must be inserted, as his Majesty has ties with the Emperor. But on the arrival of the mandates he will negotiate."

The Papal Nuncio, Prothonotary Gambara, having received letters from Rome dated the 10th [June], urging the King to join the league, went also to Cardinal Wolsey, who replied *ut supra*, and said it was desirable that his Majesty should remain neutral for the present, and that he had already determined to send an ambassador to the Emperor to demand the release of the most Christian King's sons and would now send a gentleman post haste with letters to that effect, as the ambassador would be too long on the road. The Cardinal then said that first of all the articles of the league must be resettled, and that his King would be a good medium for negotiating

* "Il Re non pol intrar nè die per suo honor."

1526.

the general peace. When asked by the Papal Nuncio what the King of England would contribute, the Cardinal answered, laughing, "We shall indeed give you nothing," nor would he ever explain himself. He commended the reply made by the Signory to the Imperial ambassador about treating an agreement with Don Hugo de Monchada on his arrival at Milan, and insisted on knowing what assistance the league would give the King of England (he having to be its conservator) should his Majesty attack the Emperor.

The Papal Nuncio spoke subsequently with Cardinal Wolsey apart, expatiating on the interest of the Church, the King of England being "Defender of the Faith," but could never elicit more than has been mentioned above.

London, 10th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th August.*

Note by Sanuto.—That these letters were staler than the others, which came through France.

[*Italian.*]

July 11. **1350.** The Holy League.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 68.

Motion made in the Senate, by the sages of the Council and of the mainland, for a letter to the secretary in France, acquainting with the publication of the league with very great pomp, and giving the Signory's consent to the two clauses concerning the King of England.

A letter was also written to Rome, consenting to the two clauses about the King of England, and to pay one-third of the cost of the 4,000 infantry. His Holiness will therefore write accordingly.

[*Italian.*]

July 14. **1351.** Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 240.

Sir Thomas More, his Majesty's secretary, has returned from France with the articles of the "mutual obligation" (*mutua obligation*); and the ambassador [Giovanni Gioachino?] said he would sign the second draft [of the treaty], which the most Christian King might ratify subsequently, should he think fit.

Returned with the Papal Nuncio to Cardinal Wolsey, and made the same demands as mentioned in the former letter, but his right rev. Lordship limited himself to general expressions, saying that the King insisted on repayment of the money due to him from the Emperor. Inquired the amount, and the Cardinal said, "Upwards of seven millions of gold," though the Nuncio Gambara knows for certain that it does not exceed 280,000. He said further that there was an article in the league to the effect that, with regard to the coming of the Emperor into Italy, the allies should abide by the decision of the Pope and the Signory; and the Cardinal wished the King of England likewise to be mentioned. Rejoined that the Pope and the Signory had been mentioned because they were the most interested in the matter. Cardinal Wolsey disapproved the proposal with regard to endeavouring to include the Duke of Ferrara in the league, and to make him captain-general.

The gentleman who was to go to Spain has not yet departed, still less the Bishop of Bath, ambassador elect to France.

1526.

Nothing will be done. Sends a copy of the mandate demanded from the Signory, and of the articles of the league requiring revision. Considers it desirable to temporize and give fair hopes, lest the King and Cardinal change sides and join the Emperor.

London, 14th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th August.*

[*Italian.*]

July 15. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1352. The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

To press the King and Cardinal no longer to delay joining the league.

The Papal and Venetian armies are at Marignano, expecting the Switzers. The Pope is more warmly inclined than ever towards the present undertaking, and spares no cost or anything else for its accomplishment. The Signory is acting in like manner. Nothing is wanting save the immediate adhesion to the league of the King of England. To do his utmost to effect this result.

[*Italian.*]

July 16. Senato Terra, v. xxiv. p. 98.

1353. Embassy to England.

Put to the ballot, that the noblemen, Sebastian Giustinian, Knight, and Lorenzo Bragadin, ambassadors to the most Christian King, may take with them silver utensils to the amount of 400 ducats each, at the Signory's risk, to be valued as usual by the new accountants' office; and so in like manner with regard to the noble Marc' Antonio Venier, LL.D., ambassador elect to the most Serene King of England.

[*Italian, 9 lines.*]

July 16. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 102.

1354. Embassy to England.

Motion made in the Senate for a "permit" authorizing Ser Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., ambassador on his way to England, to take with him plate (*arzenti*) to the amount of 400 ducats at the Signory's risk.

Ayes, 157. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

July 17. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 217.

1355. Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

Encloses copy of a letter written by the King of England to the Emperor, and other writings for the Signory's inspection.

London, 17th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd August.*

[*Italian.*]

July 18. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 238.

1356. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Told by the Chancellor [Du Prat] that an ambassador from the Emperor [Don Inigo de Mendosa] on his way to England had come to the King [of France]; he is a Spaniard, and fell ill on the way. He was not aware of the conclusion of the league, having quitted the Imperial Court before it took place. He requested a safe-conduct to cross over to England. The King said there was no

526.

need for a safeconduct, and that he could go freely, notwithstanding which, orders have been given to stop him on the frontier.*

Chateau . . . . . , 18th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 7th August.*

[*Italian.*]

July 18.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xx. p. 128.

1357. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Told by the Pope that the castle of Milan is in very great danger, and that the Colonna faction has 7,000 infantry at S. Germano; so a diversion should be made by sending the army into the kingdom of Naples. Tomorrow therefore the Pope purposes despatching the Papal Auditor† post haste to France, and from thence to England, to urge the King to join the league. His Holiness will send him on galley board as far as Marseilles, that he may go quickly.

Rome, 18th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 20th July.*

[*Italian.*]

July 19.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1358. The Doge and College to Gaspard Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Since their last of the 15th some 150 infantry sallied forth from Milan castle on the night of the 16th, who, having broken through the troops on guard in the trenches which surround the castle, forced a passage for about 500 persons, including themselves, women, pioneers, and lads, well nigh all of them, save a few, prostitutes, got through the trenches, and escaped. Understand that 100 of them have already reached the Venetian camp. The besieged were suffering from great scarcity of food; so, in order to hold out as long as possible, they determined to rid themselves of these supernumeraries, and are most anxiously expecting succour. Part of the 5,000 Switzers have already joined the allied armies, and part will arrive tomorrow or next day. The camp quits Marignano this morning, marching in such wise as to be near Milan on Saturday morning to succour the castle.

The Duke of Bourbon and the other Imperial commanders are in Milan with upwards of 10,000 efficient troops, bent on defence, and insisting constantly on reinforcements of Lansquenets, which, it is said, the Archduke Ferdinand will send them in great numbers from several quarters; and in the event of their coming, the Imperialists, assisted by their forces in Cremona, Pavia, Alexandria, and other places of the Milanese, might take the field with a numerous army.

Repeat their instructions to him to entreat the King and Cardinal most urgently to join the league forthwith.

One thousand five hundred Lansquenets of those who sided with the peasants who were routed by the nobles having appeared on

* In "State Papers" (vol. vi. p. 545, note 3), it seems that when Bishop Clerk remonstrated with the Chancellor of France about this seizure, the answer was, that Mendoza did wrong not to demand a safeconduct.

† Sanga, who is the Nuncio alluded to here, was not "Papal Auditor," that office being filled at this time by Ghinucci.

1526.

the borders of Cadore and Cividal, and requested passage through the Venetian territory on their way to the Valtellina, the Signory granted it, and they are already on the point of taking that road; so, if necessary, the State will be able to make use of them for the present war occurrences.

The ambassador appointed to his Majesty is ready to depart.

[*Italian.*]

July 20. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 47, tergo.

1359. Venetian Embassy to France.

Commission from the Doge and Senate to Sebastian Giustinian and Lorenzo Bragadino, Venetian ambassadors on their way to France.

To remind the most Christian King, and urge him to do all he can with the King of England, so that the latter no longer delay joining the confederacy.

[*Italian.*]

July 21. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 50.

1360. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador at Rome.

Are certain that his most Christian Majesty will come to the undertaking readily, and also approve of the Pope's sending the Nuncio [Sanga]* from France to England to urge the King to join the league.

[*Italian.*]

July 24. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 53.

1361. The Doge and Senate to the Venetian Secretary Sabadino in Switzerland.

To urge the despatch of the safeconducts for the two Venetian ambassadors on their way to the most Christian King, and the other apart for the nobleman Marc' Antonio Venier, LL.D., appointed ambassador to the King of England, and who will depart immediately, as written by them to him (Sabadino) on the 13th inst.

[*Italian.*]

July 24. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 53, tergo.

1362. The Doge and Senate to Andrea Rosso, Venetian Secretary in France.

The Pope orders the Nuncio [Sanga], whom he is sending to the most Christian King, to proceed subsequently to England to urge the King to join the league, and to ascertain what he means to do for the benefit of the undertaking, he having been the first author of the league. To request his most Christian Majesty to do everything in his power to that effect.

[*Italian.*]

July 24. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 56.

1363. The Doge and Senate to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Having had no letters from him since those dated the 17th and 18th ult., repeat their instructions addressed to him in previous despatches.

* "John Baptista Sanga, a veray honest man, well lernyd," &c. (See Clerk's letter to Wolsey, 12th August 1526, State Papers, vol. i. p. 543.)

1526.

His Majesty's reverend ambassador resident at Venice [Prothonotary Casal] states that his King was not content that the assignment of the 30,000 ducats to be given him by the league in Italy, and likewise the 10,000 ducats for Cardinal Wolsey, should be made in the kingdom of Naples, but would prefer deriving the sum from the duchy of Milan; inquiring therefore the Signory's opinion, and how they purposed to obtain his debt from the Emperor. Cannot give a positive answer, being without advices from England. To declare that the State will be content and inclined to do whatever may prove to the satisfaction, honour, and benefit of his Majesty and his right reverend Lordship, being sure that the rest of their confederates are of the same mind.

The Papal and Venetian armies on the 19th advanced from Marignano to within a mile of Milan. Are advised today that 2,000 Papal and Venetian infantry have taken Monza and stormed the castle, in which were 200 foot soldiers. Although the place is not strong, it is an advantageous position, and detrimental to the Imperialists, who used it as a magazine for great part of the provisions on their way to Milan from the hill of Brianza (*dal monte de Brianza*).

In the daily skirmishes the Imperialists have always been repulsed with loss by the Signory's forces. There are upwards of 10,000 able-bodied men in Milan preparing for defence, and reinforcements are expected from beyond the Alps.

Ayes, 208. Noes, 2. Neutral, 1.

[*Italian.*]

July 25. **1364.** Embassy to England.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 152. Ser Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., having resigned the post of State Attorney, Ser Anzolo Gabriel was elected in his stead.

[*Italian.*]

July 27. **1365.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 273. With regard to the King's going to Lyons, the Chancellor told him this was not the moment for his Majesty so to do, lest he disappoint the King of England, who wishes to speak with him on the French side of the Channel; so he will go first to Paris. He will perform the obsequies of the Queen [Claude] there, and fulfil certain vows.

Amboise, 27th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 14th August.*

[*Italian.*]

July 27. **1366.** The Holy League.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 273. The Milanese ambassador came into the College, and showed letters from his Duke with advices from England, in accordance with what was written to the Signory, viz., that the King will not join the league. He demands a revenue of 40,000 ducats in the Milanese between himself and the Cardinal, and wishes to reform the articles of the league.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
July 28. **1367.** Letter to England.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 183.

Motion made in the Senate for a letter to the secretary in England, with a copy of the articles of the league, desiring him to urge the King to join. For the secretary's instruction, inform him that Rosso, the secretary in France, writes that the King of England has made some addition to the clauses of the league relating to himself individually, to which the Signory will consent, provided he become a party to the league.

Noes, 2.

[*Italian.*]

July 28. **1368.** The Doge and Senate to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 59.

The castle of Milan has surrendered. By virtue of the capitulation the Duke and his followers went out of the castle on the 25th, and joined the allied armies, accompanied by the Count of Caiazzo and his company of 200 light horse.

The Duke was met by the Signory's Captain-General and other commanders of the two armies, who accompanied him to his quarters.

The Duke is much dejected on account of his long illness, and of the constant hardships and famine endured by the garrison. The commanders of both armies have dissuaded the Duke from going to Como and performing other acts in accordance with the capitulation, alleging he could ill trust the Imperialists. It seems, nevertheless, that his Excellency is inclined to take possession of Como at once, because he suspects the Imperialists.

Have desired their commanders to promise him the State will do its utmost to re-establish him. Therefore, as their proveditor-general proposed to blockade the Imperialists in Milan, the Signory has approved this opinion. Expect the reinforcement of the men-at-arms from the most Christian King, and that of the Switzers, in four days at the furthest. Solicit the despatch of the others who are to be raised, and likewise the residue of the 40,000 ducats for the first instalment of pay. Desire this the more earnestly because D. Georgio Fronsperg, by order of the Archduke Ferdinand, is mustering a considerable body of Lansquenets near Trent to reinforce the Imperialists.

To communicate this intelligence to the King and Cardinal, requesting them no longer to delay his Majesty's entry into the league.

The Pope has sent a secretary, Zuan Baptista Sanga, to the most Christian King on board one of Doria's galleys to Marseilles, with orders to urge his Majesty to send with speed his men-at-arms and Switzers into Italy. Sanga, after performing this office in France, is to proceed to England to press the King to decide upon entering the league immediately. To watch for his arrival, and treat him in such form as expedient for the benefit of the league. By letters from their secretary in France, dated the 2nd instant, understand advices had been received from England, announcing that the King had resettled the articles of the league in such parts as related to

1526.

himself. Should the King and Cardinal speak to him on the subject, to assure them that the State will always be well disposed towards whatever may be to his honour and satisfaction, and that such is the desire and intention of all the princes their confederates. Should the King and Cardinal inquire the Signory's opinion, to tell them that there had not been sufficient time to write and receive a reply, the State not having received any notice from him on the subject.

Departure from Venice of the ambassador Venier.

Ayes, 205. Noes, 2. Neutral, 1.

[*Italian.*]

July 28. Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

1369. Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

The Count Palatine has told him so much about the disturbances in Germany and the progress made daily by the Lutherans, that the object of his mission seems rather to ask aid of the Emperor than to give him hope of receiving assistance from Germany.

Granada, 28th July 1526.

[*Italian.*]

July 29. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 188.

1370. Embassy to England.

Ser Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., ambassador to the King of England, departed yesterday. He will go by way of Bergamo, and then through the Grisons to France.

[*Italian.*]

July 30. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 279.

1371. Gaspard Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

On the receipt of the Signory's letters went to Cardinal Wolsey and urged the King's entry into the league.

The Cardinal said that his Majesty would not join it, and that first of all the eight clauses of the league must be settled.

The Bishop of Bath, the English ambassador appointed to France, is going partly about matters for adjustment between the two Crowns, and partly to negotiate the marriage of the Princess [Mary] to the most Christian King's second son.

The Bishop of Bath told him he would urge the most Christian King to send into Italy the subsidy to which he is bound by the treaty.

To assist Hungary the King of England is sending thither 100,000 ducats. The abbot Don Inico de Mendoza is expected in London from Spain; and letters from the Lady Margaret in Flanders announce the rout of the armies under Milan, the news being contained in letters from the Archduke [Ferdinand] dated 23rd July.

London, 19th, 29th, and 30th July. *Registered by Sanuto, 15th August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 1. Parti Secrete, Consiglio X., Filza 1ma.

1372. The Council of Ten and Junta to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

On the arrival of Dom. Gio. Batt. Sanga at the French Court the Pope and the Signory will ascertain the intentions of the

1526.

most Christian King. Although his Majesty is negotiating the release of his sons with the Emperor, the confederates may rest assured he will keep his promise concerning the projected alliance. The most Christian King is united with the King of England, who is sending to France the Bishop of Bath, to conclude the marriage of the English Princess to the French King's second son. Thus the ties between the two crowns, in conjunction with the Pope and the Signory, will repress the Emperor's ambition. By this union between the most Christian King and the King of England, Defender of the Faith, together with the Signory, his Holiness need take no heed for the Lutheran sect, which is opposed to the true faith.

Ayes, 27. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 3. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1373. The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

Nothing new has taken place in Lombardy save that the Duke of Milan went to Como, escorted by the Signory's troops, and desired the Imperialists to evacuate the city. The answer was, he would be well received, but nothing was said about the evacuation of the city. So his Lordship returned to the camp, and went from thence to Lodi, where he now is.

To communicate the whole to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 3. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 343.

1374. GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

In his last announced the news received from Flanders, and sent a copy of the letter written by the Archduke to the Lady Margaret. Nothing further having appeared, believes the news to be false.

The Abbot Inico de Mendoza is expected to arrive tomorrow. The object of his mission is to negotiate with the King about the Emperor's debt to him, and to confirm the friendship with the house of Burgundy. Is therefore of opinion that the King of England will not join the league. Received news of the capture of Lodi; the Cardinal was much comforted by it, and greatly commends the Signory's Captain-General [Francesco Maria della Rovere, Duke of Urbino]. The Cardinal has departed for Hampton Court, and will subsequently proceed to Oxford, where he is founding a magnificent college (*dove fa un bellissimo gymnasio*).

London, 3rd August. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 4. Parti Secrete, Consiglio X., Filza 1ma.

1375. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to MARCO FOSCARI, Ambassador in Rome.

Cardinal Wolsey says that the Pope and the Signory need not be apprehensive lest the most Christian King, to improve the terms of his children's release, act to the detriment of the league. The Cardinal was sure of this, because the King of England had bound France to confirm the alliance formed between them. To announce this to the Pope.

Ayes, 26. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 3.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
Aug. 6. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 244.

1376. Ser Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., Ambassador to England, to the Signory.

Is awaiting the safeconduct.

Brescia, 6th August. *Registered on the 8th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 7. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 359.

1377. Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

On receipt of the Signory's letters announcing the events at Cremona, went to Hampton Court and read them to Cardinal Wolsey, telling him that he (Spinelli) had always said the news from Flanders was untrue, although the Archduke's letter had been sent, because from that quarter they never transmitted the truth. The Cardinal was pleased; but when pressed for the King to join the league, his Lordship said he could not do so at present, in order not to sacrifice the ancient friendship with Burgundy, and his ties of kindred with the Emperor, as also on account of his subjects who have property in Spain, Flanders, and Burgundy; and it would be requisite to await a reply from his ambassadors. He then thanked the Signory for having desired the Venetian ambassador to act in concert with the English ambassadors, and told him in secret that the treaty of mutual obligation had been ratified.

Comes to the conclusion that the King cannot join the league.

London, 7th August. *Registered by Sanuto on the 28th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 9. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 252.

1378. Embassy to England.

Motion made in the Senate for the commission for Ser Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., ambassador on his way to the King of England, in lieu of the late Lorenzo Orio, LL.D. and Knight (*appresso quella Maestà et Reverendissimo Cardinal*). To go through France, and to make such announcement as due to the most Christian King. To proceed subsequently to England, and urge his Majesty there and the right rev. Cardinal of York to join the league.

Touching the articles of the league relating to his Majesty and the Cardinal, the Signory is willing to do everything.

The ambassador to retain with him Gasparo Spinelli, the secretary in England, and to receive for his own expenses 140 golden ducats per month, he having already received 500 ducats.

Is to keep the Papal and French ambassadors in England well pleased (*ben edificato*), to give notice of what happens, &c. The present commission to be dated 1st of August.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 10. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1379. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

By letters from their secretary in England dated the 10th ult., are informed that the Cardinal told him, with regard to the King's entry into the league, that his right rev. Lordship wishes the treaty (*capitulation*) to be revised. He has therefore sent the Signory eight articles for revision. Transmit a copy of the articles and of the form of a mandate given by the Cardinal to the Secretary.

1526.

Replied they would inform the Pope, as the head of the league, that they might be enabled to write to France, and together make some arrangement. Should be glad to learn the opinion of his Holiness in this matter. Are of opinion that the reply should not be delayed, as procrastination might render the King suspicious, which would not be to the purpose.

Ayes, 191. Noes, 19. Neutrals, 5.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 11. Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta), v. li. p. 67.

1380. The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Have received his letters enclosing a copy of the articles of the league, to be revised at the suit of the King, together with the form of the powers to be sent by the Pope to his Nuncio in England and by the Signory to their ambassador for the execution of what the King and Cardinal seem to desire. Perceive what the Papal Nuncio said to the Cardinal on the subject, and are glad to learn from his right rev. Lordship's reply that he is disposed to persevere in inducing the King to favour the league.

To tell the King and Cardinal that the State, being most closely allied with the Pope, are bound to conform themselves to his will in everything. Therefore, after reading the mandate, forwarded it to their ambassador at Rome, to communicate it to the Pope and inquire his opinion thereon. Are convinced the Pope will readily comply with the wish of the King and Cardinal; the Signory being of the same mind. On receiving the reply from Rome they, together with the most Christian King, their confederate, will acquaint his Majesty of England with what may be expedient. To urge the King and Cardinal to employ their good offices in favour of the league.

The Lombard armies have not undergone any change, save that the commanders of the Papal and Venetian armies sent Malatesta Baglione, Captain of the Roman infantry, with upwards of 7,000 Venetian foot soldiers, 300 spears, and 900 light horse, to attack Cremona, with hopes of success.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 11. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 359.

1381. Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

The Papal ambassador received letters from Rome, desiring him to urge the King to join the league. He went to the Cardinal, who said he required security, first for the 40,000 ducats annual revenue to be given to the King and himself in the Milanese, and then that the articles sent should be revised. Though the Papal ambassador insisted on knowing whether England would join the league, the Cardinal did not say what he required before either attacking Flanders or giving pecuniary subsidy.

The English have notified to France that the King wants their cloths to be sold there, saying this would be the first step towards removing the trade from Flanders.

An ambassador has arrived in London from the Lady Margaret. The Papal ambassador inquired his mission; he replied he was come in lieu of a certain provost [the Provost of Cassel] who was here before, and whom the Lady Margaret had recalled. The new

1526.

ambassador deferred speaking about peace with the Emperor until the coming of the Abbot Mendoza, who has been detained in France while on his way to England.

London, 10th and 11th August. *Registered by Sanuto on the 28th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 11. **1382.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 359. Arrival at the French Court of the Papal ambassador, Giovanni Battista Sanga, who is proceeding to the King of England. The order to conclude the treaty of mutual obligation has been received from France. The draft of it did not mention the duchy of Milan, and prohibits one party from negotiating an agreement with the Emperor without the other.

The Papal ambassador [Gambara], who acts with him, is going to the Cardinal at Hampton Court, and insisted on his (Spinelli's) accompanying him.

London, 11th August. *Registered by Sanuto on the 28th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 12. **1383.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 342, 343. Told by the King and the Chancellor that they were expecting Dom. Giovanni Gioachino from England, and that the mandates should be sent to the secretaries [Rosso and Spinelli ?] to facilitate the modification of the articles, so that the King of England may join the league. They then said that the English ambassador, the Bishop of Bath, would arrive tomorrow,* and that they should see what he brings.

Amboise, 12th August. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 13. **1384.** The SAME to the SAME.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 358. Last evening the Bishop of Bath, ambassador from the King of England, arrived, and made his entry without pomp, because he had not chosen to announce his coming. Today visited him, and apologized for not having gone to meet him. The Bishop said it was his wont to come thus, and he made great offers of service to the Signory, adding that he would urge the King of France to do what he had promised for the league, and that he had been commissioned by the King [of England] to afford the league all favour, and to act in concert with the Papal Nuncio and him (Rosso); making it appear that he had received letters from his King to that effect.

Amboise, 13th August. *Registered by Sanuto on the 28th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 15. **1385.** MARCO FOSCARI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 279. The Pope told him he was sending the revised articles of the league for stipulation with the King of England; that the power to ratify should be sent to England, as it would be well for

* Concerning this mission of John Clerk, Bishop of Bath, see State Papers, vol. vi., part 5, p. 542.

1526.

the English ambassador at Venice to know nothing about it; and that the articles should be transmitted to France, that the most Christian King may modify them should he think fit.

Rome, 15th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th August.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 16. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 303.

1386. Marco Antonio Venier, Ambassador to England, to the Doge and Signory.

Has met the Secretary Sabadin returning from Switzerland, whose account of the inconvenience of travelling with baggage through the Grisons determines him to proceed straight to Vercelli with an escort of 200 infantry.

Bergamo, 16th August. *Registered on the 19th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 17. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 458.

1387. Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

On receiving the Signory's letters of the 15th and 24th August with the advices, went to Hampton Court to the Cardinal, with whom he found the French ambassador, who had in like manner advocated the King's entry into the league; whereupon the Cardinal replied, "*Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines;*" and before his Majesty makes the Emperor his enemy, he must await the reply given to the ambassador sent to him, and also the arrival of the mandates and the adjustment of the articles." Could elicit nothing else from his Lordship.

London, 17th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 4th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 17. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 458.

1388. The Same to the Same.

The French ambassador, having conversed with the King, says he is of opinion his Majesty will do nothing more to benefit the league, unless it be to lend 100,000 ducats on security.

Has received the Signory's letters with the articles [of the surrender] of Milan castle. Is expecting the mandates. The Cardinal says that if they wish the King to wage war on the Emperor, articles must be settled with the King of France.

London, 17th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 4th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 18. Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta), v. li. p. 68, tergo.

1389. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

Have seen the declaration made by the Pope concerning the eight articles received from England. Approve it with regard to the fifth article; think it would be well to insist on inserting that clause to remove all difficulty. Commend the request to be made to the King and Cardinal about the eighth clause, to the effect that they be content to receive the 400,000 ducats from the kingdom of Naples, as the duchy of Milan will be so much burdened that they know not how it can furnish the amount.

Their secretary in England writes, that with regard to the aforesaid clauses the most Christian King has made a declaration, of which they

1526.

enclose a copy. On hearing his Holiness's opinion, will send mandates in conformity to the secretaries in France and England, with orders to the secretary in France to communicate everything to the most Christian King, requesting his Majesty to keep secret the transmission of the order and mandate, for the reasons alluded to by the Pope; the secretary, with the most Christian King's approval, forwarding the packet to England, so that the honour may rest with the King and Cardinal, according to the most sage suggestion of his Holiness.

With the rev. English ambassador [Prothonotary Casal] resident at Venice will use such reserve and secrecy as recommended.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 18.

1390. Claim of England on the Milanese.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 297, 298.

Motion made in the Senate, by the sages of the Council and the mainland, for a letter in reply to the Venetian ambassador at Rome.

Have seen the Pope's answer with regard to the articles concerning the King of England. Are of opinion that everything should be done to secure the 40,000 ducats not on the Milanese, but on the kingdom of Naples. Should this be impossible, must do the best they can. The allies to decide unanimously respecting the Emperor's coming into Italy. As for aiding the King of England to recover the money due to him from the Emperor, are content to reimburse the sum which his Majesty will promise to contribute annually.*

Ayes, 150. Noes, 15. Neutrals, 4.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 19.

1391. The Holy League.

Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta) v. li. p. 70, tergo.

Power from the Doge Andrea Gritti authorizing Gasparo Spinelli, Venetian secretary, to include Henry King of England in the league between the Pope, Francis King of the French, the Signory of Venice, and Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan. The King of England to be named protector and conservator of the league, and any reformation of the articles concerning his indemnity or annual pension, in case he join it, to be legalized by the present mandate, furnished with the Doge's pendent leaden seal, and signed with his own hand.

Similar power given to the nobleman Marco Antonio Venier, Venetian ambassador on his way to England, and to Andrea Rossi, Venetian secretary in France.

[*Original draft. Latin,* 101 *lines.*]

Aug. 19.

1392. The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

By his letters of the 19th, 25th, and 30th ultimo are informed of the good offices performed by the Cardinal with the most Christian King by urging him speedily to send his men-at-arms into Italy. To thank the Cardinal as warmly as possible.

* "*Semo contenti darle reciproce quello Soa Maestà prometterà dar annui.*"

1526.

The mandate drawn up by Cardinal Wolsey, and sent to Rome, together with the articles remodelled and added by his right reverend Lordship for the Pope's opinion, having been returned to them approved by his Holiness, have sent the enclosed powers to enable the ambassador or him (Spinelli) to act.

Send him also a copy of the Pope's opinion concerning the articles aforesaid. To insist thereon if necessary. [Warn him, with regard to the eighth clause, concerning the pension of 40,000 crowns on the duchy of Milan, to be assigned to the King and Cardinal, that if ratified he must take care to have it so clearly and explicitly worded that at no period nor under any circumstances may the Signory be molested on this account. The clause to be according to the most Christian King's reply to the corrections made by Cardinal Wolsey. To keep this instruction very secret.]*

To go to the King and Cardinal and tell them, in the Signory's name, that holding in great account their wish for the mandate, and for revision of the clauses of the league, with the additions, the Signory determined to comply; and therefore to beseech them to join the league without delay. To proceed in this matter in concert with the Papal Nuncio, [but to regulate his conduct according to the instructions of the Signory's secretary in France, with the approval of his most Christian Majesty, who will already have been acquainted with the opinion of the Pope and of the Signory concerning this matter. To keep this a profound secret, lest it reach the ears of the King and Cardinal, to whom it would be disagreeable by reason of their extreme desire to have everything submitted to them (*per il summo desiderio hanno ch'el tutto si deferisca a loro, intendendolo li saria ingrato, et perhò ti dicemo ad tenirlo secreto*)].

On the 15th instant the Signory's forces made an attack on Cremona, which failed. The Proveditor-General Pesaro has marched thither with 2,000 infantry to obtain the desired effect.

The Marquis of Saluzzo writes that the French men-at-arms were advancing, and on joining the 4,000 in readiness with him, will march upon Milan. The Venetian army is under Milan, having been reinforced by upwards of 6,000 Switzers, who came down lately in the name of the most Christian King.

Transmit, moreover, copies of newsletters from Hungary, which, together with the intelligence aforesaid, he is to communicate to the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 21. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 438.

1393. GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Has been with the newly arrived Papal ambassador, Dom. Giovanni Battista Sanga, to Cardinal Wolsey at . . . . . and urged the entry of the King of England into the league. His Lordship said his Majesty did not think fit to do so at present, as it would be contrary to duty and injurious to his subjects, although the King was excellently disposed towards the affairs of Italy; and that first of all the powers must be received, in order to rectify

* The bracketed paragraphs, when transferred from the drafts to the letters, were always ciphered.

1526.

the clauses, and see whether it was better to attack Flanders from England, or to contribute a pecuniary subsidy monthly. He added that the winter season was approaching, when no attack could be made, and that it would also be necessary for the King of France to have his troops in readiness, as there are but few French forces near Flanders. When Sanga proposed speaking to the King, the Cardinal said it was unnecessary, and that he would perform the office.

Comes to the conclusion that nothing more can be hoped for from the King of England; but possibly, should the articles be stipulated in their fashion, some pecuniary subsidy might be obtained.

The Cardinal will not allow him (Spinelli) to leave him, in order that they may go together to a house of the Cardinal.

London, 21st August. *Registered by Sanuto, 10th September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 23. **1394.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 348, 349.

Concerning England, the Pope told him he had seen the articles sent by the most Christian King, in order that his English Majesty may be induced to join the league.

Rome, 23rd August. *Registered by Sanuto on the 27th.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 24. **1395.** Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 512.

The French ambassador understood from the Cardinal that the Emperor was detaining all the ships in order to fit out a fleet for Italy. The Cardinal therefore told the ambassador to acquaint his King with this.

Sanga will depart in a few days, on his way back to Rome.

London, 24th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 22nd September.*

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 28. **1396.** Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 455, 456.

The Pope complains of the French King's delay in giving the promised succour against the Spaniards at Milan. The Pope writes he has spent 200,000 ducats in this war, and has not 10,000 ducats wherewith to proceed. He therefore directs Acciaoli, the Papal Nuncio, to tell the King that, if he pleases (*s'il volera*), the Pope will give him the kingdom of Naples and the Milanese, his Majesty coming to take them at his own cost.

Told Acciaoli he should not announce this to the King, who would do more than he was bound, and that such complaints might cause his Majesty to agree with the Emperor, and induce the King of England to do the like, the latter becoming apprehensive of the aggrandizement of France through this invitation to invade Italy. Recommended Acciaoli to await the next letters from Rome. This advice pleased him, and he expatiated on the Pope's timidity. Recommends the Signory to write to Rome to dissuade the Pope from ever repeating similar proposals to France.

Amboise, 28th August. *Registered by Sanuto, 14th September.*

[*Italian.*]

1526.
Aug. 29. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1397. The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Glad to hear of the mutual ties between France and England. To congratulate the Cardinal thereon. Enclose a summary of news from Lombardy.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 30. Deliberazioni Senato (Secreta), v. li. p. 76.

1398. The Doge and Senate to Andrea Rosso, Secretary in France.

Approve the suggestion that it would be well to hear the Emperor's reply to the demands made by the English ambassador in the presence of the ambassadors of the confederates. Should his Imperial Majesty be inclined to consent, he should send the power to his ambassador in France; [the confederates?] not omitting nevertheless to act briskly, which will be the means of facilitating the peace.

Approve the good offices performed by him with the Rev. Bishop of Bath. To confer with him again, and to let him know how grateful the Signory is for his operations and offers for the benefit of the league.

Ayes, 145. Noes, 25. Neutrals, 8.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 31. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 396.

1399. Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.

The Pope spoke to him as follows:—Both Kings (England and France) are well disposed. The most Christian King intends to fit out a fleet to oppose the Emperor's. The Emperor, seeing the league so powerful, and that he has lost the King of England, will join the league; wherefore the most Christian King wishes mandates to be sent to accept the Emperor as a party to the league in case he be thus inclined. Powers should be sent to the most Christian King immediately to make the most advantageous terms possible. The Signory to act in like manner.

Rome, 31st August. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd September.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 2. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 404.

1400. Marco Antonio Venier, Ambassador to England, to the Doge and Signory.

Proceeds to his legation through the Grisons, although he ha snot obtained the safeconduct.

Bergamo, 2nd September. *Registered on the 4th.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 4. Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 547.

1401. Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.

The Cardinal's determination is to give nothing but words, and such he uttered to Sanga about the King's goodwill, saying he awaited the Emperor's declaration before making any stir, and then the agreement must be made with France, settling how, and where, and when war should be waged on the Emperor. In short, from him nothing can be obtained but words.

London, 4th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

1526.
Sept. 5. **1402.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 547.

Sanga (the Papal envoy)* quits England dissatisfied; he is returning through France to Rome.

London, 5th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 6. **1403.** ANDREA NAVAGERO to the SIGNORY.

Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

The French ambassador [Jean de Calvimont]† showed him a letter from his King, desiring him to go to the Emperor and submit a clause contained in the treaty, of which he sent a copy. The King further instructs him to present this clause to the Emperor in company with the Pope's Legate or Nuncio and the Venetian ambassador, to whom their respective governments would send copies of this same clause, and the King of England on his part would do the like. This clause stipulates that on the ratification of the treaty the ambassadors of the confederates are to request the Emperor to release the children of the King of France on the terms specified in another clause. The French ambassador added, that should the Emperor refuse, he was to be informed that the confederates would resort to force.

Calvimont read the clause and the letter of the King likewise, and asked him his opinion and what he meant to do.

Replied he had no particular instructions from the State, nor a copy of the clause; but had been desired, on the arrival of an ambassador from England [Girolamo Ghinucci, Bishop of Worcester], to confer with him and with the Papal minister, as also with Calvimont himself, and to do what they requested.

Proposed that he and Calvimont should confer with the Nuncio and the English ambassador then at Granada [Edward Lee],‡ and discuss what should be done.

They therefore held a meeting. With regard to the proposals to be made, the English ambassador said he had no instructions whatever from his King, neither did he know that any new ambassador was coming. For this reason he did not see how he could make any representation in company with the French ambassador. The Nuncio [Castiglione] said the like. So it was resolved to allow a few days to elapse for instructions to arrive.

After a lapse of three days, an English gentleman arrived with letters from his King to Lee,§ desiring him to make the communication intended to have been announced through a new ambassador.

As by this letter Lee was desired to communicate the whole to the Nuncio [Castiglione] and to the French and Venetian ambassadors, he sent for them to his house and read to them his letter, which was not precisely of the tenor already notified by the Signory, though to the same effect.

The King writes blandly. Lee is to persuade the Emperor not to

* Concerning this mission of Sanga's, see Clerk to Wolsey, State Papers, vol. vi., part 5, p. 543.

† Second President of the Parliament of Bordeaux. (See Père Daniel, vol. ix. p. 325.)

‡ In "State Papers," vol. vi., part 5, there are no letters from Lee between 21 May 1526 and 13 Feb. 1527.

§ This gentleman was Osborne Echingham. (See State Papers, vol. vi. p. 547.)

1526.

disturb the general peace of Christendom, but to divest himself of private passion, and turn his mind to the common weal, as he is the chief of all Christians. The King narrates the many disasters which might befall the Emperor, and says that he would lament them as much as anyone, for he has loved and loves the Emperor above all other men.* He states the danger to which Christendom is exposed, both from the Turk and the Lutherans, and proves that nothing demands the Emperor's attention more than this, and that everything else is unimportant. He therefore exhorts the Emperor to prefer the common weal to private advantage, and to join this league, whereby there would be a general peace in Christendom.

With regard to the restitution of Burgundy by the King of France, the King [of England] reasons that it was not in the power of the King of France to do so; but that there would be no lack of means to arrange matters. Should the Emperor release the children of the King of France, he (the King of England) will mediate to obtain for the Emperor a large sum of money, and mediate likewise with all the other powers, provided the Emperor do not demand more than is due and allow every one to enjoy his own; and the King expects his consent from his knowledge of the Emperor's constant goodness of nature and generosity.

The King was of opinion the duchy of Milan should be left to its Duke [Francesco Sforza], and the Spanish army removed from its present quarters, in order that Italy might be at peace, and the affairs of all the Italian powers be adjusted, and that the heretics, the enemies of the Catholic faith, might be exterminated, and the Turks, who (it was feared) had already conquered Hungary, effectually resisted.

Thus the Emperor would gain glory, and show the world that he really intended what he always said was the object of his wishes.

Should he choose to act thus, the King of England promises to do everything to effect this general peace, and says that the Emperor must not entertain suspicion of him; for although he has been named as protector of the league, yet he swears by his faith that he has not yet joined it nor accepted this protectorate until acquainted with the Emperor's intentions; but he positively declares that, perceiving all the rest of Christendom united, should the Emperor reject the fair terms offered him, he cannot fail to accept this protectorate, and do whatever the Pope wishes. He also avails himself of a good opportunity to allude to the money due to him from the Emperor, and demands payment, saying, however, that he has no doubt the Emperor will give it him, as fair.

So far as he (Navagero) could recollect this was the summary of the letter, but he is unable to express how precise is its language, and how replete with infinite kindness and fair words. Confesses that since a long while he has never seen a letter which satisfied him more completely throughout than this one.

Lee received two copies of this letter, one in English, the other in French. The French copy he determined to give to the Emperor, that he might read and consider it well.

* "Ha sempre amato et ama S. Mta. sopra ogn' altro."

1526.

At the same time as this letter was received from England, a long brief reached the Nuncio for consignment to the Emperor from the Pope, setting forth the causes which had moved him to wage the present war, and complaining much of the Emperor. The Pope's expressions were stronger than necessary.

Lee declined accompanying the Nuncio and the French and Venetian ambassadors to audience of the Emperor, because the letters from his King informed him that he had not yet joined the league, and therefore Lee did not think fit to join the ambassadors of the other confederates. He also requested the French ambassador not to use any strong language (*mala parola alcuna*), but merely to mention the first part of the paragraph, namely, that the King of England besought the Emperor, in the name of all the confederates, to release the sons of the most Christian King for a reasonable sum of money. He also desired him for the present to be silent concerning the next clause, alluding to what was to be done should the Emperor refuse the demand, in order that the representations might be made in conformity with the King's wishes.

This request seemed reasonable to the envoys, who agreed accordingly, and delivered their messages to the Emperor, who desired the same might be repeated in the presence of his councillors. He then replied first to the Nuncio, that he had always desired the general peace of Christendom, on which account principally he released the King of France; that he had always wished to be the Pope's good son, and the Pope to be a good father to him, so that he knew not for what cause the Pope had severed these ties, and written him a brief charging him with many faults, of which he, the Emperor, knew he was innocent; that a general council should be summoned, in which he would then endeavour to exculpate himself. Should the Pope choose, he was always ready to have him for his good father, and to be his good and obedient son. Should he have erred, he would submit to his Holiness and accept any due reproof and correction (*castigatione*). But the Pope must prove himself to be the father-general in this matter, and be content to make this general peace, to which he, the Emperor, would most willingly become a party. Should he perceive that it could be accomplished, with regard to personal matters, such as releasing the French princes and the like, he would show the world that he is not covetous of any one's money or territories. He would utterly forget all that the Pope has done by him hitherto, provided that for the future his Holiness take upon himself to effect this general union of the Christian powers, and do not show partiality. It did not appear to him that he could in honour join the present league, as it had evidently been made against him, but he was anxious for a general peace, which he had always wished for above all things.

He therefore desired the Nuncio to write to the Pope, that he (the Emperor) might know his opinion, so as to be able at length to rid Christendom of heresies, and defend her against the Turk.

The Emperor then turned to the French ambassador, and said to him that had his King fulfilled what he promised the Emperor at the time of his release, the present troubles would not exist, and

1526.

Christendom would be at peace; that he had treated the King with magnanimity and liberality, and been repaid with pusillanimity and malice; that the King had not behaved either like a well-conditioned gentleman nor as a loyal cavalier, but like a merchant (*mercantemente*),* which last word he (Navagero) remarks has a much worse signification than *vilmente* in Italian; that he (the Emperor) would to God that this matter could be settled between their two selves, for the lesser detriment to Christendom; that he trusted to God to assist him, as justice was on his side, and thus show the whole world the truth. He demanded of Calvimont, as the representative of his King, that the King do keep the promise given to him, the Emperor, and to God at the same time, namely, that if unable to fulfil what he had promised him, he would return to prison. Should the King not do this, the Emperor does not know how he can deny that he has broken faith. On the King's acting thus he, the Emperor, will release his sons, as he considers the King to be better security than his sons. Should he not do so the Emperor will never more believe anything he may say unless he have the pledge in hand; and as he could have no better pledge than these children he would not release them; and if the King expected to obtain them by threats, he deceived himself. Even if compelled by force to abandon all his realms, so long as he saw one stone upon another he would not give back to the King his children. With regard to his giving them for money, had he been desirous of money, he would have sought it when the King was his prisoner, the ransom of the father being rated higher than that of the children; but he had never thought of money, and was solely intent on making a good peace with the King of France, in order that the like might subsequently be stipulated with all Christendom, and the hostilities be turned against the Infidels, in which case he was ready to give money in lieu of receiving it. At the time of the King's release he had a long private conference with him about this peace, which the King seemed to desire extremely, and swore to him before God that it was his most earnest wish, and that he would aid the Emperor in the undertaking with all his forces. After this, on arriving in France, besides the other things, he sent to tell the Pope that at that private conference he (the Emperor) requested him (the King) to call a council, and depose the Pope. This the Emperor vowed he had never said; and then declared that, regardless of the Nuncio's presence, he would state what passed on that occasion. In discussing the affairs of Italy, the King of France said to him that they would go to Italy, and be masters there, and then at Rome make the Pope the Emperor's chaplain. To this the Emperor replied that he did not want either to make himself the master of Italy, or to have the Pope for his chaplain, but meant to go and assume the crown, and then attack the Lutheran infidels and heretics; and that any person opposing that expedition should be

* In a despatch dated Parados, 27 Sept. 1527, Navagero wrote to the Signory that he did not understand the French language (as stated also in this present letter). So it is possible he may have mistaken the word "*mechamment*" for "*mercantilmente*;" or it may be a slip of the transcriber's pen.

1526.

considered their enemy, and as it were a Turk, even should it be the Pope himself. These were the words uttered by him, and not those attributed to him by the King of France. At that same conference he told the King that everybody said that he, the King, would not keep any of the promises made by him; but he, however, did not believe that such a King would fail in anything, though, as the mind of man cannot be known, he at least besought the King, should he purpose deceiving him, not to take his sister away, and deceive him in this matter likewise; because if he failed in his promises he, the Emperor, must be his enemy, and bear him personal enmity, which he had never done hitherto, and therefore he should regret wishing evil (*voler male*) and being an enemy to one who had his sister for wife. In reply the King made fresh oaths, swearing he would not fail him; and he (the Emperor) in like manner swore he would not fail in any of the promises made by him to the King.

Having said all this, the Emperor turned to him (Navagero), and said he had no occasion to make him any other answer than the one already given to the Nuncio.

The reply made to the French ambassador seemed very fierce (*brava*), and by no means of the sort which the Emperor is accustomed to make; but it proceeded from a word uttered in the course of his speech by the French ambassador, which greatly displeased the Emperor. At the moment did not understand it, being but slightly acquainted with the French tongue, but subsequently the matter was explained to him by some of the Imperial ministers. Calvimont said that he was charged to pray, require, and *summon** the Emperor in the name of his King. This is said to be a very menacing (*brava*) and insolent word in French, and employed when besieging a place, the assailants *summoning* the besieged to surrender within so many hours under pain of being cut to pieces. Concerning this matter, the French ambassador says the expression is not so offensive, and merely signifies to protest; but were this word the most offensive in the world, Calvimont showed him (Navagero) that it is written in the letter addressed to him by the King. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that the Emperor took it very much amiss, and therefore had the whole repeated in the presence of his Council, and used very angry language to Calvimont, though his manner evinced no anger;† nay, whatever his words were, he uttered them very quietly. Calvimont then again told the Emperor that he wished to know whether this was given him as a definitive reply, because in that case he should have something else to say, for his King's guidance hereafter. At this point the Viceroy interrupted him, saying he did not know how a positive reply could be given to so confused a demand as the one made by him, (Calvimont); that when he (the Viceroy) quitted France the King and Madame the Regent said clearly that if the Emperor would release the King's sons, they would give him two millions of gold within the term of four months; and if any one in the King's service chose to

* "Et assumar;" qu., *à sommer* in French.

† "Et parlò con molto sdegno con lui, ma non mostrò però maniera di colera."

1526.

say that the King had not said this to him, he would prove it to the denier in single combat; whereas now the ambassador spoke confusedly, saying that reasonable ransom should be paid at reasonable periods. The ambassador replied that if his King said to the Viceroy what the Viceroy asserted, he, the ambassador, did not mean to deny it, but had himself received no further instructions; and that it might be said that the King offered him that sum then, and subsequently altered his mind.

The Nuncio and he (Navagero) said to the Viceroy that it did not seem to them that the one thing contradicted the other, as by the words "reasonable sum" and "reasonable periods," nothing whatever was specified, so that three millions of gold as well as two millions might be considered the interpretaton of "reasonable sum," in like manner as either one month or four might be understood by "reasonable periods;" so that they did not think there was any occasion to discuss this point. The Viceroy then became calm, and the ambassadors departed without any further decision.

From day to day they always communicate everything to the English ambassador Lee, who is throughly satisfied, save that he disapproves of the French ambassador's demand for a positive answer, and of his saying that if the Emperor refused to do what was required, he had a further commnnication to make to him in the name of his King. This appears to Lee a bravado (*come un bravar*), and as the King of England is proceeding gently, Lee would wish all the others to use similar language. The French ambassador, on the contrary, is of opinion that he failed to execute his instructions properly, not having yet declared war and made the announcement contained in the second part of the clause, commencing "*Quod si facere renuerit*," &c. But in reality the Emperor not only does not refuse, but says he is willing to be a party to this peace, and announcing moreover his intention of releasing the King's children.

As yet the English ambassador has received no other reply than fair words; today or tomorrow they will give it him in writing. Understands that it fills some ten or twelve sheets; and on becoming acquainted with their contents, will communicate them to the Signory.

Granada, 6th September 1526.

P.S.—The English ambassador has received a general reply, and well nigh the same as the one given previously to the others. The sole addition purports that not only is the Emperor content that the King of England should join the league, but even prays him to do so, that he may be a better mediator in all matters for the general peace than his Imperial Majesty.

Concerning details, such as the release of the French Princes, and other similar things, the Emperor declared himself willing to refer the whole to the King of England and the Pope. This was the answer given by word of mouth. The one in writing fills many sheets, which they transmit sealed to the Imperial ambassador in England, so that its contents are unknown.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
Sept. 6. **1404.** Martin Luther.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 418.
Letters addressed to the Duke of Ferrara by his ambassador in Spain, intercepted by the Pope, and sent to Venice to be deciphered [by Zuan Soro?]
The Count Palatine has arrived from Germany. He says the Lutherans increase, and that a council should be held to reform the Church, as they would thus be quieted.
[*Italian.*]

Sept. 7. **1405.** Reginald Pole at Padua.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 420.
The Doge went to church in state, accompanied by the ambassadors from the Pope, Milan, Ferrara, and Mantua. The French ambassador was not present, and the ambassador from England [Prothonotary Casal] has gone to Padua to visit the relation of the King's [Reginald Pole] who is studying there.
[*Italian.*]

Sept. 11. **1406.** Gasparo Spinelli to the Doge and Signory.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 55.
The Cardinal has told him that the King will not join the league unless his most Christian Majesty first of all marry the Princess and restore Boulogne to him, saying, "This King will not spend money to make an enemy of his friend and gain nothing."
London, 11th September. *Registered by Sanuto, 18th October.*
[*Italian.*]

Sept. 13. **1407.** Marco Foscari to the Doge and Signory.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. pp. 471, 472.
Today the Pope said to him, "Lord ambassador, we have letters from England, dated the 23rd ultimo, that the King will do nothing until he be first of all agreed with the King of France; and then nothing more can be expected from him than a pecuniary loan, after the month of October." The Pope is therefore in great tribulation. His Holiness added that the King of France does nothing.
Rome, 13th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 16th.*
[*Italian.*]

Sept. 13. **1408.** Marco Antonio Venier, Ambassador to England, to the Doge and Signory.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 524.
Wrote on the 7th from Coir, where the burgomaster visited him, making great offers, &c.
Came on to Berne, where he met Mons. de Morette, the French ambassador, who visited him, and gave assurance of the excellent disposition of the Switzers towards his most Christian Majesty.
Intends departing on the morrow to continue his journey.
Berne, 13th September. *Registered by Sanuto on the 25th.*
[*Italian.*]

Sept. 16. **1409.** The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.
Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.
To thank the Cardinal for his good intention, and hope it may be realized.

1526.

Concerning Hungarian affairs, inform him that by letters dated Petonia (*sic*) the 3rd, and Augsburg the 10th, the Turkish army had routed the King of Hungary, as by the enclosed summaries. To announce this to the Cardinal.

The Papal and Venetian armies are in their usual quarters. Nothing further has occurred worthy of notice. The forces under Cremona continue the siege of that city.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 22. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1410. The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

Enclose a copy of what they have written to the Secretary Rosso in France. To act in unison with the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 23. Commemoriale, XXI., p. 23, tergo.

1411. The HOLY LEAGUE.

Oath taken by the ambassador of the Duke of Milan at Venice, in the presence of Doge Andrea Griti, and of the envoys from the Pope, France, and England accredited to the Signory.

In May last, at Cognac, the alliance was stipulated between Pope Clement VII., Francis King of the French, and Andrea Griti, Doge of the Venetians.

Of this league the most Serene King of England was constituted protector and defender.

There was also comprised in it Francesco II. Sforza Visconti, Duke of Milan, at that time besieged in the castle of "Porta Zobia."

His ambassador, Francesco Taberna, therefore ratifies the inclusion by oath, in the presence of Doge Andrea Griti, of Altobello Averoldi, Bishop of Pola, Nuncio and Legate *de latere* from the Pope, of the Bishop of Bayeux, Ludovic Count of Canossa, ambassador from the King of the French, and of Giovanni Battista de Casale, ambassador from the King of England to the Doge and Signory of Venice.

[*Original minute, Latin, 79 lines.*]

Sept. 24. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 86.

1412. The DOGE and SENATE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

By their last, written to him on the day before yesterday, he will have heard of the Pope's having retired into Castle St. Angelo to escape the violence (*impeto*) of Cardinal Colonna and Don Ugo de Moncada, with the Imperialists and the Colonna faction. Their ambassador in Rome informs them that after the Imperialists had sacked the Papal palace with its wardrobe and sacristy, and also the sacristy of St. Peter's, besides certain palaces belonging to the right reverend cardinals and prelates, realizing booty to the amount of 300,000 ducats, his Holiness at length came to an agreement with Don Ugo de Moncada, and signed a truce for four months, binding himself to withdraw his land forces to this side the Po (*de qua da Po*), and recall his fleet into the Papal harbours (*in terre de la Gesia*), as by the enclosed copy.

1526.

In consequence of this announcement the Signory repeated the orders given to the army under Milan, for the Marquis of Saluzo and the French troops immediately to join the Switzers and the Venetian forces, so that notwithstanding the departure of the Papal soldiery they may make head against the enemy. Are certain that his Holiness, having received so deep an injury from the Imperialists, will never become their friend; and indeed, should his most Chistian Majesty and the King of England act resolutely, are assured that he (the Pope) will join them for the benefit of the undertaking. To beseech the King and Cardinal to consider the importance of so great a stir against the person of the Pope, the honour of the Apostolic see, and ecclesiastical liberty. The King, in accordance with his title of "Defender of the Faith," should render assistance to the undertaking, so as to thwart the iniquitous plots of the Imperialists.

By the accompanying copy he (Spinelli) will perceive that the attack on Cremona has been brought to a good end.

Ayes, 174. Noes, 3. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 24.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xlii. p. 522.

1413. MOTION made in the SENATE by the SAGES.

That a letter be written to the Secretary Spinelli in England, giving him notice of the late disturbances,* and stating that the King of England, as "Defender of the Faith," should be pleased to make such provision as shall seem necessary to him, and that the Signory will support the undertaking. Summaries of the news from Rome and Cremona to be transmitted.

Noes, 3. The rest Ayes.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 24.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 37.

1414. MARCO ANTONIO VENIER, Ambassador to England, to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Announces his arrival at Lyons, whither two Scottish ambassadors have come, who are going first to the Signory and then to Rome. Cardinal Salviati, late Legate in Spain, is to make his entry tomorrow or next day.

Will remain two days at Lyons, and then proceed on his journey.

Lyons, 24th September *Registered by Sanuto, 13th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 25.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1415. The DOGE and SENATE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

The Imperialists have stipulated to surrender Cremona within the month, having given 12 hostages to that effect, as by the accompanying copy of the articles.

[*Italian.*]

* The sack of the Vatican and of the "Borgo" by the Colonna faction on the 20th September 1526. (See Guicciardini, vol. iv. p. 175.)

1526.
Sept. 27.
Parti Secrete, Consiglio X., Filza 1ma.

1416. The Council of Ten and Junta to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

Approve of the Pope's sending two nuncios, the one to France, the other to England, to complain of the excesses committed by the Imperialists, and exhorting those Kings to defend the ecclesiastical liberty. The Pope should write again to the Emperor, exhorting him to put an end to the wars and to make a valid peace, of which there is the most urgent need by reason of what has taken place in Hungary with so much bloodshed.

The Signory has also written repeatedly to France, urging the most Christian King most strenuously to act in imitation of his predecessors, who, to avenge the ecclesiastical liberty and the dignity of the Holy Roman Church, hazarded their forces and their persons, and deservedly gained for themselves the title of "Most Christian King."

Feel certain that his most Christian Majesty at so important a crisis will not fail warmly to espouse the interests of his Holiness and of the common cause; and the Signory has also recommended him to stimulate the English King. Have written in good form to the Venetian secretary in England.

Ayes, 29. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 28.
Senato Mar, v. xxi. p. 23.

1417. Factories of London and Damascus.

Decree of the Senate.

Importance of keeping up the Damascus voyage.* At present the factory has a debt of 200,000 ducats in Venice, and in Syria 10,000, paying usurious interest.

And whereas the London factory is creditor of many merchants for a considerable sum of money, and debtor but for a very small amount—

Put to the ballot, that all debtors of the London factory be bound within one month to pay their debt in ready money to the proveditors of that factory, subject to the penalty of 10 per cent., besides all other penalties decreed in the said proveditors' office.

The proveditors for the London factory to assign the sum thus received to the proveditors of the Damascus factory, as a loan, to be placed to the credit of the London factory, for repayment after all the other deposits in the factory of Damascus.

Declaration that the London factory is not to be subjected to any overcharge (*angaria*), as by God's grace it has no debt, nor occasion to occur any expense; but, should such become requisite, the proveditors for the factory and the consul in London are empowered to levy such rate as necessary.

Ayes, 104. Noes, 8. Neutrals, 12.

[*Italian, 53 lines.*]

* The Venetian galleys destined especially for the trade with Damascus frequented the port of Beyrout.

1526.
Oct. **1418.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 131. Has spoken with the Cardinal, who chooses (*vuol*) the King to accomplish the marriage before joining the league; and his Majesty is for continuing the war, as he will not fail to assist the Pope.

London, —— October. *Registered by Sanuto, 10th November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 4. **1419.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 55. On receiving the Signory's account of the stir made at Rome by the Colonna faction and the Spaniards, went to the King and read the letters to him. His Majesty desired the Papal Nuncio, Roberto Acciaoli, and him (Rosso) to write warmly to England for assistance for the Pope; saying also that he, the King, would go to Lyons, send Renzo da Ceri post to Rome, and remit 50,000 crowns.

Subsequently received news of the capture of Cremona, and went to tell the King, who was out hunting. Such was his joy that he kissed the secretary, and gave 100 crowns to the courier who brought the letters, saying he had received good news. Then proceeded to Madame, who has the gout, and when the news was told her she made great rejoicings, and gave a ball, which lasted till the sixth hour of the night. Moreover, the King said that when the Signory chooses to act in earnest, he would rather be leagued with them than with all the other Powers; and Mons. de Lautrec said, "Had the Signory acted thus in my time, it would have been very beneficial." The King thanks the Proveditor Pesaro for this acquisition, praising him much, and saying that he knew him when he was in prison at Pizzighettone, where he saw him from a window, and Pesaro made a sign to the King whereby he knew that no agreement had been made with the Viceroy. The King also said that he would invade Flanders.

Amboise, 29th September and 4th October. *Registered by Sanuto on 18th October.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 6. **1420.** The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10. By virtue of the capitulation of Cremona the Signory's proveditor general with the Venetian troops entered the city on the 1st. To acquaint the King with the surrender of that city, and with the departure for Germany of the 1,700 Lansquenets who were of the garrison, they being all very efficient troops; and the Spaniards were to leave for Naples on the morrow.

Being of opinion that this intelligence will gratify the King and Cardinal, to communicate it in the Signory's name.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 6. **1421.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 56. The King has sent the portraits of his sons, now prisoners in Spain, to the English King, exhorting him to effect their release as conservator of the league; informing him also that he has received news of the capture of Cremona. A courier from Spain, who had

1526.

been detained, was set at liberty by the King that he might convey this intelligence thither; and his Majesty said to him (Rosso), "We will expel these Turks from Italy, and then go against the real Turks."

Amboise, 6th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 19th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 7. Navagero Despatches, Cicogna Copy.

1422. ANDREA NAVAGERO to the SIGNORY.

The affairs of England proceed very slowly. The English ambassador Lee is both a learned and a very worthy person, and most firmly believes that all the fair promises made to him will take effect, as is perhaps the case, and may God grant it. At any rate, in the meanwhile, should the French ambassador receive any reply and authority to act, and demand his (Navagero's) co-operation, knows not what to do unless he receive further instructions from the State. Is sure that Lee will not accompany them to the Emperor without orders from his King, whereas he (Navagero) is commissioned by the State to go, should the English ambassador do so.

Having been once without the English ambassador, purposes going again should the Nuncio go, and believes such to be the intention of the State, but would be very glad to hear more clearly what is wished.

Reported at Granada that the King of France stopped an ambassador on his way from the Emperor to England, although he had given a safeconduct, and that the ambassador has been detained;* so it is intended to despatch another ambassador, a Flemish gentleman of the Emperor's chamber.

Granada, 7th October 1526.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 8. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 79.

1423. MARCO ANTONIO VENIER, Ambassador to England, to the SIGNORY.

Conversed with the King about inducing the King of England to join the league, which was the cause of his (Venier's) appointment.

Visited Madame, the King's mother, and praised her for having been the cause of the league.

Will depart for England next Monday.

Blois, 8th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 27th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 13. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1424. The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

Wrote to him on the 24th ult., that the Pope, having withdrawn into Castle St. Angelo, to secure himself against the Imperialists and the Colonna faction, had been compelled to make truce with them. The latter continue to raise troops, and his Holiness has given orders for the advance to Rome, from the camp, of 2,000 Switzers,

* This ambassador seems to have been Don Iñigo de Mendoza, who was confined during four months in the "Castle of Hane." See State Papers, vol. vi. p. 545 and p. 515.

1526.

with a detachment of horse and foot. The Signory is nevertheless convinced of the Pope's readiness and anxiety to accomplish the undertaking in Lombardy. At present the war must be carried on by the Signory single handed. To request the Cardinal to call to mind how frequently he has urged the State strenuously to prosecute the undertaking. To insist on the King's joining the league, as should his Majesty do what is expected of him, the Pope will adhere to the same most readily, and the most Christian King also act with greater warmth. Have announced the surrender of Cremona. The army which has been under Cremona with the Signory's captain-general will join the Marquis of Saluzzo, and the Swiss and French troops, besides other Venetian forces now under Milan; so the Emperor will be the more disposed towards the general peace, and the loss of Hungary will so affect him as to make him admit that the preservation of Christendom depends on him.

The Signory's ambassador at his Imperial Majesty's Court, in date of the 30th August, wrote to Secretary Rosso in France, that the English ambassador there [Edward Lee] had laid before the Emperor his King's most sage letter, with loving exhortations in favour of peace, towards which the Emperor was well disposed; so that after having dismissed the Venetian ambassador, he recalled him, thus evincing his pacific bias, although he had not yet heard of the loss of Hungary, and that his own territories adjoining that kingdom were in peril. Therefore he will not only be ready but anxious for peace.

To urge the King and Cardinal to induce the Emperor to make the general peace.

The Duke of Milan, after the surrender of Cremona, wished to reside in that city. Answered he might go when he pleased, but that he must keep good guard, and repair such part of the fortifications as had been damaged.

An ambassador arrived lately at Venice from the Grand Turk (*Sigr. Turco*). He presented letters from his Lord as by the enclosed copy, announcing the victory obtained over the Hungarians.*

Replied in loving terms, despatched the envoy as usual, and have elected the nobleman Marco Minio as their ambassador.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 17. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1425. The Doge and College to Gasparo Spinelli, Secretary in England.

Informed that his most Christian Majesty was writing to his ambassador in England to urge the King to join the league, owing to the loss of Hungary, or that he should furnish the league with 150,000 crowns, to be repaid on fair terms. To confer with the French ambassador, and perform such offices as are calculated to obtain this effect.

The Venetian army, having quitted Cremona, is on its march to join the French and Swiss troops and the rest of the Signory's forces under Milan.

[*Italian.*]

* Battle of Mohatz in Hungary, 29th August 1526.

1526.
Oct. 18. **1426.** PISANI and PESARO, Proveditors General in the Venetian Camp, to the DOGE and SIGNORY.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. pp. 59, 60.

The French envoy, on arriving in the camp, and hearing that Guicciardini was gone to Piacenza, went thither to speak to him by order of the King.

Today an accident occurred in the camp. A certain Ipolito da Lucha, a military commander recommended to the Signory by the King of England, and sent by him to the camp, went to speak with the Procurator Pisani. On his way back he met Zanim de' Medici,* who, for certain words uttered, as Zanim says, by the said Ipolito about him (Medici) in England, struck Ipolito with . . . . . and slew him; a very piteous case, for he was a brave man.

Lambra, 18th October. *Registered by Sanuto on the 20th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 19. **1427.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 185.

When the King heard what the Colonna faction had done at Rome, he sent the Pope 2,500 (*sic*) ducats, and wrote to him he greatly regretted such a catastrophe, encouraging his Holiness by assurances of every assistance. With regard to joining the Italian league, he says he would fain be mediator to make the peace with the Emperor; that the duchy of Milan should be placed in his hands, and he would send a delegate of his to rule it until it should be decided who was to have it; and that the Duke of Ferrara should be made King of Naples, ceding to the Pope Rubiera, Reggio, and Modena, and be appointed captain-general of the undertaking. The King also wishes to marry his daughter to the most Christian King. He will not make an attack beyond seas for the present, and awaits the Emperor's reply to his proposal about negotiating a peace. He exhorts the Papal Nuncio in London to urge his Holiness to act courageously.

London, 19th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 21st November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 19. **1428.** The SAME to the SAME.
Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 190.

The King, on hearing by the Pope's letters what had taken place at Rome, sent his Holiness 2,500 (*sic*) crowns; but Cardinal Wolsey told him (Spinelli) the Emperor had written to the King that he offers fair terms to his most Christian Majesty, complaining that none of the promises made had been kept, and that still less would he abide by an agreement, the Pope and the Signory acting in like manner. The Emperor therefore requests the King of England and Cardinal Wolsey to be mediators for peace, so that the Emperor may attack the Infidels.

Cardinal Wolsey told the Papal Nuncio and him (Spinelli) to

* Giovanni de' Medici, captain of the Black Bands. In date of this year, 1526, Guicciardini (vol. iv. p. 156) writes of him "*apparisse molto la sua ferocia*," &c., but does not allude to the murder of Ipolito of Lucca. Giovanni de' Medici died on the 30th November 1526 at Mantua; so the murder of Ipolito da Lucha was one of his last acts of ferocity.

1526.

write these particulars, and that it would be well to make a general peace.

London, 19th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 23rd November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 20. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 60.

1429. The VENETIAN GOVERNORS of BRESCIA to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

The two ambassadors from Scotland have arrived here. They are going to Venice, and from thence to Rome.

Brescia, ———. *Registered by Sanuto on the 20th.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 22. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 185.

1430. MARCO ANTONIO VENIER, Ambassador to England, to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Announces his arrival there.

Dover, 22nd October. *Registered by Sanuto, 21st November.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 23. Comuni Consiglio X., v. ii. p. 79, tergo.

1431. VENETIAN EMBASSY in ENGLAND.

Order for the cashier of the Council of Ten to pay from "the Ambassadors' Fund" to D. Pandolpho Ciniani, 26*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, equal to 121 broad golden ducats and four-fifths, for the expenses incurred in England by the secretary, Gasparo Spinelli, for the household of the deceased ambassador.

Ayes, 25. Noes, 0. Neutral, 1.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 23. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 234.

1432. GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Unimportant news and gossip (*zanze*). The King and Cardinal exhort the Signory to follow up the undertaking. The ambassador Venier having embarked on shipboard, with an intention to cross the Channel and come to England, was nearly drowned.

London, 23rd October. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd December.*

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 24. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 124.

1433. ADVICES from FRANCE, dated 24th October.

Letters from the Archduke [Ferdinand] to Madame Margaret in Flanders have been intercepted. He informs her that he has made a truce with the Great Turk, and will send troops to invade the territory of the Venetians, because they agreed with the Turk that he should seize the kingdom of Hungary.

Advices from England. The King and Cardinal, on hearing what took place at Rome, sent money to the Pope. His Majesty will not join the league until after the conclusion of his daughter's marriage.

Registered by Sanuto, 8th November.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 28. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 205.

1434. GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Came hither to meet the Ambassador Venier, who crossed the Channel with only three attendants, and is awaiting the rest of

1526.

his household and his horses, on whose arrival they will proceed to London.

The King has written to the Pope to take his revenge for the injury done him [by the Colonna faction], and besides the twenty-five thousand crowns already remitted, his Majesty will send a further supply. He has despatched ambassadors [Clerk and Ghinucci] to the most Christian King, and wishes to negotiate an agreement, stipulating the surrender to him of Boulogne, whereupon the King of England will renounce the title of King of France.

[Canterbury?], 28th October. *Registered by Sanuto, 26th Nov.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 4. **1435.** GASPARO SPINELLI to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 241.

Narrates long conversations held by him with Cardinal Wolsey On the day of All Saints his right reverend Lordship invited all the ambassadors in London to attend mass and dine with him. He then called the Papal and French ambassadors and him (Spinelli), saying it would be well to unite England with France, and conclude the marriage, and that the King and Cardinal intend to negotiate the peace with the Emperor. The Cardinal urged him (Spinelli) to write to the Signory to refer the affair of the peace to England.

The King of England will do nothing unless the King of France gives him Boulogne.

The ambassador Venier has crossed over to England, and is to make his entry into London on the 5th. Has been to meet him.

London, 2nd and 4th November. *Registered by Sanuto, 4th December.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 5. **1436.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 195.

The King has provided funds for the fifth payment, and told him in secret that he had a plot on foot for the seizure of a certain town belonging to the Emperor, and that he would lose France rather than make truce.

The King of England has sent his Majesty a present of 12 handsome hounds (*cani*) and 12 horses.

The Chancellor complains that the King holds Robertet in greater account than him, Du Prat. His Majesty has complied with the request made by the messenger from Zanim de' Medici, whom he takes into his pay.*

Paris, 5th November. *Registered by Sanuto on the 24th.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 8. **1437.** The SAME to the SAME.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 205.

Conversations with the King, who will grant everything; his forces harass Flanders incessantly. He will not fail to send money for the support of the undertaking.

The two English ambassadors [Clerk and Ghinucci] have arrived,

* As already stated, Giovanni de' Medici, Captain of the Black Bands, died on the 30th November 1526.

1526.

and presented the King with six horses and eight very handsome sporting dogs, with their coverings (*et otto cani coperti bellissimi da caza*).

The King has had the obsequies of the Queen celebrated at Paris at a cost of 50,000 francs.

Etampes, 7th and 8th November. *Registered by Sanuto on the 26th.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 13.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 297.

1438. Marco Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Gives an account of his arrival, of the honours done him, and of his audience of the King; much gossip (*assa zanze*). Nothing of importance, save that the King is sending the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci] into Spain to the Emperor, and his Majesty and the Cardinal wish the Emperor and the King of France to be reconciled.

The King of England is also sending 25,000 ducats to the Vaivod of Transylvania, that he may assist the kingdom of Hungary against the Turks; and his Majesty has written to the Emperor to consent to his being the mediator for the peace, and to the duchy of Milan being placed in his hands.

London, 13th November. *Registered by Sanuto, 16th December.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 14.

Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

1439. Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

Nothing further heard from England since the Emperor's reply to the King's letter. Lee is of opinion that his King will heartily favour the negotiation for peace, and use all his influence to adjust the dissension between Christians. The Emperor and all his ministers hope at any rate to have the King of England on their side, or that he will at least not be against them, although they know that Cardinal Wolsey is otherwise inclined.

Granada, 14th November 1526.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 16.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. pp. 245, 246.

1440. Andrea Rosso to the Doge and Signory.

The King has persuaded the English ambassador to write to the King of England to declare war against the Emperor.

Poissi, 16th November. *Registered by Sanuto, 5th December.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 17.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 102, tergo.

1441. The Proposed General Peace.

Power from the Doge, Andrea Gritti, authorizing Marc' Antonio Venier, Venetian ambassador in England, to sign a general peace. Place reserved for the Emperor and the King of England. Denomination of the Signory's confederates, viz., the Pope, Francis King of the French, Henry King of England, Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, and the Republic of Florence. Furnished with the Doge's pendant leaden seal, and signed with his own hand.

[*Original draft, Latin, 63 lines.*]

1526.
Nov. 17.

1442. The GENERAL PEACE.

Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 102, tergo.

Second power, like the foregoing, but with omission of the clause denominating the Signory's confederates.

[*Original draft, Latin.*]

Nov. 18.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1443. The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

Have heard from their ambassador at the Papal Court in date of the 17th. His Holiness had communicated to him letters from the Prothonotary Gambara, his Nuncio in England, dated the 19th October, purporting that the King and Cardinal were excellently disposed in favour of the joint undertaking, and that they greatly resented the injuries done to the Pope, to whom they were sending 25,000 crowns, for the maintenance of his dignity. Moreover, when the King and Cardinal shall hear of the manifest peril of Italy, through the successes of the Imperialists, who have mustered a considerable number of Lansquenets at Trent to enter the Brescian territory by way of Lodrone ad Anfo, a fleet being expected from Spain with the subsidy for Italy, they will then see the necessity for aiding the Holy League, and of doing that which was so largely promised by them to the State, and not permit the Emperor to make himself monarch of the universe.

The King and Cardinal will have had a reply from the Emperor to their letters, and also to the statement made by the English ambassador, and will have been enabled to ascertain whether his Imperial Majesty is inclined to peace.

[The Pope has suggested to the Signory that, as the Venetian secretary in France has received a power from them for the ambassador Navagero in Spain to conclude the general peace with the Emperor on the terms appointed in France, they should give a similar power to him (Spinelli) to conclude the peace, the instructions being the same as those given to Navagero, so that should the peace have to be negotiated and concluded in England they may facilitate it. Therefore they send the power to the secretary (Rosso) in France, for transmission with those from the Pope and the most Christian King, so that the aforesaid peace may be concluded.]

[To say nothing about the transmission to France of the power destined for him.] *

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 18.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1444. The SAME to the SAME.

Transmit to him two ample powers, one with the specific denomination of the contracting parties, and the other alluding to them in general terms, these being in accordance with the powers sent by the Pope. To use the one with the specific denomination; if not, the other.

Charge him, in conjunction with the ambassadors of the Holy League, to negotiate and conclude a general peace with the Emperor,

* The passages in brackets were to be put into cipher.

1526.

who is to release the sons of the most Christian King, to leave Lombardy intact, and the Duke Francesco in his territory, to pay the King of England what he owes him, and to come into Italy for his coronation in such form as already stipulated, or as shall be determined by the unanimous consent of all the members of the Holy League.

[Moreover, in the Pope's power to his Nuncio in Spain the preamble contained many hostile expressions against the Turks. Now although his Holiness has given the Signory to understand that in the power which he is now sending to England the document has been drawn up in better form, so that no mention is made of them, nevertheless the Signory is anxious that the instrument of peace shall not contain a word against the Turks, so as to avoid giving umbrage to the Grand Turk.] *

To lose no opportunity for requesting the King and Cardinal to grant the Signory their protection.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 19. **1445.** ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 297.

Showed the mandates for treating the agreement with the Emperor to the most Christian King, who merely said that he would communicate them to his Privy Council. The King has received letters from England, informing him that the King of England was sending the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci] to the Emperor, to induce him to have the peace with France negotiated in England. His most Christian Majesty does not approve the proposal.

Poissy, 18th and 19th November. *Registered by Sanuto, 16th Dec.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 23. **1446.** MARC' ANTONIO VENIER to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 327.

Cardinal Wolsey told him that he wished the Signory to encourage the Pope, and to place the duchy of Milan in the hands of the King of England, who would then make terms.

London, 23rd November. *Registered by Sanuto, 25th December.*

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 23. **1447.** LETTER to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 192.

Motion made and carried in the Senate, by the Sages and the Sages for the Orders, for a letter to Marco Antonio Venier, LL.D., the Signory's Ambassador in England.

Have received letters from the Secretary Spinelli concerning what the Emperor had written to England. Desire him (Venier) to say the Emperor's statement is false, as so far from wishing for peace his Majesty sent a fleet to Italy, under the command of the Viceroy, who has arrived in Corsica, and also from 15,000 to 20,000 Lansquenets into the Mantuan territory. Therefore the King of England should act.

[*Italian.*]

* The passage in brackets was to be put into cipher.

1526.
Nov. 23. 'Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 104.

1448. The Doge and Senate to Marco Foscari, Ambassador in Rome.

The most Christian King is ready to continue the undertaking. The King of England shows himself willing to assist the Pope. The Pope should write to France, to urge the most Christian King to increase his preparations; and the Signory will do the like.

Ayes, 185. Noes, 3. Neutral, 1.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 23. Deliberazioni Senato Secreta, v. li. p. 108.

1449. The Doge and Senate to Marc' Antonio Venier, Ambassador in England.

To thank the King and Cardinal for the confidential statement made to Spinelli of what the Emperor's envoy brought back in reply to the King's letters, and commend the grant of aid to the Pope for his support and encouragement. To tell them of the entrance of the Lansquenets into Italy, and of the arrival of the Spanish fleet in Corsica. To notify the consequent confusion of the affairs of the league, adding that the King and Cardinal should have recourse to expedient measures to repress the Emperor's manifest craving for universal monarchy (*il manifesto apetito se vede haver lo Imperator de farsi monarcha*).

Have remarked in the Secretary's letters that the King, and still more the Cardinal, repeatedly expressed to him their wish that the Duke of Ferrara should make terms with the Pope and join the league. Should they again discuss this matter, to assure them that the Signory has never failed to perform every good office to that effect, both with the Pope and the Duke, and will continue so to do.

Ayes, 173. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 4.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 2. Navagero Despatches, Cicogna copy.

1450. Andrea Navagero to the Signory.

Since his last of the 24th ult. a gentleman arrived from the King of England, the same who came to Granada some while ago [Osborne Echingham ?].* He brought letters from his King to Lee, purporting that, perceiving by the Emperor's reply his inclination towards peace, and that he was content to refer the disputes of Christendom for arbitration to him (the King), he desires Lee to go to the Emperor and say how much pleasure was caused him (the King) by this goodwill, exhorting the Emperor to persevere in this good purpose, and proceed to particulars, so as to be able to clinch the business and come to some good settlement. The King considered it certain that the rest of the Christian powers would accept any fair terms, and hoped the Emperor would do the like; nor did the King know of any place better suited for the discussion of a treaty of agreement than England, all the other powers with the exception of himself having their own interests concerned. That the

* See note on p. 601.

1526.

Emperor ought therefore to come to a decision, most especially seeing the progress made by the Turks, with regard to which it seemed unnecessary for him, the King, to say anything, as it behoved the Emperor more than any one else to defend Austria and Germany, and recover Hungary, his inheritance and as the chief of Christians he was bound to defend Christendom against the infidels. That the Emperor should announce his intentions about the children of the King of France, the restoration of the Duke of Milan, and other differences in Italy; and that he (the King of England) would undertake so to mediate with all parties that matters would adjust themselves, provided the Emperor do not fail to co-operate.

To this announcement the Emperor made a bland reply, but in general terms, as often used by him, touching his goodwill towards peace.

Lee rejoined, that of this his King was aware, and therefore sought now to clinch matters, and to come to particulars, and that therefore the Emperor should be pleased to consider the business for four or five days, and then give a positive answer, so that such important affairs might no longer be procrastinated. The Emperor made answer that in truth the things appeared to him of such great importance that he would not even delay so long as proposed by Lee, who should receive his answer in two days. The Emperor and his ministers sat in council, and on the third day gave Lee his answer as follows:—The Emperor wished for the peace of Christendom, both because he had always desired it, and also because it now seemed to him more necessary than ever in order to resist the Turks. He therefore besought the King of England to take this thing up warmly, and mediate for the attainment of so good a result, as he, the Emperor, would not fail to accept any fair agreement. He was content to have the matter treated in England. With regard to particulars he would not tell Lee anything more for the present; but the other powers must send their commissions to their ambassadors over there, and the Emperor by this same messenger [Osborne Echingham?] would transmit a commission with every detail to Don Iñigo de Mendoza, his ambassador, who had been detained in France, though by this time they thought he would have been released, and have arrived in England.

They told Lee, in short, that it would be seen by all for certain, in every particular, that the Emperor has more care for the common weal than for his own private interests.

Lee believes that the business will be concluded, and that the Emperor will make a durable and universal peace. With this reply he has despatched the gentleman [Osborne Echingham], who will depart today.

After this reply had been given to Lee the Nuncio [Castiglione] heard some additional facts from the Emperor, which he communicated to him (Navagero), saying, however, that the Emperor had desired him not to mention them to anybody. First of all he uttered much abuse of Cardinal Wolsey, saying that he was the cause of whatever the King did, and that he does not further this business for the welfare of Christendom, but from personal am-

1526.

bition, and because he wishes the whole world to be dependent on him. On the King the Emperor relies entirely, but does not know what trust can be placed in Wolsey, and would therefore be much more content were the affair treated at Rome by the Pope. He therefore wrote to the King that he had already sent Cesare Feramosca to Rome on account of this peace, and written to the Pope to take this thing to heart as father-general of Christendom; that he, the Emperor, referred every dispute to him, and would be his good and obedient son, provided the other Christan powers chose to do the like. That if the Pope assumed this charge, the Emperor, having offered it to him and requested his acceptance of it, did not know how to revoke it; but should the Pope refuse, the Emperor is content that the King mediate to obtain so great a blessing. The Emperor then told the Nuncio that the King of England, in reply to his letters, writes that he is very glad that his Majesty is content to refer all his disputes to him, whereas he never wrote such a thing. Notwithstanding, in his present reply the Emperor does not contradict the assertion, but leaves the matter in doubt, lest it deter the King from his good intention of accomplishing this peace, though in reality he does not mean to refer the matter to him entirely, but to have it negotiated in England by the ambassadors of the powers; and should there be any hope of an adjustment, he would in that case even refer many things to him, though he would prefer having the negotiation in the Pope's hands.

The Emperor next commenced speaking to the Nuncio about French affairs, and said that from his wish for a general peace he would consent to release the King's sons without money, provided the King gave security for remaining at peace, though the Emperor suspects that even on these terms he would say that, rather than bind himself not to make war, he declined receiving his sons.

This intention of releasing the children without ransom he requested the Nuncio not to mention to any one, adding that it was contrary to the wish of all his ministers, but that he had determined thus to do. He (Navagero) does not believe the Emperor means to release the hostages absolutely without money, but that were peace made he thinks of binding the King, by giving him his sons, to send a certain fair amount of troops against the Turks.

In addition, the Emperor said he was determined at any rate to attack the Turks, and that he found all his subjects much disposed that way, though were there no one but himself alone in person with his weapons he would go on this expedition, considering himself bound thus to do. That he knew that he also was a mortal man, and had defects, and amongst the rest that he was tardy to decide, and had allowed many things to be delayed through neglect. That he meant now to conquer his nature and be very diligent, and would lose no opportunity whatever for arriving at this end. That the whole world might wage as much war on him as they pleased, and the King of France take Spain should he think fit, but that for the object of defeating the Turks he (the Emperor) would abandon everything. Therefore the Nuncio was to write to the Pope, that perceiving this to be the Emperor's intention,

1526.

he on his part was not to fail doing what he could; and should the Pope be of the same mind, the Emperor would not fear the whole world, and promises certain victory. These words he uttered so earnestly that the Nuncio is of opinion that he thinks solely of this Turkish expedition, and would make the fairest possible terms of peace [with France]. If this comes to pass, it must not be attributed to virtue but to necessity. The dread of the Turks has greatly changed the general opinion; the Spanish grandees show themselves most ready, and wish for peace in Italy. Many of them, including the Archbishop of Toledo, have made the Emperor great offers.

By the English gentleman above mentioned [Osborne Echingham] received letters from the Venetian secretary in France, desiring him, should he be requested by the French ambassador, again to make a joint protest with him to the Emperor, as the Nuncio would do the like. The Nuncio hesitates much to do so, but should the English ambassador and the Nuncio go, he (Navagero) will accompany them. On the first occasion the English ambassador did not choose to go, but approved of their going. At present Lee would not only refuse to go if the occasion presented itself, but also disapproves of others going. The Nuncio is much more in doubt now than he was the first time, because he subsequently received a brief from the Pope desiring him to seek peace. Is therefore in great suspense. In the meanwhile he (Navagero) and the Nuncio have conferred with the French ambassador, who has no further commission on the subject; on the contrary, the King writes to him that the Emperor having offered to become a party to the peace (*intrar in la pace*), he, the King, was perfectly content, and would do all that was fair, and pay any suitable ransom for his sons, most especially considering the present peril of Christendom. The King therefore desires Calvimont to ascertain thoroughly whether this is really the Emperor's intention and not [mere] words. Calvimont has not only done as desired, but also endeavoured to ascertain whether the English gentleman [Echingham] is the bearer of any other private instructions, and seems to place no trust whatever in the King of England. Does not know whether the suspicion proceeds from Calvimont himself, but feels sure it is false. Calvimont requested him (Navagero) likewise to investigate the matter. Ascertained that the gentleman came solely about this negotiation for peace, which interests the King of England principally from his wish to be the person in whose hands so important a decision and the affairs of all Christendom are placed.

Calvimont and Lee are not on friendly terms, either from the natural hatred between the French and the English, or from their not agreeing together (*perchè un non si conja con l'altro*). This, perhaps, renders Calvimont suspicious; besides which, he himself says that by nature he always thinks evil. Has been unable to discover that the English gentleman is the bearer of anything more than is above written.

Granada, 2nd December 1526.

[*Italian.*]

1526.
Dec. 2. **1451.** GASPARO SPINELLI to his Brother LODOVICO.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 370.

I endeavoured to see the portraits which the Duchess of Alençon's secretary brought as a present for his Majesty here, and which were assuredly very well contrived. It pleased and gratified me not a little to see them, and I will describe to you the form and quality of these gifts, thus adding to the satisfaction experienced by myself individually; but your imagination must supply the defects of my language.

Picture to yourself in the first place the shape of a flat, round, glass fire-screen, rather larger than those sold on St. Mark's Square, and of the sort which open; but the cover is fastened on one side, being of most delicately wrought gold, and on opening it one fold contains the portrait of the most Christian King, painted on paper * to the very life, and around it, engraved on the gold, is a double F thus, FF, for his own name Francis and for France. On the other fold of the cover are two columns, based on dry land, and between them flows the sea, thus separating the soil on which each of them is placed. To explain everything clearly, I must tell you that at the summit the two columns join, and are surmounted by a hat, round which the following two verses are inscribed:—

"*Quos terra oceani quos separat unda voluntas una duos firmâ jungit amicitiâ.*"

Over the ground of this picture a number of small scrolls are scattered, each containing a word, all together forming a verse thus:—

"*Firma fides tibi me et virtus tua fecit amicum.*"

The other gift was of similar design, opening in like manner, and of gold very excellently wrought. On the outside of the cover, in its centre, was an antique white tablet, inscribed with these two verses:—

"*In patre nam veri meritum tam nomen amici,*
Eripere et natos te quoque velle decet."

On raising the cover there appeared on one side the portrait of the Dauphin, H, and of the Duke of Orleans with ℍ𝒯. The other side of the cover externally bore a knotted chain, the space being filled up with a variety of knots.

It would be very difficult to express the delight which these gifts caused his Majesty, for the demonstration was extreme (*troppo grande*), and will testify eternally to the most Christian King's obligation to him. As I only saw the things once, and not at my leisure, you will therefore excuse me if the account is less clear than needed for comprehension; but at any rate I was unwilling to omit sending you the description, however imperfectly, and to explain the device of the columns, although you will very easily have understood it. I should tell you that one represents France, the other England; the one being white, emblematical of Faith, the other violet, signifying Love, whose hat joins the two columns.

London, 2nd December 1526. *Registered by Sanuto, 3rd January* 1527.

[*Italian.*]

* "*Carta*," perhaps for "*carta pecora*," vellum.

1526.

Dec. 3. Lettere del Collegio (Secreta), File no. 10.

1452. The DOGE and COLLEGE to GASPARO SPINELLI, Secretary in England.

Conjointly with the Papal Nuncio and the French ambassador to act for the benefit of the undertaking.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 11. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 277.

1453. FALSE REPORT concerning CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Report from France, by way of Coir, that Cardinal Wolsey had arrived at the French Court from England, which, if true, is very important.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 12. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 360.

1454. LETTER received by the Prothonotary CASAL, English Ambassador in Venice.

The most Christian King has sent the mandates for negotiating the agreement to Spain, and the Emperor ought to consent to make peace (as the Pope well nigh forgives the injuries done him by the Colonna faction,) and admit that it is better for the duchy of Milan to be held by the present Duke, although he has offended him, the Emperor, rather than by the most Christian King.

Poissi, 8th and 12th Dec. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd Jan.* 1527.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 24. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 424.

1455. ANDREA ROSSO to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

An envoy* from the English King has arrived here with a commission to negotiate the marriage of the Princess of England with his most Christian Majesty. Thinks it will be effected, because the King of England no longer demands the restitution of Boulogne.

Poissy, 24th December. *Registered by Sanuto, 17th Jan.* 1527.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 24. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 434.

1456. FRENCH ADVICES forwarded to the DOGE and SIGNORY by the BAILIFF and CAPTAIN of CREMA.

On the 18th Morette arrived with the First Chamberlain of England.† They have come to conclude the marriage of the King with the English Princess.

St. Germain's, 24th December 1526. *Registered by Sanuto, 19th January* 1527.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 27. Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 360.

1457. MARCO ANTONIO VENIER to the DOGE and SIGNORY.

The King has been much pleased with two pictures sent to him by his most Christian Majesty, representing his two sons, the Dauphin and the Duke of Orleans, now in Spain. He (the King of England) has promised to do everything for their release. Should the marriage take place, Boulogne, which France is to surrender,

* Sir William Fitzwilliam. (See "State Papers," vi. 552.) The other English ambassadors in France were Clerk, Bishop of Bath, and Ghinucci, Bishop of Worcester. (*Ibid.*)

† "*Primo Giamberlan de Inghalterra.*" Sir William Fitzwilliam was the ambassador here alluded to; but he was only Treasurer of the Household.

1526.

England will give back. The King of England will negotiate the peace between the Emperor and Italy. The duchy of Milan is to be placed in his, the King of England's, hands, and he is to settle these disputes.

London, 27th December. *Registered by Sanuto, 2nd Jan.* 1527.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 27. 1458. Marco Antonio Venier to the Doge and Signory.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 445. The negotiations for the marriages continue. Details conversations with Cardinal Wolsey.

London, 27th December. *Registered by Sanuto, 21st Jan.* 1527.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 29. 1459. The Same to the Same.

Sanuto Diaries, v. xliii. p. 450. This morning they are sending 25,000 ducats to the Pope, and intent on the marriage of the Princess of England to the King of France, on the conclusion of which the Cardinal says the King of England will then declare himself the Emperor's enemy, having despatched an envoy to the Emperor, to protest against his waging war on the Pope or the Church, of whom his Majesty is the defender.

London, 29th December. *Registered by Sanuto, 23rd Jan.* 1527.

[*Italian.*]

APPENDIX.

1455.
April 15.
Library of the Venetian Archives.

1460. PROTEST for NON-PAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 267 ducats and 20 gross.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 15th April 1455, by Alvise di Stefano di Zuanne, on Lodovico Strozzi and Co., in London, payable to themselves; value received in Venice from Zuan Muzarelli and Brothers, at the exchange of 44 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority) William Stytford, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, parish of St. Nicholas Acon, on the 1st July 1455, the bill broker, Beligardo de Bardis, certifying that on that day, in London, the Venetian ducat was worth $40\frac{5}{6}$ sterling.

Witnesses: Omobono Gritti, of Venice, and Francesco Cristian, of Bologna.

[*Protest in Latin. Copy of the bill in the original Italian. Protest and copy,* 18 *lines. Notarial signature,* 3 *lines. Parchment.*]

Aug. 8.
Library of the Venetian Archives.

1461. PROTEST for NON-PAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 180 ducats.

Drawn at Venice, at usance, on the 8th August 1455, by Andrea Mocenigo, son of the late Lazzaro; payable to Omobono Gritti, in London; value received in Venice from Maffio and Ambroso Contarini, at the exchange of 46 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority) William Stytford [&c., &c., as in former protest], on the 8th November 1455, the bill broker, Francesco Cristiano, certifying that on that day, in London, the Venetian ducat was worth 41 sterling.

Witnesses: Lorenzo Barbarigo, of Venice, and Bonifatio de Meralia, of Genoa.

[*Protest in Latin. Copy of the bill in the original Italian. Protest and copy,* 19 *lines. Notarial signature,* 4 *lines. Parchment.*]

Oct. 17.
Library of the Venetian Archives.

1462. PROTEST for NON-PAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 300 ducats.

Drawn at Venice, at usance, on the 17th October 1455, by Andrea Mocenigo, son of the late messer Lazzaro, on Filippo and Andrea Graziani, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Marianno de' Colti, and nephew, at the exchange of 46 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority) William Stytford [&c., as in former protest], on the 17th January 1455 (style of the Anglican Church), the bill broker, Giovanni

1455.

Deduinsis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $41\frac{5}{6}$ sterling.

Witnesses: Simeone Nory and Nicolò de Rabata, of Firenze.

[*Protest in Latin. Copy of the bill in the original Italian. Protest and copy, 22 lines. Notarial signature, 4 lines. Parchment.*]

1466. Jan. 25. Archives, Venice, Library.

1463. Pope Paul II. to James [III.] King of Scotland.

Has received his letters in favour of Patrick [Graham], now Bishop of St. Andrew's, whose promotion the King had earnestly desired, and whom the Pope, knowing the King's wish and Patrick's virtues and deserts, raised to be bishop and pastor of the church of St. Andrew. Has always loved the King's ancestors, and the realm of Scotland, with paternal affection. Bears special goodwill to the King by reason of the excellent disposition and fair hopes of which he gave indication from his earliest years * (as narrated to the Pope by many persons), and on account of his devotion to the Pope and the Apostolic see. His Holiness therefore, to the utmost of his power, even when of lower grade, always showed himself well affected towards the honour and dignity of the King and of his kingdom; and will continue to do so.

Exhorts him, therefore, to persevere in defending and protecting the dominion (*statum*), honour, and ecclesiastical liberty of him (the Pope) and the Apostolic See; and to assist with every subsidy and support the work of the holy crusade, which the Pope will embrace and continue with all his might.

St. Mark's at Rome, 8 Kal. Feb. 1465, "anno secundo."†

Signed:—"D. Depisciæ."

[*Original draft, paper. Latin, 33 lines.*]

1470. June 1. Library of the Venetian Archives.

1464. Protest for non-payment of a Bill of Exchange for 166 ducats and 16 gross.

Drawn at Venice, at usance, on the 1st June 1470, by Bernardo de Zuanne Drapier and brothers and nephews; value received in Venice from Marchiò de' Colti and nephews on Alvise Malombra, in London; payable to himself at the exchange of 55 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Slade, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, parish of St. Nicholas Acon, on the 1st September 1470, the bill broker, Manfredo de' Nochi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $50\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.

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* James III. ascended the throne in A.D. 1460, at the age of seven years.

† The palace of St. Mark at Rome was built by the Venetian Cardinal Pietro Barbo, who on the 31st August 1464, became Pope Paul II., and for some months after his election continued to reside in the building dedicated by him to the patron saint of his native land. The subsequent drafts, authenticated by Paul II., are dated from St. Peter's. In 1564, Pope Pius IV. presented the palace of St. Mark to the republic of Venice, and it is now the residence of the Austrian embassy.

1470.

Witnesses: Gabriele de' Ursi, of Bologna, and Girolamo Vinazexi, of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin. Copy of the bill in the original Italian. Protest and copy, 20½ lines. Notarial signature, 3 lines. Parchment.*]

1471. Jan. 28. Archives, Venice, Library.

1465. Pope Paul II. to the Archbishop of York (George Nevill).

James Goldwell, his (the Pope's) notary, has long frequented the Papal Court, evincing invariably all discretion, integrity, and prudence. Can bear witness to the diligence and fidelity with which during his administration he has transacted the business both of the Archbishop and of his other clients. In the Archbishop's affairs especially he displayed no ordinary uprightness; and always commended him to the Pope. He is now going to England on his (the Pope's) business. Requests the Archbishop to receive him courteously and graciously, and to support him with his favour and protection in all quarters, so that he may the more speedily return to the Pope.

St. Peter's, Rome, 28th January, 1471, etc., 7th year.

[*Original draft, paper. Latin, 22 lines.*]

Jan. 28. Archives, Venice, Library.

1466. Pope Paul II. to Thomas [Archbishop] of Canterbury, Cardinal.*

Believes it unnecessary to render testimony to the fidelity, diligence, and discretion of James Goldwell, his (the Pope's) notary, in all matters committed to him during his administration. He is now going to England on his Holiness's business. Recommends him to the Archbishop, whose affairs he has always diligently negotiated.

St. Peter's, Rome, 28th January, 1471, 7th year.

[*Original draft, paper. Latin, 20 lines.*]

Jan. 28. Archives, Venice, Library.

1467. Pope Paul II. to George [Duke] of Clarence.†

James Goldwell, our notary, is going to England on certain business concerning us. He is a man of probity and discretion, and well deserving of you, because, in like manner as in other affairs confided to him, so especially concerning your marriage dispensation,‡ he comported himself excellently; and he has always given good testimony of you. We exhort you to give Goldwell good greeting and assistance, and to show him favour in all quarters and with everybody.

Relying on your goodwill towards Goldwell, we allow him to depart.

St. Peter's, Rome, 28th January 1471, 7th year.

[*Original draft, paper. Latin, 14 lines.*]

Jan. 28. Archives, Venice, Library.

1468. Pope Paul II. to Richard, Earl of Warwick.

Our notary, James Goldwell, has ably conducted himself during his administration at the Papal Court in all affairs relating to your

* Thomas Bourchier. His full title in this document is as follows:—"Cardinal priest with the title of St. Cyriac at the Baths" (*Sancti Kyriani in thermis*).

† The Pope addresses Clarence as his "beloved son." He uses the same style in the next letter to Warwick.

‡ George Duke of Clarence married Isabel Nevill at Calais in 1460 or 1461. (See Lingard, vol. iv. p. 480; also Hall, Polydore Virgili, Burke, etc.)

1471.

Lordship and the Archbishop of York, your cousin (*germani tui*).* As he is now going to England, we recommend him to you.

St. Peter's, Rome, 28th January 1471, 7th year. Despatched the penultimate day of February.

[*Original draft, paper. Latin,* 19 *lines.*]

II. Endorsement on the foregoing draft, presented to Pope Paul II., for his approval by the Datary [Leonardo Griffi ?].

Your Holiness writes to the Archbishop of York, testifying that the Prothonotary of England, during his administration, conducted himself discreetly and prudently. The Prothonotary is now going to England, with a certain commission, moreover from your Holiness, who exhorts the Archbishop to favour and protect the Prothonotary.

Your Holiness writes in the same sense to the Cardinal of Canterbury, the Earl of Warwick, and the Duke of Clarence, for whom the Prothonotary obtained the marriage dispensation.

[*Latin,* 9 *lines.*]

1473.

Sept. 28. Archives, Venice, Library.

1469. Pope Sixtus IV. to Edward IV., King of the English.

Has lately conferred on Stephen, Cardinal Priest, by the title of St. Adrian at Milan, the deanery of the church of Salisbury, and promoted the venerable brother James Goldwell, its late dean, to the vacant church of Norwich; the appointment being at the Pope's disposal, as stated more at length in the letters whereby he has conferred it. As the Cardinal is now sending to take possession of the deanery, the Pope exhorts the King to order his officials and subjects to assist the Cardinal with such favour that he may pacifically obtain possession. Although this is only just, it will be most agreeable to the Pope, and will give Cardinal Adrian opportunity for promoting the affairs of the King and the kingdom with his Holiness.

St Peter's, Rome, 28th September 1473, 3rd year.

(Signed) L. Grifus, [the Datary, Leonardo Griffi.]

[*Original draft, paper. Latin,* 20 *lines.*]

Sept. 28. Archives, Venice, Library.

1470. Pope Sixtus IV. to Thomas Bourchier, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury.

To the same effect as the foregoing; same date.

[*Original draft. Latin.*]

Sept. 28. Archives, Venice, Library.

1471. Pope Sixtus IV. to Guglielmo Cannisano, Merchant, of Florence, [Privy] Councillor of Edward IV.†

To urge the King to render favour and assistance to the Cardinal of St. Adrian.

Same date as the foregoing.

[*Original draft, paper. Latin.*]

* The datary who drew up these drafts for the Pope's approval apparently styles the Archbishop the Earl's "*cousin*" (not brother), because the same paragraph gives the Archbishop the title of the Pope's *brother*, which could not have been extended even indirectly to any layman.

† "*Consiliario regio.*"

1484.
July 30.
Archives, Venice, Library.

1472. Pope Sixtus IV. to Richard III.

Has heard of the publication of an edict by his Majesty, for all the Genoese trading in his kingdom to sell their merchandise within one year, on the expiration of which term the unsold goods are to be forfeited entirely. This has much angered and displeased the Pope, nor can he persuade himself that the act proceeds from the King, but rather from the evil persuasions of certain persons, who hope to derive advantage thence to the detriment of his Majesty's honour. It is evident that the object of such an edict is to enable the inhabitants of the kingdom to purchase the said goods at their own price, or to compel the Genoese to lose them from lack of customers. For this the King will be held infamous by all men, as the measure is at variance with civilization, and contrary to the law of nations whose territories are reciprocally frequented by merchants in safety and freedom. For the honour of the King, which he holds very dear, the Pope regrets these things extremely. At this commencement of the King's reign in [accordance with] the first expectation of his virtue (*virtutis*) and just administration, the Pope would have wished him, in this and other laudable customs, to follow the footsteps of his ancestors, who always treated the Genoese with favour, and allowed them to trade freely, no less for the convenience of the King's subjects, who derived no slight advantage thence, than for that of the Genoese, the Pope's countrymen.* Exhorts the King, therefore, to repeal this edict.

Rome, 30th July 1484, 13th† year.

[*Original draft, paper. Latin, 29 lines.*]

1485.
April 23.
Archives, Venice, Library.

1473. Pope Innocent VIII. to the Collector of the Fruits due to the Apostolic Treasury in the Kingdom of England.

Heretofore Giovanni Ambrogio de' Negroni, a Genoese merchant residing in London, in obedience to the letters of Sixtus IV., settled and paid the annats for Walter [Fitzsimons], Archbishop of Dublin (that see being then, as it were, vacant), disbursing 3,816 ducats, which through Francesco and Domenico de' Centurioni, also Genoese merchants, liege men of the Court of Rome, were, moreover, paid [to the Papal treasury]. Giovanni Ambrogio, relying on the good faith of the Archbishop, consigned to him the letters authorizing him to take possession of the see of Dublin. The Archbishop has hitherto refused payment, and caused Tomaso de' Negroni and other agents to be treated with disrespect.

The Pope therefore, at the suit of Giovanni Ambrogio, commands the collector to admonish the Archbishop, under penalty of being interdicted entry into the Church, and of being suspended *a divinis*

* Sixtus IV., by name Francesco d' Albescola della Rovere, was the son of a fisherman of Celle, a village, five leagues from Savona. He was elected Pope 9th August, 1471, and died 13th August 1484, a fortnight after the date of this brief to Richard III.

† Pope Sixtus IV. was elected on the 9th August 1471. (See L'Art de vérifier les Dates.)

1485.

by Papal authority, to pay the aforesaid sum in the course of October next.

Rome, 23rd April 1485, 1st year.

[*Original draft, paper. Latin, 28 lines.*]

1489.
April 2.
Archives, Venice, Library.

1474. Pope Innocent VIII. to Pietro Fanelli, of Sezza, Priest of the Diocese of Terracina.

Absolves him from all penalties for having conceded false letters to Selibert Andrews (*Seliberto Andreæ*), authorizing him to preach the Word of God in the kingdom of England, so that all Christians hearing his sermons and masses were to be made partakers of certain indulgences, obtained from the Pope.

Rome, 2nd April 1489, 5th year.

Endorsed: Absolution for falsification of Apostolic letters.*

[*Original, paper. Latin, 60 lines.*]

[1489 ?].
July 21.
Archives, Venice, Library.

1475. John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Pope Innocent VIII.

A few days ago there arrived in London, to exercise the office of Collector, the Pope's most worthy "*scriptor*," Dom. Adrian Castellense, from whom he received several letters from his Holiness. The first recommended Dom. Adrian, whose deserts are of no ordinary nature. The second contained an order from the Pope concerning the restitution and remittance of certain letters from his Holiness authenticated by the leaden seal, and conceded to moderate and restrict the right of sanctuary in England. These letters never reached the Archbishop's hands, but were delivered at once to the King, with whom they have remained ever since. From the Pope's third letter, the Archbishop readily comprehends his anxiety to make peace between France and England. For its establishment and perpetuity the Archbishop has exerted himself to the utmost. The King is so averse to the effusion of Christian blood, that he wishes for peace, although most disadvantageous for him; as the Papal Legate, the Bishop of Concordia, may have heard from the King's own lips. But such an unbridled rage for domination has seized the French, that not content with their own boundaries, they daily annex neighbouring kingdoms to their own empire, as the provinces belonging to the King of the Romans, the King of Spain, the Duke of Burgundy, and to the orphan Duchess of Britanny. In consequence of this, not from his own will, but from the necessity of defending the oppressed and those who are orphans, his Majesty is provoked to war, and the more so because, whilst the present peace was in course of negotiation, they fraudulently and dishonorably made preparations for a most fierce war against the most noble orphan the Duchess of Britanny.

Concerning the case of Sir John Kendal, knows that he has great merits which have long bound him (Morton) to his interests; and

* The name "Hier. Balbanus" is inscribed on the margin of the draft, and was perhaps the signature of the Datary.

[1489 ?]

Kendal is in the Pope's service,* Morton's love for him is increased. Will therefore take care that everything shall redound to his honour and advantage; but the King resents his having assumed the name of his priory† without asking his Majesty's advice or tendering him the oath of allegiance.‡ Notwithstanding, believes that by reason of the King's singular devotion towards the Pope, he will bear everything more tranquilly.

Recommends to the Pope Dom. John de Giglis as a most obedient servant, and most devoted son. In all matters committed to him he has always evinced so much discretion as never to give the slightest offence. His merits are well known to the Pope.

Lambeth, 21st July [*no date of year*].

(Signed) Most humble creature,

Jo. Cantuar.

[*Original, parchment. Latin, 26 lines.*]

Aug. 14. Archives, Venice, Library.

1476. JOHN MORTON, Archbishop of Canterbury, to POPE INNOCENT VIII.

On the 6th of August the ambassador of the King of Naples arrived in London, bringing a present of certain horses for his Majesty (the King of England). He did not announce the commission given him, but should he undertake to negotiate anything detrimental to the honour and advantage of the Pope and the Apostolic see, Morton will do his utmost to prevent him from attaining his object, which he (Morton) will speedily notify to his Holiness.§ Is of opinion that the attempt to move the King against the Roman See will be vain, his Majesty's devotion towards it being such that he would not tolerate so much as a word the least offensive to the Pope's dignity.

Has no intelligence of these parts worth communicating, save that the truce between the English and French having been broken,—and this he writes with great sorrow,—all things are now ferociously transacted (*aguntur*) by fire and sword; for, as he has frequently written to the Pope, the French, not satisfied with their own boundaries, strive constantly to deprive the orphan Duchess of Britanny of her inheritance by force of arms, so that his Majesty of England is compelled to go to war against his will.

Lambeth, 14th August [*no date of year*].

(Signed) Most humble creature,

Jo. Cantuar.

[*Original, parchment. Latin, 9 lines.*]

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* "*Quod sanctitatis vestræ rebus inserviat.*"

† "*Nomen prioratus ipsius usurpaverit.*"

‡ In the Plumpton Correspondence (Camden Society publications, 1839, p. 118), it is stated that the "*exact date*" of Sir John Kendal's nomination to the priory of St. John's "*is not ascertained; the earliest discovered is the year* 1491." The Archbishop of Canterbury now shows that already in 1489 the title had been assumed by Sir John Kendal, somewhat to the displeasure of Henry VII., who, however, subsequently employed him diplomatically, as mentioned by Lord Bacon (Life of Henry VII., p. 418 ed. London, 1854). In vol. i., Venetian Calendar, it is seen that *abroad* Sir John Kendal was styled "*Prior of England*" as early as the 19th April 1485.

§ On St. Peter's day (29th June) 1489, Pope Innocent VIII. excommunicated Ferdinand I., King of Naples, who seems to have sent immediately to Henry VII., to complain of this act.

[1489 ?]
Dec. 3.
Archives, Venice, Library.

1477. JOHN MORTON, Archbishop of Canterbury, to POPE INNOCENT VIII.

Received the Pope's letter in recommendation of Sir John Kendal. Will exert himself in Kendal's behalf, and do all he can to obtain for his affairs the King's favour. Prays the Pope's favour for himself, as he is the Pope's most unworthy creature and formation (*facturam*). Nothing has happened in these western parts of the the world worthy of being written to his Holiness, save that the King's most illustrious Majesty is preparing for war against the King of the French. Great calamities will thus be caused to Christendom. Prays God to suppress these dissensions so that a true peace may be established, to effect which he will do his utmost.

Lambeth, 3rd December.

(Signed) Most humble creature,
Jo. Cantuar.

[*Original, parchment. Latin, 7 lines.*]

[1496.]
Dec. 3.
Sforza Archives, Milan.

1478. ANTONIO SPINOLA to FRANCESCO SFORZA, DUKE of MILAN.*

The day before yesterday arrived at Genoa, and received letters from England dated 8th October (*sic*). The King "his Lord" and the whole Court were in good plight at Windsor Castle. Encloses a copy of the news, word for word, as written by a trustworthy gentleman, a member of the King's Council. Hopes within a week to receive a messenger from England. They will thus know all the news; God grant it may be good. Should the Duke choose to have it transmitted, he shall be obeyed willingly. Would have gone to the Duke on his (Spinola's) return from Rome, but business letters from the King awaited him at Genoa, and he had to execute the commissions contained in them. Hopes to return to the King on the arrival of the messenger; in the meanwhile awaits the Duke's commands for England. In his (Spinola's) letters to the King, he gave account of the favour shown him by the Duke for love of his Majesty.

Genoa, 3rd December.

[*Original, Italian.*]

II. Copy of a letter enclosed in the foregoing, written by a Privy Councillor at Windsor, where the King and his Council then were, to Antonio Spinola.—Dated 24th September (*sic*).

The French are much surprised and alarmed by the league stipulated between the King our Lord and the Pope.† To prevent his Majesty from assisting his Holiness, they sent Mons. de Concresault to Scotland,‡ whereupon the Scots broke the agreement lately

* The date of this letter and its enclosure is uncertain. By the Venetian Calendar vol. i. entry 738, we learn that Antonio Spinola was in the service of Henry VII. in the year 1496.

† The Holy League, ratified by Henry VII. at Windsor, 23rd September 1496. See Venetian Calendar, vol. i., no. 712.

‡ Concerning his "receiving" at St. Andrew's, at the beginning of September 1496, see Ellis's "Original Letters," vol. i., p. 26.

[1496.]

made with *Monsignor de Durano* [the Bishop of Durham], and took the field with as great a force as they could muster. To oppose them the *Signor de Duran* and the Earl of Surrey mustered in Richmond, York, and Northumberland 30,000 men, now on the Scotch territory, well determined to give battle to the Scots, who, on hearing this, offered to disband if the King would pay the cost incurred by them in raising their army for France. His reverend Lordship (*el Reverendissimo Maestro*) declined the offer, not holding the Scots in any account, and indeed tomorrow morning (to the praise of God) will go to Clingoure (*sic*) and from thence into Scotland. He (the writer) and others who accompany the King believe he will make such a march that the King of Scotland will be unable to do him any harm, and that he will easily conquer the Scots, who did what they have done at the instigation of the French.

[*Copy, Italian.*]

[1502.]
[May ?]
Miscellany, Library, Venetian Archives.

1479. Doge Leonardo Loredano to King Henry VII.

The affection borne by him and the entire Senate towards the renowned and glorious family of the most serene Kings of England was, and always is, such that nothing either prosperous or adverse can befal his royal Highness without its being shared by the Signory. Therefore, on hearing of the death of his Serenity's son, they were inexpressibly grieved, and by so much the more as he came to an untimely end when offering a rare example, worthy of the royal succession, and from which his noble father might hope the best. This mutual disaster would grieve them much more, if they did not bear in mind the common law of nature, to which there is no exception ; and they derive comfort from the orthodox dogma (*orthodoxa sententia*) of their most holy religion, which teaches them that, by the hidden counsel of his wisdom, God calls to himself those who please him. Thus do they firmly believe has it happened to his Majesty's son, owing to his singular and excellent qualities and rare mental endowments.

His Majesty, being most sage, must therefore mitigate his grief, and utterly renounce mourning; and they exhort him to bear in mind that he is a most Christian Prince and King, appointed by God over his family as his vicegerent in that most flourishing realm, to govern human society, and to guide it for the attainment of such things as lead to immortality. In order that this may be effected as required by the King's state and condition, and that he may the more freely exert himself for the advantage of Christendom, they earnestly and cordially beseech his Majesty thus to do, and pray God very long to keep him safe and prosperous.

[*Undated draft. Latin. Writing and paper of the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century.*]

1504.
June 10.
Library, Venetian Archives.

1480. Pope Julius II. to Henry VII.

Alludes to the English ambassadors at Rome, viz., Cardinal Adrian and Gilbert Talbot. Requests assistance for the recovery of the cities and towns in the Romagna. Refers himself to what will be

1504.

stated more in detail by Gilbert Talbot, who is on the point of returning to England.

St. Peter's, 10th June 1504.

Signed: Sigismundus.

[*Contemporary copy. Latin. Addressed*: Charmo in Christo filio nostro Henrico Angliæ regni Ill.]

July 8. Library, Venetian Archives.

1481. PROTEST for NON-PAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 250 ducats.

Drawn at Venice, at usance, on the 8th July 1504, by Zuan Saba and Bernardin Contarini, on Do. Stefano Fazan, in London; value received in Venice from Alvise and Francesco Pasqualigo, and to be placed to account of Lorenzo Pasqualigo, at the exchange of 53½ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial and Apostolic authority), Roberto Cressy, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, parish of St. Mary Wolnoth, on the 9th October 1504; the bill broker, Nicolò Bonizzi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 49⅔ sterling.

Witnesses: Nicolò Duodo of Venice and Giacomo di Ponte of Genoa.

[*Protest in Latin. Copy of the bill in the original Italian. Protest and copy, 45 lines. Notarial signature, 7 lines. Parchment.*]

Sept. 1. Library, Venetian Archives.

1482. PIETRO CARMELIANO, Latin Secretary of Henry VII., to LUCA VALARESSO, Venetian nobleman in London.

I am as well disposed to watch over that affair, as if it was a matter of life and death to me. You know what you wrote to me about the great matter. The thing is again revived, and that great vicar (*quel grande vicario?*) is employing certain subtle means to obtain favour for himself here, and has written about it (*et la scritto?*). I, being as you know devoted to our State, have hitherto procrastinated, and shall continue to do so as long as I can, with all art and to the utmost of my power, so that no reply whatever may be given. Believe me that he is devising mischief against you (*pensa male verso voi*), and in a very few days this will be openly manifest. I purpose writing to you in a few days more at length and more plainly, as the briefs begin to revive and multiply.

Arundel, 1st September 1504.

Yours entirely, P. C. B*.

[*Original, Italian.*]

Sept. 20. Library, Venetian Archives.

1483. PROTEST for NON-PAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 250 ducats.

Drawn at Venice, at usance, on the 20th September 1504, by Battista and Silvestro Torto, on Pietro da Pesaro, in London, payable to themselves; value received in Venice from Alvise and

* Pietro Carmeliano of Brescia.

1504.

Francesco Pasqualigo, and to be placed to the account of Antonio Bavarino, at the exchange of 53½ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), John Devereux, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, parish of St. Mary Wolnoth, on the 23rd December 1504; the bill broker, Bernardo Talani, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 50¾ sterling.

Witnesses: Andrea de Molino, of Venice, and Giovanni Vittore, of Florence, merchants.

[*Protest, in Latin. Copy of the bill in the original Italian. Protest and copy, 24 lines. Notarial signature, 6 lines. Parchment.*]

Sept. 24. Library, Venetian Archives.

1484. PIETRO CARMELIANO of BRESCIA, Latin Secretary of Henry VII., to LEONARDO LOREDANO, Doge of Venice.

As he is the subject of the Doge and Signory, would fain have it in his power to show his faithful service and devotion towards them in some great matter. Will at any rate demonstrate his zealous wish for the welfare of the State in such affairs as present themselves to him, by so much the more as he is in a place where opportunities occur for that purpose. Not to weary your Highness by too much discourse, I enclose herein a copy of a brief, word for word, whereby you will learn the disposition of the Holy Father. Here hitherto all goes well, thank God, and I hope in future to prevent any adversity from befalling your most illustrious Signory, whom I most humbly beseech to keep this thing so secret as not to do me dishonour, for otherwise it might cause my ruin and destruction. I will keep on the watch, and should anything else of importance occur, I will perform the office of a true and faithful servant, in accordance with my duty towards my country. I will address my letters to Messer Luca Valaresso, as he is a grave, prudent, and most trustworthy person, he alone, some while ago, having requested me thus to do; and he will acquaint your Serenity both about myself individually and with regard to the other affairs.

London, 24th September 1504. Received at Venice 4th November.

[*Italian, no signature.*]

1514. June 17. Library, Venetian Archives.

1485. ANDREA BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in England, to PIETRO LANDO, Venetian Ambassador at Rome.

Wrote to him on the 6th ult., under cover of the letters of a Venetian, Auditor of the Bishop of Chieti,* Apostolic Nuncio in England, with whose own letters he also sent others to Lando on the 21st March, enclosing missives from the Signory. On the 6th ult. received Lando's letters of the 8th and 9th March, and on the 4th instant those of the 20th May.

* "*De civita de Chieti.*" Chieti is a very ancient city in the Abruzzi, and its 56th bishop, Apostolic Nuncio in London, A.D. 1514, was Giovanni Pietro Caraffa, who reigned as Pope, with the title of Paul IV., from 23rd May 1555 to 18th August 1559. Panvinio, in his Lives of the Popes, alludes to the residence in England of Giovanni Pietro Caraffa, but assigns no date to it.

1514.

Although these last contain nothing of importance, considers the news good, and requests him to continue his exertions [for the peace] ; promises to do the like.

There arrived lately in London the General of Normandy,* styled here Grand Master (*Gran Signor*). Before he came, he sent a French herald to Calais, for a safeconduct, and also to arrange a truce, which last was not granted ; so he came here with a cartel (*una breta, sic*) to know the ransom required for the Duke of Longueville, which being generally known, he was answered that not having brought the ransom with him, and should he have nothing else to say, he was to depart in God's name.

He took for his excuse the captive Duke, who is in great favour, making himself most amiable; so the King allowed him to write to France to his King, as he did. In the meanwhile I understand this individual (the General of Normandy ?) is negotiating some adjustment between the two crowns, which will I think be effected. The business is conducted very secretly. The French King is near Paris with a good number of troops, and his towns (*luochi*) in Picardy are well garrisoned, so that he does not fear, but perhaps thinks by some fresh treaty to get married, and thus settle everything. Should this be verified Lando will know it immediately, but for his better information acquaints him that in these parts there are four ladies (4 *done*) of whom he, King Lewis, told the Dauphin [François] openly that he meant to take one, hoping to have a son, in which case he, the Dauphin, would remain Duke of Britanny, together with his possessions in France, and be a great prince, etc. (*gran signor*).

The four ladies above-mentioned are as follows :—

Madame Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Savoy, the Emperor's daughter.

One of the sisters of the Prince of Castile [Eleanor ?], the Emperor's niece.

The Queen of Scotland, who was lately delivered of a son.

The sister of the King of England [Mary], who was promised to the aforesaid Prince of Castile, but the marriage has not been consummated, and she is in England.

Such are the negotiations on foot ; should a marriage come of them, there will be rejoicings.

In the meanwhile the Duke of Albany, favoured by the King of France, is still disturbing Scotland ("*va anchora dando in Schozia*"), choosing to be the Regent of that kingdom ; and the Queen with the Prince, her eldest son, oppose him. If agreed [about the marriage ?] with the King of England her brother, it might easily be effected.

* * * * * *

Having written thus far, informs him that 7,000 English landed in Normandy, and marched six miles inland, putting everything to fire and sword, and destroying property to the amount of 200,000 crowns.

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* Thomas Bohier. See Mr. Brewer's Calendar, vol. i., index.

1514.

The French troops have invaded the Rhenish territory (*paexe di Renno*), belonging to the Archduke of Burgundy, burning, destroying, and plundering, not sparing either sex, and using very great cruelty; so the Archduke sent hither, desiring succour from his own troops in the pay of the King of England, in number 2,000 horse; requiring also that arrangements be made for the marriage of his Majesty's sister to him the Archduke, as he suspects she may be demanded by France, and he lose her. It is not yet known what has been decided.

A certain Bishop of Tricarico [Lodovico Canossa] said to be a Veronese, has arrived here in great haste, and incognito, to favour (it is said) the peace with France, so that, if effected, the Pope may obtain the kingdom of Naples for his brother, the Magnifico Juliano. This Bishop remains concealed in his lodgings; nor will he show himself until acquainted with the decision, and then he will depart immediately. Expects the Bishop will do so in a few days, and convey news of some fresh marriage. There is also in London a Milanese,* who arrived lately as ambassador from the Emperor, now at Vienna. Does not know what the King will do.

London, 17th June 1514.

[*Original letter, paper. Italian, 66 lines.*]

1515. Mar. 31. Archives, Venice, Library.

1486. ANDREA BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in England, to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Wrote last on the 28th instant to the care of the ambassador in France, Messer Marco Dandolo; since when has little to tell, save that it is heard [†for certain, that the late Queen of France has been married by the Duke of Suffolk, the same who, less than two years ago, was a familiar in another person's service.‡

Being in favour with his sovereign, after the demise of the King of France he was sent thither, with some others, as ambassador, and performed his embassy in such wise, that he is now seen to have negotiated for himself; and it is supposed that he acted thus with the secret consent of the King, as notified to the Signory in his (Badoer's) foregoing letters, anticipating the result which is thoroughly verified. God grant that the marriage may not prove ill omened.

The whole kingdom clamours, and France likewise; so on hearing of this outcry, as they were proceeding hitherwards together, they received orders, in the event of their quitting France, not to come to England, but to go to Calais, to make less mischief. Is decidedly of opinion that they would be ill received, as he perceives the uproar to be very great, and most especially between the Lords and Commons (*fra signori et populi*), for on the day before yesterday, in Parliament, the latter well-nigh came to blows with the peers, who said that none of them had given their consent, with the excep-

* Query Giovanni Colla. See Mr. Brewer's Calendar, vol. i. entries, 5057, 5058, p. 800.

† Cipher within the brackets. The decipher is contemporary.

‡ "*Fameglio in l'altrui servitii.*" Decipher is often so defective as to render it probable that in the present instance the original cipher contained an allusion to the court paid by the Duke of Suffolk to the Archduchess Margaret, concerning which see a previous letter of Badoer's, Venetian Calendar, vol. ii., entry no. 464, p. 184.

1516.

tion of the Archbishop of York, who has sprung up like a mushroom, and it will be no small matter if he gets out of this scrape.* Will wait to see, and notify the result.†

Since his last, when with a friend of his, a great personage (*signoroto*), related to the King, who has always shown himself most friendly towards him (Badoer), and from whom he has sometimes heard secrets, he learned as follows. This individual has access to the King's chamber, and is also a member of his Council; and some days ago, it may perhaps be three weeks, a Florentine merchant, resident in London, showed him a letter from one of his correspondents in Florence, praising the Magnifico Julian, who in right of his wife, laid claim to Cyprus, unduly held by the Signory.]‡

The letter was discussed, it being said that if the undertaking were continued, and the island changed masters . . . This person has now arrived here and purposes dining with him (Badoer), who would fain die such a death as the Signory pleases, as at every hour of the day he is longing to throw himself into the Thames, being so ill-supplied with money by the State, that he certainly loses his wits; nor does he know how to continue writing and keep to his subject. Prays God to assist him. Has been two years without money; and as others are silent on the subject, he himself will repeat it. Should Cyprus change masters as aforesaid, his Majesty [of England] would have more right to it than anybody else, because when the Holy House (*chaza santa*) was taken [1191] Richard, King of England, conquered the island, and held it pacifically for many years (*sic*), so that the present King would have more right to it than others, though they thought it would be impossible for any but the Venetian Signory to keep possession, the State being paramount in all those seas; also that the kingdom [of Cyprus] was unimportant (*de pocho momento*), nor could anyone defend it against the power of Venice.

Such was the reply given to this merchant on behalf of his Majesty, who had the particulars from him, Badoer.

Thinks fit to announce these rodomontades (*papaluelte*), although they are held in small account; and also that the communication was made to him by the King's desire.

Requests, for the love of God, that the State will not forget him.

London, 31st March, 1515.

[*Italian.*]

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* There is no mention in Hall of any assistance given by Wolsey to the Duke of Suffolk in aid of his marriage, which is well known to have been unpopular. In July 1516, Suffolk absented himself from the court, because, at the suggestion of Wolsey, the King refused to pay a debt contracted by him in France. In May 1517, as seen by the Mantuan correspondence (Venetian Calendar, vol. ii., p. 381), Suffolk was reconciled to Wolsey, and treated him most obsequiously.

† It is probable that Wolsey alluded to this support, when at the time of his downfall in 1529, he addressed Suffolk, thus:—"Sir, of all men living you have least reason to dispraise Cardinals; for if I, a poor Cardinal, had not been, you would not at this present have had a head upon your shoulders to make such a brag in disrepute of us, who have meant you no harm and have given you no cause of offence." (See Lingard, vol. iv. p. 258, ed. London, 1854.)

‡ Julian de' Medici claimed Cyprus in right of his wife Filiberta of Savoy, whom he married in February, 1515. Julian de' Medici died 17th May 1516.

1516. Oct. 3. Library, Venetian Archives.

1487. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England, to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

In my foregoing letter* I mentioned having fully stated the contents of your Serenity's missives concerning the recovery of Verona, demonstrating how much its recovery, by securing peace, would facilitate hostilities against the Infidels, to the eternal glory of his Majesty.

Cardinal Wolsey replied,† "Lord Ambassador, you urge and stimulate us to make this general peace so as subsequently to make an expedition against the Infidels, which his Majesty is very ready to undertake; but you are the cause of preventing it, on account of this city of Verona; nor do you perceive that it will cause you to lose the rest of your state; for I certify this to you, that the Emperor and the King of France are now negotiating and treating very closely to arrange that Verona be deposited in the hands of the King Catholic, who is to consign it to the King of France, on condition of its not getting into the hands of your Signory, and you will see that thus will it be; and on getting Verona rest assured that he aspires to the kingdom of Naples, for although he has agreed with the King Catholic to give it him as dower,‡ it is a castle in the air, for never would the King Catholic delay contracting marriage until he could obtain offspring through the puberty of the French Princess, and in case of his marrying elsewhere the kingdom of Naples is to return to the aforesaid King of France. You now comprehend what your plight will be, he possessing the Milanese, Verona, and the kingdom of Naples; for this I affirm to you, that were you not at present to his purpose and useful friends,§ he would be more openly your enemy, whereas now he is a covert foe, for he is certainly bent on your destruction, through the Turk and himself." He also repeated several times, "But another thing will befal you which, to my surprise, has not been seen or pondered by your Senate, namely, that all the Christian Princes, knowing for certain that you have rendered this King of France so great and powerful that he thinks he can command all the others, when they find you complaining of the wound inflicted by yourselves, not only will not assist you but will rejoice at your misfortune."

The Cardinal added many other words to this effect, which I do not write, to save your Serenity weariness. I answered him that for the present your Excellency will do and provide for your affairs as you best may, according to the nature of the times; yet were the crisis mentioned by his right reverend Lordship to take place, I stated my opinion that all the Christian powers will do what is for the good and security of their affairs, and not allow a member of this body (politic?) to perish, but that truly until now it does not

* See Venetian Calendar, vol. ii. pp. 325, 326, entry no. 781. This present missive, addressed to the Council of Ten, does not exist in the Giustinian copy-book, now preserved in St. Mark's Library.

† In the margin of the original there is a sign representing a cardinal's hat, signifying that the text of the letter related to Wolsey.

‡ The conference of Noyon, at which this agreement was made, lasted from the 1st to the 13th August 1516. (*See* L'Art de Vérifier les Dates.)

§ "*Se voi non li fosti al proposito et amici utili.*"

1516.

appear that the most Christian King exceeds the limits of a good confederate.

The Cardinal chose to hear throughout the summaries of news from Constantinople, and remained in great suspense on learning the amount of the galleys there. I therefore exaggerated the affair to him, declaring that the peril to that entire Christian commonwealth was manifest, as an armada of that sort was sufficiently powerful to subjugate the whole world, not merely the realms of Christendom. Thus did I, that he might think it possible for this tempest to reach England; and he, thinking accordingly, said, "What does the Turk intend to do with so powerful an armada?" I told him that for my part I suspected he would invade the territories of the Christian powers, but could not certify whose, as the secret rests with the Turk alone.

Thereupon his right reverend Lordship said, "*Domine orator!* let us first free ourselves from this greater peril from the King of France; and do not allow this body politic, both yours and that of other Princes, to be weakened, lest subsequently, when it has to provide against the Infidels, it be unable so to do; and scruple not for the sake of a town, which you are at liberty to get in a better way without cost to yourselves, and without lavishing the money of others." I, who have often said what is fitting on this subject, told him that your Serenity would provide for your need as you might think fit, according to the nature of the present times; but I earnestly besought his right reverend Lordship to persuade the King here not to send any more succour for the defence of the city of Verona, as he thus caused this fire to be fed and kept up; nor would it be possible to provide against still greater future misfortunes. To this he made me no reply at all, and when I then proposed taking leave his right reverend Lordship chose me by all means to stay and dine with him, and thus did I. After dinner he drew me aside and again repeated what is aforesaid, demonstrating the imminent peril of your Serenity. I in like manner proceeded with general replies, and then took leave of his right reverend Lordship.

This is what took place. My letters shall speedily acquaint your Serenity with the sequel.

London, 3 October 1516.

Signed: "Sebastianus Justinianus, Eques Orator."

Received at Venice, 27th October.

[*Original, paper. Italian,* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *page.*]

Oct. 30.
Library, Venetian Archives.

1488. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England, to DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO.

Serenissime princeps et excellme. Dne. Dne. colme.

The Reverend Dom Pietro Carmeliano, heretofore secretary of the late most serene father of this King, and who is well known to your Highness, has most earnestly besought me to recommend to you a nephew of his, by name Cyprian, who will present this letter of mine to your Excellency. Knowing Dom Pietro to be most excellently disposed towards your Sublimity and your affairs, I

1516.

could not refuse to do so. He wishes him to be provided by your Sublimity with some small employment (*officieto*) in his native city of Brescia, or in its territory, so that through this assistance he may support himself and his family, as he has suffered, and continues to suffer, owing to the late most turbulent times.

London, 30th October 1516.

Signed: "Sebastianus Justinianus, Eques Orator."

[*Original, paper. Italian, ½ page.*]

Nov. 1. Library, Venetian Archives.

1489. PIETRO CARMELIANO, of BRESCIA, Archdeacon of Gloucester, Latin Secretary of Henry VIII., to DOGE LOREDANO.

I was distressed by the impious conspiracy formed by so many great princes to deprive Venice of her territories. Now, however, after many disastrous accidents, your Serenity has at length conquered Brescia,* which noble city was my birthplace; so that I now begin to breathe a little, and to divest myself of so much sorrow. I congratulate your Sublimity to the utmost on such great success, as although a very lowly and insignificant individual, my faith, observance, devotion, and service towards your Highness and the most illustrious Signory are, and always have been, inferior to none. God is my witness that in the time of my late king Henry VII., who most dearly loved the Venetian Republic, I spontaneously took very great pains, especially to mitigate and appease the wrath of the reigning Pope Julius II., against your Highness and your State.

There is a certain nephew of mine at Venice, one Cipriano Majolo, a poor subject of your Serenity's, who will present this letter of mine to your Sublimity, to whom I recommend him warmly, beseeching you to have him provided with some subaltern office for his maintenance.†

From Westminster in England, 1st November 1516.

Your Serenity's most humble and devoted servant and familiar, Peter Carmeliano of Brescia, Archdeacon of Gloucester, Latin Secretary of his Majesty of England.

[*Latin.*]

* The proveditor Gritti entered Brescia on the 26th May 1516. (See Romanin, vol. v. p. 314.)

† By the Venetian Calendar, Vol. II. p. 419, no. 963, it is seen that the office given to Cyprian Maiolo, by the Council of Ten, was the captaincy of the "*Dereda*."

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

Abbatino, Battista, secretary to the Marquis of Mantua, 820.

....., ..., letters to, 688, 757.

Abbatis, ——, Francis I. displeased with, 1265.

Abergavenny, Lord, imprisoned in the Tower of London, at the same time as the Duke of Buckingham, 189 *note*, 204.

Aboukir, in Egypt, 30.

Acciajoli, Roberto, Papal nuncio in France, 1202, 1323, 1324, 1334, 1396, 1419.

Achmet Pascia, makes enquiries about Martin Luther, 704.

Adda, the river, 931, 1327.

....., the forces of the Duke of Milan make a show of crossing, 436.

....., the Pope commends the passage of, by the Venetian troops, 800.

....., the Venetians prevent lansquenets from crossing, 802.

Admiral of England. *See* Surrey, Thos. Howard, Earl of.

..... of France. *See* Bonnivet.

Adorno faction, the Genoese of the, 942.

Adorno, Hieronimo, head of the family, 348.

....., ..., Papal minister with the Emperor, 364, 365.

....., ..., sent by Henry VIII. as ambassador to Venice, 563.

....., ..., ambassador from Charles to Venice, 592, 594, 606, 609, 622, 624, 625.

....., ..., ..., suffers from the gout, 596, 603.

....., ..., ..., states his mission, and exhorts Venice to side with the Emperor, and abandon France, 597; the Venetian Senate's reply to, 598, 601, 602.

....., ..., ..., his negotiations with Venice, 599, 600, 603, 604, 617, 619, 620, 624, 625, 630, 684, 685, 695.

....., ..., ..., about to quit Venice, 603; which Venice hinders, 605.

....., ..., ..., the Venetian Senate gives him 12 kilderkins of wine, 611.

Adorno, Hieronimo, ambassador from Charles to Venice—*cont.*

....., ..., ..., views the jewels at St. Mark's, and has an interview with Cardinal Campeggio, 615.

....., ..., ..., at a bull bait, 627.

....., ..., ..., informs Charles of the capture of Rhodes by Sultan Solyman, 646.

....., ..., ..., very ill, 648; dies, 649, 666, 712, 715; obsequies, 649, 652.

Adrian VI. (Cardinal of Tortosa), elected Pope (9 Jan. 1522), 417, 457, 479, 523, 526, 568, 628, 651, 660, 665, 675, 799, 815.

....., rejoicings in Brussels upon his election, 395, 409.

....., his election as Pope disliked by Cardinal Wolsey, 396.

....., confirms the Marquis of Mantua as gonfalonier of the Church, 421.

....., going to Rome, 443, 444, 445, 487, 525.

....., exerts himself with the Switzers, 467.

....., Francis addresses him as Cardinal of Tortosa, 470.

....., writes to Charles on behalf of the Duke of Urbino, 472.

....., league between Charles, Henry, Venice, and, 475, 617, 619, 630, 641, 642, 714, 716, 732, 734, 735, 741, 759.

....., sends ambassadors to Charles and Francis, 486.

....., exhorts Henry and Charles to make peace with Francis, 493.

....., at Taragona, 498.

....., remains in Spain on account of the plague in Rome, 500.

....., his relations with Venice, 500, 535, 573, 574, 575.

....., Francis requests Charles to make peace through, 510.

....., in Spain, 517.

....., exhorts Venice to make a general peace, 530, 531.

....., wishes to reform the Church, 545.

....., sends briefs to England to release the Venetian galleys, 574, 582, 585.

....., insists upon Charles making truce with Francis, 639.

Adrian VI.—*cont.*
....., dissuades Archduke Ferdinand from making certain demands, 666.
....., his ambassadors to Venice, 691.
....., his health, 742.
....., intent on providing money for the war against France, 745.
....., very ill, 747; dies, 753, 756, 766.
....., letter to, 490.
African costume, 702.
Agiense, Rev., *query* Bishop of Ely, *q. v.*
Agostini, ——, a Venetian, Wolsey's physician, 614 *note.*
Agramonte, report of its being taken by the Imperial army, 793.
Aguilar, in Spain, 507.
Aigues Mortes, in France, 1094, 1099.
Aix-la-Chapelle, coronation of Charles V. at, 75, 134.
....., diet at, 118.
Alarcon, Captain, 1057; accompanies the Viceroy of Naples in his embassy to France, 1269, 1270, 1273.
Albanian costumes, 68, 91, 422.
Albany, John Stuart, Duke of, Regent of Scotland, 130, 176, 179, 380, 384, 793, 919, 926, 1012.
....., ..., at Rome, 48, 957.
....., ..., Mons. d'Aubigni supersedes him as regent, 128, 136.
....., ..., has audience of Francis, 153.
....., ..., at his estates in Provence, 221, 983.
....., ..., news of his entering Scotland as king, 400.
....., ..., in Scotland, 408, 465, 1485.
....., ..., imprisons the Earl of Angus in France, and cohabits with his wife, Queen Margaret, 528.
....., ..., Francis sends him aid, 631.
....., ..., at war with England, 678, 770.
....., ..., routs the English, 786.
....., ..., absent from Scotland, 859.
....., ..., James V. emancipates himself from the guardianship of, 865.
....., ..., Henry expels his adherents from England, 869.
....., ..., expelled from Scotland by the English, 870.
....., ..., passes the river Po, 897.
....., ..., marches into Naples, 960.
....., ..., at Lyons, 1008.
Albert, Emperor of Germany, 960.
Alberto, Alessandro, merchant of Florence, 120.
....., Filippo, merchant of Florence, 120.
Albigni, ——, 179.
Albret, Cardinal de, 84, 93.
....., Dom Henri d', the kingdom of Navarre belonging to, 323, 335. *See* Navarre, King of.
Aleazar (?), the Pietà, at Toledo, 1009.
Alemani, ——, secretary to Charles V., 1198.
Alemano, Zuam, at Lyons, 1218.
Alençon, Chancellor of. *See* Brinon, Jean.
..... Duke of, brother-in-law of Francis I., 58, p. 24, 68, p. 43, p. 44, 70, 73, 81, 93, 325, 913, 939.
....., ..., ..., meets Henry VIII. near Ardres, 84.
....., ..., ..., dies at Lyons, through grief for the capture of Francis I., 1008.
....., Duchess of, sister of Francis I., 69, 80, 84, 85, 93, 1088, 1273.
....., ..., ..., said to wish to marry Charles, 1048.
....., ..., ..., the Duke of Milan seeks her hand, 1065.
....., ..., ..., negotiating in Spain for the release of her brother Francis I., 1069, 1093, 1094, 1099, 1102, 1109, 1111, 1115, 1119, 1121, 1129, 1130, 1141, 1150, 1159, 1173.
....., ..., ..., returns to France, 1197, 1203.
....., ..., ..., her secretary sent to England with portraits of the royal family of France, 1451.
Alexander, Pope, 811.
Alexandria, in Egypt, Venetian factory of, proveditors of, 127.
....., in Italy, 1140, 1206, 1358.
Alexandrian galleys, 991.
Alfonso, Don, Charles's governor and captain-general, 135.
Aliens, English statute against, 135.
Almazarron, 1069 *note.*
Almoner, the King's. *See* Lee, Dr. Edw.
Alps, the, 342, 351, 454, 465, 489, 614, 824, 888, 1006, 1363.
....., Charles sends the Duke of Bari across, 256.
Alva, Duke of, p. 19, 106, 463, 484.
Ambassadors from and to England:—
(1520): From Venice. *See* Surian, Antonio.
From Charles V. *See* Mesa, Bernard de.
From France, 9, 17.
To France, Sir Ric. Wingfield, 40, 67.
From Charles, Charles de la Sauch, 41.
To France, Charles Earl of Worcester, 43.
From the Pope, 62, 64.
From France, Mons. de la Bastie, 106, 227, 230, 380.
From France, John de Sains, Sieur de Marigny, 115, 121.
From France, Francis de Montmorency, Seigneur de la Rochepot, 115, 125.
From the Pope, Ghinucci, 117.
To France, 117.

Ambassadors from and to England—*cont.*
From France, the Bailly of Caen, 117, 124.
To France, Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall, 118, 121.
From Charles, Gerard de Pleine, Sieur de la Roche, 123.
To France, 128.
To Charles, 130.
From the Duke of Savoy, 133, 135.
To France, 142.
To France, Sir Nicholas Carew, 143, 145.
(1521): From Scotland, 150, 152, 167, 176, 233.
From France, Denis Poillot, 150, 151, 465.
To Charles, Ric. Pace, 151.
To France, 153.
To Charles, Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall; Sir Thos. Spinelli, 156.
To the Pope, Dr. John Clerk, 167, 459, 503, 545, 641, 642, 651, 1142.
From France, Marigny, Poillot, De Planis, 189.
From Charles, 204.
To France, Sir Ric. Jerningham, 204, 208, 215, 219.
To Charles, Sir Corado (Sir Ric. Wingfield), 204, 208, 217, 219, 406.
From France, Paiton (*sic*, Montpesat), 233, 237.
To France, 234.
To France, Sir William Fitzwilliam, 237, 238.
To France, 245, 281.
From Charles, Audiencier Philip Haneton, 249, 315.
To France, the Bishop of Ely, and Charles, Earl of Worcester, 352, 355.
To Charles, Sir Thos. Boleyn, Sir Thos. Docwra, Dr. Sampson, 350, 352, 380, 507, 542, 579, 939, 987.
From Charles, Mons. de Castro, 378.
(1522): To the Switzers, Dr. William Knight, 380, 410, 413.
To Charles, Sir Robt. Wingfield, 380, 407, 422.
From France, 384.
To Rome and Venice, Ric. Pace, 384, 392, 483, 484, 503, 509, 512, 762.
From France, 393.
To Charles, Sir Ric. Wingfield, 448, 451.
To France, 457.
From France, Chavigny, 465, 467.
To France, Sir Thos. Cheney, 465, 486.
From Lady Margaret, Mons. de Hedin, 467, 663.
Ambassadors from and to England—*cont.*
From Pope Adrian VI., Bishop of Astorga, 486, 500, 526, 530, 531.
To Venice, Dom. Hieronimo Adorno, 563.
From Charles, Louis de Praet, 567, 739, 820, 987, 1061.
(1523): To the Switzers, Ric. Pace, 637, 651, 857.
From the Duke of Milan, 663, 843, 874.
To the Pope, 665.
To Charles, Sir Ric. Jerningham, 693, 702, 845.
From Lady Margaret, 748.
From the Pope, Melchior Langus, 778, 820, 859 (?), 939.
(1524): From Charles, 827, 846, 874.
From France, Archbishop of Capua, 828, 832, 837.
To the Duke of Bourbon, Sir Gregory da Casale, 880, 918, 919.
From France, Giovanni Gioachino di Passano, 888, 918, 939, 989, 1008.
(1525): From Charles, Mons. de Beaurain, 916, 922.
From France, the Bailli of Rouen, 918.
From Scotland, 918, 939.
From Charles, Mons. de Selin, 948.
From Venice, Lorenzo Orio, 950.
From the Pope, Ghinucci, 953, 986, 1007, 1008.
To Charles, the Bishop of London and Sir Richard Wingfield (Sampson being already in Spain), 987, 992, 1011, 1017, 1021, 1090, 1095, 1150.
From Charles, the Comendador Penalosa, 996, 1003, 1034, 1037, 1061.
From Flanders, Sieur de Bevres and the President of Mechlin, 1037.
To the Pope, Sir Gregory Casal, 1043, 1070, 1097, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1141, 1142, 1148.
From France, Giovanni Gioachino di Passano, 1052, 1060, 1062, 1135, 1141, 1152, 1157.
From France, Jean Brinon, President of Rouen, 1063, 1083, 1135, 1141.
To the Pope, Ghinucci, 1070, 1097, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1141, 1142, 1157.
From France, Mons. d'Aubigny, 111.
From France, a nephew of Passano, 1137.
To France, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and Dr. Tayler, 1151, 1173.
To Charles, Dr. Lee, 1166, 1169, 1259, 1335.
From France, Mons. Edoardin, 1187
To Switzerland, 1191.

Ambassadors from and to England—*cont.*
(1526): From the Duke of Guelders, 1193.
From Margaret of Savoy, Mons. de la Motte, 1195, 1197, 1212.
From France, Passano (again), 1196, 1219.
To Venice, Gio. Batt. Casal, 1198, 1199.
From France, Captain Guillamme Guiles, 1212.
From Charles, 1220, 1314.
To France, Sir Thomas Cheyne, 1235, 1244.
From France, Mons. de la Morette, 1267, 1270, 1276, 1285, 1298, 1302, 1305, 1315.
From the Pope, Uberto di Gambara, 1274.
To Charles, two, with a herald, 1317.
To Charles, Ghinucci, Bishop of Worcester, 1324, 1349, 1403, 1438, 1445.
From Venice, Marco Antonio Venier, 1338, 1340, 1341.
To France, Clerk, Bishop of Bath, 1339, 1351, 1371, 1383.
To France, Sir Thos. More, 1351.
From Charles, Don Iñigo de Mendosa, 1356, 1374, 1422.
From the Pope, Gio. Batt. Sanga, 1357, 1360, 1382, 1393.
From Margaret of Savoy, Provost of Cassel, 1381.
From Margaret of Savoy (not named), 1381.
To Charles, Osborne Echingham, 1403, 1450.
From Charles, a Fleming, 1422.
To France, Clerk and Ghinucci, 1434, 1437.
From France, secretary of the Duchess of Alençon, 1451.
To France, Sir William Fitzwilliam, 1455.
Amboise, letters dated at, 1365, 1383, 1384, 1396, 1419, 1421.
Ambrun, Archbishop of, 1091.
Amitié, Notre Dame de l', church of, the foundation stone laid at the meeting of Henry and Francis at Ardres, pp. 55, 60, 73, 91.
Ammunition, 510.
Analt. *See* Hanoton.
Ancona, Pietro degli Accolti, Bishop of, Cardinal, appointed with others by the Pope to suppress the heresies of Martin Luther, 11, 12, 28, 171, 781.
Andrews, Selibert, obtains false papal letters to preach in England (A.D. 1489), 1474.
Angleria, Petrus de, a Lombard, 447 *note*.
Angoulême, letters dated at, 27, 1191, 1298, 1301, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1334.
Angus, Earl of, husband of Queen Margaret of Scotland, complains to Henry VIII. of the conduct of the Duke of Albany, 393.
....., ..., Albany causes him to be imprisoned in France, and cohabits with his wife, 528.
....., ..., flies from France, 860.
Annats, 263, 272, 1473.
Anne of Britanny, her daughter. *See* Renée.
Antere, Li, in France, taken by the English, 782.
Anthony, usher of the Emperor's chamber, ambassador to England, 179, 185.
Antonio, Captain. *See* Fayette, Anthoine de la.
Antwerp, 96, 118, 133, 247, 248, 330, 331, 425, 757, 999, 1025.
....., Charles at, 257.
....., letters dated at, 262, 452, 760, 862, 1007, 1068.
Amphitheatre erected for the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 32.
Apostles, the twelve, in gold, p. 20.
Apparel, 95, 470.
Aragon, 825, 876, 960, 1054.
....., Queen dowager of. *See* Brandenburg, Marchioness of.
Arborco, Mercurino, chancellor of Spain, and prime minister of Charles V., 196 *note*, 366 *note*. *See* Gattinara.
Archbishop, death of an English, 629.
Archers, English, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 22, 56, 69, 80, 81.
....., English, at the setting of the midsummer watch in London, 244.
....., French, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 22, 81.
....., ..., in the body-guard of Francis I., 1243, 1273.
....., ..., captain of, Mons. de Chavigni, 1273.
Archery sports at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 85.
Archo, Count Gerardo di, sent by the Duke of Milan to the Switzers, 1043.
Ardres, 41, 62, 73.
....., residence at, of Francis I. and suite during the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 21, p. 22, p. 26, p. 27, p. 30; 52, 56, 57, 58, 59; p. 40, p. 43, p. 45; 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 84, 90, 94.
....., Francis intends to fortify, 121, 124, 130.
....., attacked by the Imperial troops, 327; taken by them, 329, 330, 334, 337 and burnt, 354.
....., letters dated at, describing the Field of Cloth of Gold, 60, p. 46, 67, 72, 76, 83, 93.
....., castle of, 69.
....., valley of, where the Field of Cloth of Gold was held, 67, 69, 89.
....., palace at, 69.
....., pavilions at, 83.

Argilly, letters dated at, 246, 253.
Ariosto, his "Orlando Furioso" published at Ferrara (in 1516), 81 *note*.
Aristotle, his "Meteors," p. 32.
Arles, refuses to submit to the Duke of Bourbon, 858.
Armagh, Archbishop of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.
Arme, Lodovico dalle, ambassador from Henry VIII. to Venice, 561 *note*.
Armuyden, in the United Provinces, 139.
Arras of cloth of gold and silk, 54.
Arschot, Marquis of, governor of Artois and Flanders, 702.
Arsenal of Venice, the. *See* Venice.
Artege (Artoes), La, a French captain, 188.
Arthur, King, p. 33.
Arthur, Prince of Wales, 1479.
Artillery, 637, 736, 806, 942, 1021.
..... at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 67.
..... in the service of England, 233, 236, 820.
.... of France, 207, 369, 826, 1186.
.... of Sultan Solyman, 351.
.... of Charles V., 366, 523, 820, 1155, 1161.
.... of Venice, 637, 671, 1317.
.... of Archduke Ferdinand, 967.
....., the Jews in India ask the Pope for, 810.
Artoes. *See* Artege.
Artois, county of, 280, 323, 1029.
....., governor of. *See* Arschot, Marquis of.
Arundel, letter dated at, 1482.
Asti, county of, in Italy, 900, 1206, 1324.
Astorga, Bishop of, Papal nuncio to Henry VIII., 486, 526.
....., ..., ..., exhorts Henry and Charles to make peace with France, 493.
Ath, letter dated at, 357.
Attorney, power of, sent by Charles to Henry, 234.
Aubigni, Mons. de, sent by Francis I. to act as Regent of Scotland in the stead of the Duke of Albany, 128, 136, 142, 145, 152, 163, 176, 187.
....., ..., returns to France, 230, 333.
....., ..., ambassador from Francis to Henry, 1111.
Audiencier of Charles, the. *See* Haneton.
"Auditor novo," of Venice. *See* Venice.
"Auditor vecchio," of Venice. *See* Venice.
Auditor, the Papal. *See* Ghinucci.
Augsburg, in Germany, 197, 813, 976, 999, 1098, 1153, 1409.
....., letters dated at, 990, 1086, 1174.
Aumale, ——, a French noble, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43.
Austin Friars, the order of, to which Martin Luther belonged, 11, 116.
..... the church of, London, 213.
Austria, 275, 409.
....., Charles gives his brother Don Ferdinand all the countries of, 413.
....., threatened by the Turks, 1450.
....., ambassador from, to Venice, 642, 691, 1042.
..... Anne of, born 22 Sept. 1601, at Valladolid, 702 *note*.
....., Archduke of. *See* Ferdinand.
....., house of, the Lutherans hostile to, 1197.
....., Venetian ambassador in. *See* Longin.
Autun (Artoin or Autum), in France, letters dated at, 281, 287, 292, 295, 296, 297, 301, 307.
Auxerre, in Burgundy, 1220.
Avengiense, Bishop. *See* Worcester, Bishop of.
Averoldi, Altobello, Bishop of Pola, apostolic legate in Venice, 464, 468, 520, 1411.
Avignon, 899, 1003.
Azalino, ——, Hungarian ambassador to Charles, 366, 367, 405.
Azores, the, a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 589, 711, 1087.

B.

Bacchus, 83, p. 40.
Badajos, 805, 843.
....., bishopric of, 176.
....., Bishops of. *See* Fonseca; Mesa.
Baden, conference at, between Zuinglius and Œcolampadius, 1296.
....., Marquis of, desires the reformation of the Church, 1296.
Badoer, Andrea, 140, 148, 193, 194, 211, 427, 924.
....., ..., letter from, 1485.
....., Giovanni, sometimes called Zuan, Venetian ambassador in France, 395, 457, 465, 482, 533, 542, 577, 578, 600, 780, 1016.
....., ..., ..., letters from, 109, 124, 125, 126, 128, 131, 144, 146, 150, 153, 160, 161, 166, 170, 188, 190, 198, 205, 207, 212, 215, 221, 230, 234, 235, 237, 243, 245, 246, 253, 260, 261, 267, 271, 276, 281, 287, 292, 295, 296, 297, 301, 307, 317, 333, 337, 353, 355, 359, 496, 497, 560, 565, 572, 636, 639, 678, 756, 763, 769, 770, 785, 793.
....., ..., ..., letters from, in conjunction with Antonio Giustinian, 70, 77, 79, 87, 91, 105; in conjunction with Antonio Giustinian and Antonio Surian, 95.
....., ..., ..., letters to, 129, 172, 417, 428, 429, 485, 489, 514, 534, 539, 569, 592, 605, 631, 632, 645.
....., ..., ..., returns to Venice, 841.

Badoer, Giovanni—*cont.*
....., ..., ..., his secretary. *See* Spinelli, Gasparo.
Baggage waggons, 293.
Baglione, Malatesta, captain of the Roman infantry, 1380.
Baglioni, the family of, 441.
Bagolin, ——, a banker at Rome, 203.
Bainbridge, Cardinal, 379 *note.*
Bajona, a port in Galicia, 847.
Baldassare, Count. *See* Castiglione.
Balls given at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 55, 69.
Banqueting hall, p. 33.
Banquets, p. 23, p. 29; 54, 55, 83, 93, 95, 107.
Barba, Bernardin de la, Papal envoy of Adrian VI. to Charles, 815.
Barbarigo, Lorenzo, of Venice, 1461.
Barbary galleys, the, 446, 1069 *note.*
Barber, the Venetian ambassador's, in England, 501.
Barbo, Cardinal Pietro, 1463 *note.*
Barcelona, 878 *note*, 1008, 1029, 1049, 1054, 1166 *note.*
....., letter from, 1048.
....., Francis at, 1057.
Barclay, Alexander, the "Blake Monke," author of "*The Ship of Fools*," 466 *note.*
Bardis, Beligardo de, bill-broker in London, 1460.
Bari, duchy of, 916.
....., Archbishop of, in the service of Adrian VI., 765, 767.
....., ..., called Bishop, 486.
....., ..., negotiating peace between Francis and Charles, 768, 771, 780, 785, 787, 792, 902.
....., Duke of, Francesca Sforza, favoured by Charles, 256, 323.
Barton, Henry, one of the collectors of customs in London, 120.
Basadonna, Zuan, of Venice, 258, 386, 576, 581.
Bashaws, the, of Turkey, 1209.
Basilisks, 1226.
Basins, p. 20.
..... and ewers of silver, 941.
Basle, 1118 *note.*
....., council at, respecting Lutheranism, 1252.
Bassano, 1127.
....., letter dated at, 1134.
....., Venetian captain and bailiff of. *See* Lippomano, Hieronimo.
Bastard, the Great, in the service of Francis against England, 639. *See* Savoy, René of.
Bastard-galleys, 1226.
Bastie, Olivier de la Vernade, Sieur de la, French ambassador to England, 9, p. 14, p. 15, p. 18, p. 19; 53, 54, 71, 106, 227, 230, 233, 240, 249, 252, 256, 263, 268, 272.
Bastie, Olivier de la Vernade—*cont.*
....., ..., ..., at a conference between Charles and Henry, 104.
....., ..., ..., quits England, 278, 300.
....., ..., ..., dies in London, 408 (?).
Bath and Wells, Bishop of. *See* Clerk, Dr. John; Castellesi.
Battista or Baptista, ——, 682, 692.
....., Angelo and Giovanni, falconers of the Marquis of Mantua, letter from, 643.
Bavaria, 990.
....., Duke of, 197.
....., ..., opposed to Martin Luther, 813, 936, 938, 944; commander-in-chief of forces to suppress him, 967, 1020.
Bavarin, Antonio, 311, 1483.
Bayeux, Bishop of, Lodovico Count of Canossa, 697.
....., ..., sent as ambassador by Louise of Savoy from Rome to Venice, 1050, 1070, 1073, 1081, 1100, 1149, 1150, 1163, 1171, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1186, 1190, 1240, 1317, 1343, 1411.
....., ..., letter from, 1152.
....., ..., letter to, 1123.
Bayonne, 820, 821, 845, 1021, 1224, 1231, 1235, 1265.
....., assaulted by the Spaniards, 763, 800.
....., English forces to be sent to, 1236.
Beaune, France, 1220.
Beauport (Beoporto), Wolsey at, 294.
Beaurain, Mons. de, 737, 741.
....., ..., Imperial ambassador at Rome, 800; in England, 916, 922; in France, 983, 997, 1003, 1011, 1014.
....., ..., his bastard brother, in the service of the Archduke of Austria, 966.
Bedstead, 94.
"Beglarbei," the, of Turkey, 1226.
Bejar, Duke of, 908.
Belgrade, besieged and taken by Sultan Soliman, 244, 282, 302, 351, 516.
Belgrado, 641.
Belknap, Sir Edward, 81 *note.*
Bel-reguardo, 1140.
Beltrame, Don, of Castile, captain-general and governor of St. Sebastian, 385.
Bembo, Zaccaria, 1127.
Benevente, Count of, 523, 702 *note.*
Bergamasque, a, 879.
Bergamo, 266, 752, 1149, 1370.
....., letters dated at, 782, 1386, 1400.
....., the Venetian governors of, letters from, 1102, 1148, 1192.
Bergavenny, Lord. *See* Abergavenny.
Berghes, Mons. de, in the service of Charles, 260, 265, 278, 291, 319, 366.
Bernardo, Cà, at Venice, 374.
....., Beneto, banker at Venice, 561.
....., Francesco, 561 *note.*
....., Mafio, banker at Venice, trading with England, 474, 475, 483.
....., ..., receipt of letters by, 838.

Bernardo, Mafio—*cont.*
....., ..., murdered (in December 1546), 561 *note.*
Berne, Switzerland, letter dated at, 1408.
Bessarione, Cardinal of Nicæa, Wolsey desires copies of MSS. belonging to, 1187, 1219, 1258.
Bevres, Sieur de, Flemish ambassador to England, 1037.
Beyrout, port of, frequented by Venetian galleys, 1417 *note.*
Biagrassa, 15 miles from Milan, 753.
Bibiena, Antonio di, Cardinal of Santa Maria in Porticu, 5.
Bibles, 1069 *note.*
Bilboa, in Spain, 526.
Bilio, the Cavalier, ambassador from the Duke of Milan to Venice, 931, 942.
Binasco, near Milan, 753, 1140.
Binche, letter dated at, 343.
Biscay, 394, 399, 458, 1008, 1197.
....., Venetian galleys detained in, 380, 406, 407, 410, 412, 419, 424, 431, 433, 456, 458.
....., governors of, 391, 408.
....., ships of, 284, 847.
....., Bay of, 232, 381, 385.
Biscayans, the, 399, 434, 507, 848.
Bishop's Waltham, containing six or seven houses, 486.
....., Henry and Wolsey part from Charles at, 493.
Bishops at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.
Bisignano, Prince of, p. 19.
Black Bands, captain of the, Giovanni de' Medici, 1426, 1436.
Blois, 44, 497, 811, 828, 1224, 1268, 1320.
....., Claude Queen of France dies at, 865, *note.*
....., letters dated at, 33, 37, 40, 131, 144, 146, 150, 572, 678, 1423.
Bobadilla, Don Pedro, a sea captain, 385.
Bodenstein, Andrew. *See* Carlostadt.
Boesi. *See* Poissy.
Bohemia, King of. *See* Lewis II.
....., chancellor of, 807.
....., ambassador of, 995.
Bohemians, the, 616.
....., agree to obey the Roman Church, 928.
Bohier, Thomas, General of Normandy, 1485 *note.*
Boissi, Cardinal de, Papal legate to France, 69, 84, 93.
....., Gouffier de, Lord Steward (or Great Master) of France, 752.
Bojardo, Count Matteo, author of "*Orlando Innamorato*," 81.
Bolani, Troian, 576, 581.
Boldu, Nicolo, letter to, 883.
Boleyn, Sir Thos., treasurer or comptroller of Henry's household, English ambassador to Charles, 349, 350, 352, 364, 365, 507, 579, 662 *note*, 668, 672, 746 *note.*
Bolivet, Mons. de, 152.
Bologna, 117, 150, 1207, 1232, 1295, 1460, 1464.
....., bishopric of, 795.
....., legate of. *See* Cibo, Cardinal.
Bologna, Paulo da, 940.
Bolognese, the, 351.
Bolzano, letter dated at, 889.
....., Lutheran books sold at the fair of, 1000.
Bon, Alvise, Venetian ambassador to the king of Hungary, 13.
....., ..., candidate for the embassy to England, 1330.
Bonante, Messer Jo. Gabriel, merchant at Antwerp, 757.
Bonavelle, the band of, tilt at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 93.
Bonfires at Brussels, 248.
..... at Venice, 716, 736.
..... at Rome, 828.
..... in London, on the peace between Charles and Francis, 1223.
Boniface, Pope, 960.
Bonizzi, Nicolò, bill-broker in London, 1481.
Bonnivet, Sieur de, William Gouffier, Admiral of France, 146, 268, 1265.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 21, p. 23, p. 24, p. 43, p. 44, p. 45; 58, 59, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 81, 82, 84, 90.
....., ..., confers with Henry VIII., 73.
....., ..., Henry makes presents to, after the Field of Cloth of Gold, 94.
....., ..., prepares to resist the English invasion, 812.
....., ..., killed at the battle of Pavia, 940.
Bonvisi, ——, at Lyons, 331.
Book, Henry VIII.'s, against Martin Luther, 210.
Books of Martin Luther, Papal brief for the destruction of all, 116, 191, 223.
Books from Rome and Venice, required by Wolsey for his college at Oxford, 1187, 1198, 1219, 1258, 1286.
Bordeaux, 1265.
....., second president of the parliament of, Jean de Calvimont, 1403 *note.*
....., letters dated at, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1253.
Borders, the, 187.
Borromeo, Count Ludovic, the Switzers wish his estates to be restored to him, 1043.
Bosco, Monsignor dil. *See* Kildare, Earl of.
Bouillon (Baiom), a castle belonging to Robt. de la Mark, taken by Charles, 280, 293.
Boulogne, 22, 24, 42, 61, 79, 95, 106, 290, 307, 463, 484, 1007, 1008, 1052, 1110, 1175, 1218.
....., besieged by the English, 758, 763.
....., demanded by Henry from Francis, 1265, 1406, 1434, 1435, 1455, 1457.
....., letter dated at, 64.

Boulogne—*cont.*
....., gate, p. 31.
....., governor of. *See* Fayette, Anthony de la.
....., captain of, 327, 330.
Bourbon, Cardinal of, 84, 1245, 1273.
Bourbon, Duke of, Lord High Constable of France, 325, 729, 771, 874, 878, 879, 880, 900, 902, 922, 1008, 1012, 1021, 1034, 1037, 1048, 1050, 1069, 1070, 1075, 1100, 1104, 1107, 1108, 1109.
....., ..., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 21, p. 23; 58, 59; p. 43, p. 44, p. 49; 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 84, 90, 93; Henry presents him with a gold cup, 94.
....., ..., ..., negotiating with Charles and Henry, 746 *note*, 758, 761, 805.
....., ..., ..., his proposed marriage with Charles's sister, 777, 819, 902, 960, 997, 1003, 1017, 1029, 1058, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1015, 1089, 1112.
....., ..., ..., fighting against France, 812, 824, 825, 831, 833, 890, 897.
....., ..., ..., commands Charles's army, 827, 997, 1036.
....., ..., ..., invades France, 834, 837; with Henry's aid, 850, 854, 862, 885, 888, 1012, 1026.
....., ..., ..., proposed agreement between Henry and, 843, 845.
....., ..., ..., Provence submits to, 858.
....., ..., ..., dependent on Charles and Henry, 868.
....., ..., ..., France refuses to cede Provence to, 983.
....., ..., ..., intrigues with the Viceroy Lannoy, 1003.
....., ..., ..., his proposed marriage with Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis, 1029.
....., ..., ..., goes to Spain with a fleet, 1163.
....., ..., ..., the Viceroy hostile to, 1177.
....., ..., ..., Charles proposes to give Milan to, 1217, 1226, 1265.
....., ..., ..., reported to have taken flight from Spain to France with Francis, 1218.
....., ..., ..., besieged in Milan by the Papal and Venetian armies, 1348, 1358.
....., ..., ..., his agents. *See* Lursi, Mons. de; Motte, Mons. de la.
....., ..., ..., his secretary, 874.
....., ..., ..., his treasurer, 1012.
Bourbourg, 58 *note*.
Bourchier, Thomas, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1466, 1468, 1470.
Bowls, gilt, 69.
Bowmen, 68.
Brabant, 208, 219, 306, 1007, 1187, 1218.
Bracelets, given by Francis to Henry, p. 27, 77, 91.
Bragadin, Francesco, sage of the Venetian Council, 566, 604.
....., Lorenzo, 578, 949, 951.
....., ..., letter to, 28.
....., ..., refuses to go as Venetian ambassador to England, 950, 954.
....., ..., Venetian ambassador to France, 1353, 1359.
Brancamonte, ——, sent by the Marquis of Pescara to the Duke of Milan, 1140.
Brandenburg, duchy of, 413.
....., Albert Duke of, Grand Master of Prussia, 995.
....., Marquis of, Elector of Mentz, brother of the Duke of Saxony, and brother-in-law of Francis I., 741, 798, 807.
....., ..., marries his second wife, Germaine de Foix, relict of Ferdinand of Aragon (13 March 1519), 383 *note*, 463, 484.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 14, p. 17; 106, 248.
....., ..., dies, 1064, 1113.
....., ..., his wife, Germaine de Foix, 54 *note*, 248, 323, 466 *note*, 799.
....., ..., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 14, p. 17, p. 19, p. 20.
Brandenburgs, both the, require the reformation of the Church, 1296.
Brasiga, Juan Maria, a Bergamasque, envoy of the Count Palatine and Francis I. to Charles, 879, 882.
Bray, in France, taken by the English, 782.
Bread, great scarcity of, in England, 396.
Brescia, 111, 266, 487, 578, 752, 890, 897, 940, 951, 1138, 1148, 1246, 1482, 1488, 1489.
....., advices from, 392, 413.
....., letters dated at, 400, 835, 886, 887, 888, 895, 906, 918, 1149, 1376.
....., bailiff of, 1149.
....., captain of, 1149.
....., governors of, letters from, 400, 886, 1429.
....., podestà of. *See* Surian, Antonio.
....., territory of, 351, 358, 809, 1443.
Breslau, Michael Sanderns, dean of, in the service of Card. Sion in England, 130.
Bresse, Governor of, brother-in-law of the Chancellor of Spain, 224 (?), 366, 452, 542, 571, 741, 902, 956, 1021, 1030, 1044.
....., ..., ..., in England, 486.
Brest, in Normandy, 465, 474.
Bretons, 82.
Brianza, hill of, in Italy, 1363.
Bridewell, the, 466 *note*, 663.
Briefs, Papal, against Martin Luther's works, 195, 210, 223.
Brindisi, the port of, 438 *note*.

Brinon, Jean, Chancellor of Alençon and President of Rouen, French ambassador to England, 913, 918, 939, 1060, 1083, 1110, 1111, 1135, 1141, 1169, 1175, 1183, 1187, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1203, 1212, 1219, 1235, 1254, 1258, 1262, 1286.

....., ..., quits England, 1269, 1275.

Brion, Mons. de, French ambassador to Charles, 1014, 1021, 1032, 1091.

Britanny, 498, 516, 526, 542, 572, 644, 645.

....., governor general in, 644.

....., wrestlers of, 85.

....., Duchess of, 1475.

....., Duke of, 1485.

Britonieo, Octavian, vicar of the Patriarch of Venice, 116.

Brixen, the peasants of, revolt at the instigation of Luther, 1009.

....., Bishop of, 1009, 1134.

Brixiano, Pietro, 453.

Brocade, Gold and Silver, p. 15, p. 16; nos. 80, 302, 1273.

Browne, Lady Anne, sweetheart of Mons. de Montpézat, described as the handsomest woman at the banquet of the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23, p. 25, p. 26.

....., Sir Weston, jousts at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 25, p. 26.

Bruges, 306, 401, 430, 438, 451, 452, 455, 462, 465, 467, 480, 484, 492.

....., Charles V. confers with Cardinal Wolsey at, 248, 269, 277, 278, 283, 288, 290, 293, 300, 301, 307, 309, 314, 315, 316, 319, 332, 344, 345, 663.

....., St. James's church at, attended by Charles V. and Wolsey, 302.

....., Charles's garden at, the King of Denmark confers with Wolsey in, 308 *note*.

....., Wolsey quits, 318.

....., letters dated at, 284, 285, 289, 294, 298, 299, 302, 310, 312, 313, 315, 316, 456, 458, 460, 461, 487.

Brussels, 295, 296, 315, 344, 452, 1101.

....., a Parliament held by Charles at, 75.

....., Charles at, 77, 91, 409, 761 *note*.

....., letters dated at, 239, 241, 242, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257, 331, 338, 339, 340, 395, 401, 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 410, 411, 415, 416, 420, 421, 422, 425, 430, 431, 433, 434, 436, 438, 439, 443, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 473.

Bryan, Francis, gentleman of Henry's chamber, sent by Wolsey to Bruges, 306, 308.

Buckingham, Duke of, accompanies Henry VIII. to France, p. 15, p. 18, p. 20; 81, 106.

....., ..., imprisoned in the Tower of London by Henry, charged with plotting against the crown, 187, 189, 204, 208, 212, 219, 278, 354 *note*.

....., ..., condemned to death for high treason, 206, 210.

....., ..., charged with having plotted the assassination of Wolsey, 209.

Buckingham, Duke of—*cont.*

....., ..., confutes the charges against him with great eloquence, 213.

....., ..., beheaded on the square at the Tower (17 May 1521), 214, 219.

....., ..., his father and grandfather, both beheaded, 210.

....., ..., his daughter, p. 19 *note*.

....., ..., his father-in-law. *See* Surrey, Earl of.

....., ..., his son-in-law, 204. *See* Abergavenny, Lord.

....., ..., his chancellor. *See* Gilbert, Robert.

Buckingham, Henry creates his natural son Henry Duke of, 1052.

Buda (*sic*), in England, letter dated at, 1305.

Buda, in Hungary, diet at, 616.

....., letters dated at, 176, 791, 928, 995, 1019.

....., St. George's, the parish priest of, arrested by Campeggio, for having married, 1019.

....., St. Mary's, the provost of, a Lutheran, arrested by Campeggio, 1019.

Bull-baiting, at Valladolid, 702.

....., at Venice, 627.

Bulls, Papal, against Luther, 112, 163, 180, 181, 182, 183.

....., ..., by Leo X., authorizing Wolsey to confer benefices and receive annats in England, 263, 272.

Buren, Mons. de, chief in authority with Charles, 1113.

Burgos, 743, 852, 878, 880.

....., letters dated at, 746, 751, 752, 814, 815, 819, 821, 822, 823, 825, 827, 832, 836, 843, 845, 846, 847, 848.

....., Fonseca, Bishop of, 556, 607.

Burgundian order of knighthood, the, 466.

..... outlaws, 970.

..... spears, 761.

Burgundians, the, 757.

Burgundy, 87, 430, 447, 487, 737, 743, 771, 882, 960, 983, 1008, 1014, 1029, 1044, 1080, 1099, 1130, 1137, 1265.

....., demanded by Charles from Francis, 1150, 1175, 1177, 1187, 1220, 1224, 1270, 1306.

... ., Henry VIII. says it is not in the power of Francis to restore it to Charles, 1403.

....., Archduke of, Charles, 1485. *See* Ferdinand.

....., Duke of, Charles the Bold, 323, 960, 1029, 1475.

....., ..., ..., married to his third wife, Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV. (3 July 1468), 404 *note*.

....., house of, its ancient friendship with England, 1374, 1377.

Busignolo, Hieronimo de Marin de, of Ragusa, 557. *See also* Marin.

Butiro, Lunardo, physician, of Venice, 1325.[1]
Butteries, p. 30.

C.

Cabot, Sebastian, a Venetian, pilot major for voyages of discovery, in the Emperor's service, 557, 558, 589, 669 *note*.
....., ..., discovers the variation of the needle, 607.
....., ..., refuses Wolsey's offer to command an armada for a voyage of discovery, 607.
....., ..., offers his services to Francis, 634, 710.
....., ..., commands a fleet for a voyage of discovery in the Indies, 1115.
....., ..., letter to, 670.
Cadiz, 139, 836.
Cadore, Italy, 1358.
Caen, the *Bailli* of, French ambassador to Henry, 117 *note*, 121 *note*, 124, 130.
Caiazzo, Count of, a commander in Italy, 1368.
Cairo, 1114.
..... carpets, for Wolsey, 2, 24.
Caitauo. *See* Vio.
Calabria, 155.
....., Duke of, 1014.
Calais, 24, 64, 77, 135, 233, 281, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297, 301, 302, 312, 317, 337, 338, 339, 340, 350, 356, 364, 366, 401, 425, 433, 461, 462, 465, 467, 473, 484, 486, 487, 542, 637, 764, 939, 1007, 1008, 1031, 1141, 1349, 1467 *note*, 1485, 1486.
....., Henry fortifies, 121.
....., English infantry sent over to, 457, 463, 495, 502, 630, 743, 758, 888.
....., Henry and his court at, 22, p. 20, p. 34; 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, p. 40; 68, 69, 71, 73, 79, 93.
....., Henry and Charles meet at, p. 31; 106, 111.
....., French tribute paid at, 1151.
....., conference at, in which Wolsey mediates between Charles and Francis, 234, 240, 249, 252, 255, 256, 260, 261, 265, 267, 268, 269, 272, 273, 274, 277, 280, 285, 287, 292, 298, 299, 307, 310, 315, 316, 331, 333, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 348, 359, 370, 384, 393, 471, 663.
....., letters dated at, 61, 63, 97, 98, 100, 104, 106, 107, 108, 278, 279, 280, 282, 288, 290, 293, 300, 305, 306, 308, 309, 314, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 330, 334, 335, 336, 342, 347, 349, 352, 354, 361, 362, 371, 390.
....., deputy of, 1255 *note*.
....., governor of. *See* Peachey, Sir John.
....., staple of, 200, 201, 515.
Calais—*cont.*
....., ..., palace of the, Henry and Charles and their Courts at, p. 31; 104.
....., treasurer of. *See* Sandys, Sir William.
Calshot castle, 650 *note*.
Calvimont, Jean de, second president of the parliament of Bordeaux, French ambassador in Spain, 1403, 1422, 1450.
Cambrai, Charles and Francis send commissioners to, 402, 405.
....., the league of, 447, 482, 685 *note*, 1226 *note*.
Cambridge, University of, 208.
Campeggio, Lorenzo, Cardinal, 781.
....., ..., the Pope appoints him legate in Germany for the Lutheran affairs, 794, 795, 796.
....., ..., in Germany, acting against the Lutherans, 813, 864, 883, 995, 1019.
....., ..., appointed Bishop of Salisbury by Clement VII., 875.
....., Tommaso, Cardinal, Papal legate in Venice, 615, 627, 697, 708, 714, 724, 734, 736, 738.
Campidoglio, the, at Rome, burning of a witch on, 1125.
Canal, Bortolo da, Venetian senator, 1304.
Canaries, the, 300 leagues from Seville, 1115.
Candia, 46, 441, 465, 557, 576, 581.
Candlesticks, gold, 93.
Cane game, the, played in Spain, 416, 702.
Cannisano, Guglielmo, merchant of Florence, privy councillor of Edward IV., 1471.
Cannon, 275, 556, 657, 942.
....., in the service of Sultan Solyman, 523.
....., Henry seizes the, belonging to the Flanders galleys, 550.
....., silver and gold, sent to Charles from the Indies by Hernando Cortes, 1115.
Cano, Juan Sebastian del, sent by Charles in quest of the Spice Islands, 556 *note*.
Canossa, Lodovico di, Bishop of Tricarico, ambassador in England, 1485. *See* Bayeux, Bishop of.
Canterbury, p. 19, 56, 61, 278, 279, 462, 480, 481.
....., Henry and Charles meet at, p. 14, 111, 465.
....., letters dated at, 53, 54, 55, 463, 1434.
..... cathedral, 53, 488.
....., ..., mass performed in, attended by Henry and Charles, p. 15, p. 17.
....., Christ Church, attended by Henry and Charles, 463 *note*.
...., Archbishop of. *See* Bourchier; Morton; Warham.
Canvas, 81, 83, 88, 97.
Capello, Carlo, *Auditor novo* of Venice, 258, 386, 576, 581.
....., Cristofal, 386, 576, 581; candidate for the embassy to England, 1330.
....., Dominicus, C.C.X., his signature, 453, 557.

Capello, Giorgio, merchant of Venice, 120.
....., Giovanni, 801.
....., Pancrazio, merchant of Venice, 120.
....., Piero, 621.
....., Polo, 541.
Capini, Giacomo, letter from, 952.
Capino, Dom. *See* Chiapino.
Capra, Count of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 19.
Caps, p. 17.
....., cloth, worn by Henry and Charles, p. 16.
Captain-general, the Venetian, 516, 557, 896, 1317, 1374. *See* Urbino, Duke of.
Capua, Archbishop of, Fra Nicholas Schomberg, 800, 969, 998, 1113, 1120.
....., ..., ..., sent by the Pope to Charles, Francis, and Henry, to negotiate peace between Charles and Francis, 809, 810, 811, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 826, 828, 832, 836, 839, 841.
....., ..., ..., Francis calls him a German poltroon, 837.
....., ..., ..., returns to Rome, 842, 873.
....., ..., ..., with Charles again, 876, 898, 899, 902, 903, 904, 905, 916.
....., ..., ..., at Rome, 1158, 1187, 1197, 1212, 1217.
....., ..., ..., Henry blames the Pope for acting on the advice of, 1201.
Caracciolo, Marino, Papal Nuncio with Charles, 134, 147, 209, 216, 248, 254, 262, 274, 275, 285, 294, 298, 299, 302, 319, 364, 365, 379, 402, 422, 436, 448, 463, 470, 472, 484, 486, 493, 1118.
....., ..., exerts himself against Luther, 156.
....., ..., confers with Wolsey at Bruges, 310, 312.
....., ..., called the Rev. Stafileo, 363, 390 *note*.
....., ..., enters the service of Charles V. (in 1523), 390 *note*; who sends him as ambassador to Venice, 697, 723, 724, 734, 738, 741, 931, 942, 1104, 1107, 1114, 1141, 1155, 1175, 1185, 1187, 1190, 1229.
....., ..., his secretary, 313.
Caraffa, Giovanni Pietro, Papal Nuncio in England, 1485 *note*.
Caravaial, Dr., 847.
Caravels, from the Indies, arrive at Seville, 711, 751, 910, 992, 1021, 1087, 1115.
Carbuncle, a, given to Francis by Venice, 1272.
Cardinals, 545, 753, 937.
....., created by Leo X., 122; by Clement VII., 781.
....., the five, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.
....., College of, at Rome, 628, 1010, 1224, 1333.
....., canvassing for the Popedom, 747.
....., their palaces at Rome sacked by the Colonna faction, 1412.
Carew, Sir Nicholas, the favourite of Henry VIII., ambassador to France, 143, 145, 146, 150, 153, 166.
....., ..., dissuades Francis from going to Italy, 152, 160.
Cariati, Giambatista Spinelli, Count of, 277.
....., ..., called Duke of, 199.
....., ..., accompanies the Imperial ambassadors to Calais, 290, 309, 319, 320, 324, 327, 346, 351.
Carinthia, in Germany, disturbances in, 1135.
Carlostadt, or Carlostadius, Andrew Bodenstein of, archdeacon of Wittemberg, a Lutheran, 383 *note*.
Carmeliano, Pietro, Latin secretary of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., 111, 1482, 1484, 1488, 1489.
Carmelite Friars, the, of Venice, p. 580.
Carmillian, *alias* Carmeliano, Alice, a female artist in the service of Henry, 107 *note*.
Carniola, in Germany, 448 *note*.
Caroldo, Secretary, 1128.
Carpets, 80.
....., Damascene, presented to Wolsey by Venice, 1, 13, 18, 35, 107, 110, 117, 118, 133.
....., velvet, p. 15.
Carpi, Count of, Alberto Pio, French ambassador at Rome, 811, 818, 926, 1065, 1070, 1171, 1186, 1191, 1202.
Cartagena, 824.
Carthusian order, monks of the, 219.
..... monastery, a, near Valladolid, 873, 876.
Casal, Franceseo, offers to bring over his 100 horse in the Imperial camp to the Venetians, 1281, 1308, 1310, 1333.
....., Giovanni Battista, prothonotary, brother of Sir Gregory, English agent at Rome, 1141, 1163.
....., ..., English ambassador to Venice, 1175, 1187, 1198, 1199, 1202, 1203, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1210, 1214, 1215, 1218, 1222, 1227, 1228, 1232, 1239, 1240, 1264, 1271, 1274, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1308, 1311, 1317, 1326, 1343, 1344, 1346, 1363, 1385, 1389, 1405, 1411, 1454.
....., Sir Gregory, sent by Henry to the Marquis of Mantua, 586; to the Duke of Bourbon, 874, 1012.
....., ..., English ambassador to the Duke of Milan, 918, 919, 1031.
....., ..., going to Rome, 935, 937, 1043, 1070, 1097, 1110, 1113, 1116, 1118, 1136, 1137, 1139.
....., ..., at Brussels, 1101.
....., ..., ambassador to the Pope, 1135, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1148, 1149, 1152, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1163, 1169, 1175, 1183, 1186, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1212, 1222, 1264, 1266, 1277, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1308, 1326, 1333.
....., ..., complains of the Pope, 1178.
....., ..., letters from, 661, 682, 1123.
Cassel, provost of, ambassador from Margaret of Savoy, 1381.

Cassia, imported to Seville from the Indies, 751.
Castel Novo, 641.
Castellesi, Adrian, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Cardinal, last news of, 374.
....., ... *scriptor* to Innocent VIII., 1475.
....., ..., English ambassador at Rome, *temp.* Hen. VIII., 1480.
Castiglione, Count Baldassar, Papal Nuncio with Charles, 956, 960, 971, 977, 1030, 1040, 1120, 1176, 1403, 1422, 1444, 1450.
Castile, 385, 498, 711, 1089.
....., Francis marches his army into, 249, 250.
....., Queen of, accompanies Charles to Dover, 111.
....., comendador of, 571, 579. *See* Rœux, Mons. de.
....., comendador mayor of, 900. *See* Padilla, Don Juan de.
....., commons of, 579.
....., ..., unite against Charles, 306.
....., constable of, 806.
....., Cortes of, 1003, 1029, 1054, 1078, 1091.
....., council of, 394.
....., grandees of, 579.
....., junta in, 579, 589.
....., Prince of, Charles, 1485.
Castro, Mons. de, ambassador from Charles to Henry, 378.
Caura, Count of, 613.
Cavalchante, Zuan, 503.
Cazago, Jacomo da, 111.
Celles, near Château Romorantin, letters dated at, 160, 161, 166.
Censers, gold, p. 20.
Censures, ecclesiastical, 815.
Centuari, Francesco and Domenico de', 1473.
Ceri, Renzo da, 438.
....., ..., at Venice, 734.
....., ..., with the Duke of Albany at Lyons, 1008.
....., ..., sent by Francis to Rome, 1419.
Cesano, Gabriel, letters from, 688, 692, 757.
Cesis, Cardinal, 781.
Chabot, Philippe, his signature, 1092.
Chain, a, given by Henry VIII. to Brinon, 1269.
Chains, gold, 46, p. 15; 53, 56, 58, p. 45; 67, 68, 69, 73, 80, 140, 193, 194, 211.
Chairs, gilt, p. 18.
Chalice, a gold, p. 20.
Châlons, France, 1220.
Chamber, gentlemen of Francis', 67.
Chamberlain of England. *See* Worcester, Earl of.
..... of France, 466.
Champagne, in France, 314.
Chancellor of France. *See* Duprat, Anthony.
..... of Spain. *See* Gattinara.
Chancery of Venice, the, 697.
Chandeliers, p. 33.
Chaneus, Dr. Jo. Maria, of Brescia, letter from, 487.
Channel, the English, p. 34; 59, 64, 143, 217, 236, 239, 240, 252, 265, 284, 286, 316, 371, 406, 687 *note*, 784, 868, 874, 882, 892, 1365, 1432, 1434.
Chapel, a, built and endowed at the joint expense of Henry and Francis, after the Field of Cloth of Gold, 91.
Chapel Royal, Dean of the. *See* Clerk, Dr. John.
Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and King of Spain, called the Catholic King, 2, 3, 9, 19, 31, 42, 73, 75, 117, 121 *note*, 122, 123, 129, 130, 134, 144, 147, 151, 156, 198, 206, 207, 208, 210, 213, 233, 247, 251, 284, 288, 305, 309, 339, 348, 349, 352, 378, 379, 380, 390, 393, 396, 422, 430, 434, 456, 457, 458, 470, 473, 517, 521, 523, 526, 542, 543, 553, 557, 579, 580, 607, 612, 633, 646, 662, 681, 686, 691, 693, 702, 703, 711, 729, 734, 743, 746, 752, 754, 757, 758, 766, 777, 797, 799, 800, 806, 811, 815, 826, 828, 836, 837, 846, 869, 868, 871, 874, 878, 893, 897, 901, 904, 910, 912, 929, 935, 942, 943, 948, 951, 957, 958, 962, 966, 969, 970, 973, 983, 991, 992, 996, 998, 1016, 1050, 1052, 1063, 1064, 1066, 1085, 1087, 1100, 1104, 1107, 1120, 1124, 1128, 1129, 1140.
....., (A.D. 1514): his sister to marry Lewis XII., 1485.
....., (A.D. 1516): King Catholic, 1487.
....., (A.D. 1520): his relations with Italy, 4, 6, 99, 105, 134, 137, 160, 167, 168, 169, 170, 176, 184, 226, 317, 365, 885.
....., his interviews with Henry in England, 24, 26, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, p. 14, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 66, 103, 104, 111, 186, 215, 239, 462, 463, 465, 467, 478, 483, 484, 486, 493, 495, 498.
....., his relations with Venice, 29, 124, 196, 254, 259, 324, 328, 330, 338, 341, 343, 346, 351, 363, 381, 385, 387, 389, 401, 438, 440, 441, 446, 447, 469, 848, 963, 1038, 1051, 1126.
....., his interviews with Henry at Calais, p. 31, 75, 77, 79, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 106, 107, 108, 109, 232.
....., disputes between Francis and, 62, 71, 75, 87, 119, 177, 188, 204, 219, 228, 229, 236, 237, 238, 239, 243, 245, 249, 252, 256, 260, 265, 266, 271, 272, 353, 354, 359, 368, 407, 454, 485, 510, 765, 767, 768, 771, 780, 785, 879, 882, 899, 900.
....., his relations with Henry, 63, 84, 135, 145, 207, 216, 262, 364, 442, 651, 671, 820, 825, 845, 880, 922, 925, 932, 945, 963, 975, 987, 989, 1004, 1005, 1014, 1015, 1017, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1032, 1033, 1037, 1045, 1080, 1114, 1121, 1137.
....., proposed interview with Francis, 89, 105.

Charles V.—*cont.*
....., ruled by Chièvres, 119; who dies, 224.
....., his relations with Francis, 132, 185, 187, 375, 1014, 1015, 1103, 1118, 1130.
....., Henry refuses to lend him money or troops, 136.
....., confers with the King of Hungary and the King of Poland, 141, 143.
....., proposed marriage with the sister of the King of Hungary, 143.
....., (A.D. 1521): Francis demands arrears for Naples from, 166.
....., great sedition in his dominions, 172, 179.
....., proposed marriage with Isabella, daughter of Emmanuel, King of Portugal, 185, 589, 902, 911, 1009, 1015, 1029, 1046, 1058, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1089, 1091, 1099, 1125, 1132.
....., holds a Diet in Germany, 189, 197.
....., summons Luther before him, and condemns his works, 191, 192, 197, 199, 202, 216, 224.
....., Henry dissuades, from entering Italy, 195.
....., Francis wages war against, through Robt. de la Mark, the Duke of Guelders, and the King of Navarre, 195, 215.
....., orders Luther to quit Germany, 203, 223.
....., refers his disputes with Francis to the arbitration of Henry, 204, 205, 221, 225.
....., proposed marriage with Mary, daughter of Henry, 215, 274, 275, 283, 302, 323, 332, 400, 409, 413, 415, 452, 852, 902, 1021, 1046, 1054, 1058, 1059, 1074, 1097, 1099, 1132.
....., Francis defies, 215.
....., Henry dissuades, from going to war, 220.
....., his relations with the Popes, 222, 223, 500, 832, 917, 960.
....., Francis' successes against, 227.
....., sends Henry a power of attorney to make terms for him with Francis, 233, 234, 235, 239, 240.
....., Henry sends Wolsey to Calais to adjust the disputes between Francis and, 241, 249, 269, 272, 274, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282.
....., his brother-in-law the King of Denmark offers him assistance, 248, 252, 256, 272.
....., Henry's great influence with, 250.
....., aids Leo X., who gives him the investiture of Naples, 253, 254.
....., intends to settle his disputes with Francis by force of arms, 257, 275, 334.
....., in league with Leo X., 263, 304, 313, 320, 321.
Charles V.—*cont.*
....., proposed marriage with Charlotte, daughter of Francis I., 272, 278, 283, 323, 335, 765, 767, 780.
....., his interviews with Wolsey at Bruges, 285, 290, 293, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 307, 312, 313, 315, 316.
....., Henry mediates between Francis and, 289, 302, 350, 370, 405, 448, 449, 530, 531, 538, 541, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 555, 663.
....., the Pope complains of, 294.
....., Prior of the order of Santiago de Compostella, 302.
....., disinclined to make terms with Francis, 306, 310, 312, 313.
....., at strife with the Pope, 314.
....., Wolsey remonstrates with, 319.
....., Henry sends ammunition to, 331.
....., his army takes a castle, 336.
....., report of an attempt to poison his food, 340.
....., seeks nothing but the deliverance of Italy from the French, 344.
....., he and Francis strongly bent on war, 345.
....., going to Spain through England, 356, 360, 367, 382, 411, 413, 415, 416, 421, 431, 433, 435, 436, 442, 443, 445, 502, 505.
....., failure of the arbitration between Francis and, 362, 371.
....., rejects the articles of agreement with France, drawn up by Wolsey, 366.
....., at war with Francis in Flanders and Picardy, 370,
....., the death of Leo interferes with all his projects, 376.
....., refuses to promote the election of Wolsey as Pope, 384, 396.
....., (A.D. 1522): Henry demands that he release the Flanders galleys, 391.
....., rejoices at the election of Adrian VI., 395, 404.
....., detains Venetian galleys, 397, 398, 399, 419.
....., weary of being dependent on Henry, Venice, and the Switzers, 402.
....., proposed league between Henry, Venice, the Pope, and, 403, 417, 426, 428, 429, 475, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484 488, 492, 505, 714, 735, 751, 759.
....., intercedes for the release of the Flanders galleys in England, 408.
....., appoints Ferdinand viear-general and Imperial lieutenant of Germany, 409, 413.
....., content to make truce with Francis, 414.
....., Wolsey complains of Venice aiding Francis against, 424.
....., asks Henry for a loan, 425.
....., leaves the government of Flanders to Lady Margaret, and Henry assumes the protection of all the provinces, 439.

Charles V.—*cont.*
....., quits Brussels, 450, 451.
....., agreement between Venice and, 460, 461, 476, 507, 514, 516, 518, 522, 564, 566, 567, 568, 570, 571, 573, 575, 589, 590, 594, 596, 597, 598, 599, 601, 602, 615, 617, 619, 630, 631, 636, 637, 638, 666, 671, 680, 685, 690, 697, 708, 709, 712, 714, 715, 716, 717, 720, 721, 722, 732, 739, 741, 749, 750, 762, 774, 803.
....., his relations with the Duke of Urbino, 472.
....., in league with Henry, 479, 487, 516, 518, 528, 1002.
....., letters from, 490, 491.
....., grants Wolsey a pension of 22,000 ducats, 507.
....., (A.D. 1523): refuses the offer of a pension from the King of Portugal to relinquish the spice trade, 589, 635, 805.
....., Henry and Wolsey dissatisfied with, 680.
....., (A.D. 1524): disputes between the King of Portugal and, concerning the discovery of the Spice Islands, 805, 843.
....., Clement VII. negotiates for peace between France, Venice, and, 808, 809, 818, 819, 824.
....., persuades Henry to go to France with an army, 827, 1034.
....., raises troops for the invasion of France, 834, 839.
....., Henry refuses him more money, 835.
....., sends letters into Germany against the Lutherans, 847; the people refuse to obey him, 863.
....., dissatisfied with the proceedings of Wolsey, 852.
....., suffers from the quartan ague, 866, 867, 873, 884, 892, 894, 898, 905, 908, 914, 915.
....., causes a Lutheran to be burnt (?), 872.
....., fails in his engagements to Henry, 888.
....., (A.D. 1525): has a natural daughter born to him at Valladolid, 916.
....., calls the Pope a poltroon, 920.
....., the Germans averse to his aggrandisement, 955.
....., forbids public rejoicings for his successes at the battle of Pavia, 956, 959.
....., dislikes Henry's being one of the principal contracting parties in the league against the Turk, 971.
....., the Pope urges him to induce France to accept fair terms for peace, 977.
....., complains to Henry of Wolsey's intercepting letters to himself, 986.
....., his demands of Francis, 997.
....., in league with the Pope, 1002, 1024.
....., holds Francis captive after the battle of Pavia, 1003, 1011.
....., the Pope again mediates between Francis and, 1005.
Charles V.—*cont.*
....., dissensions in his dominions caused by the Lutherans, 1007.
....., Henry delays sending Princess Mary to, 1013.
....., the Viceroy of Naples urges him to conquer Italy, 1035.
....., sends Bourbon to command an attack on France, 1036.
....., ratifies the league with the Pope, 1040.
....., Henry refers himself to, in waging war or making peace, 1044.
....., removes Francis to Spain, 1048.
....., the Duchess of Alençon wishes to marry, 1048.
....., the grandees of Spain exhort him to marry Isabella, 1054; of which he informs Henry, 1078.
....., requires Henry to send Mary to Spain, 1057; which Henry delays doing, 1061.
....., demands Mary of Henry, 1062.
....., determined to make war on France, 1065.
....., Henry displeased at his sending Francis to Spain, 1068, 1077.
....., seeks pecuniary aid from Venice, 1069, 1070.
....., negotiations between Francis and, 1069, 1091, 1112, 1133.
....., maritime truce between Francis and, 1073, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1097, 1102, 1105, 1108, 1114.
....., Henry thinks that Francis should be released on paying ransom to, 1079, 1090, 1095.
....., remains firm in favour of marrying Mary, 1089.
....., Henry exhorts him to release Francis, 1106, 1111.
....., visits Francis when ill at Madrid, 1115.
....., Henry willing to release him from his promise to Princess Mary, 1119.
....., aspires to be monarch of the world, and to make the Pope say mass for him, 1141.
....., deserted by Henry, 1145.
....., the Milanese in possession of, 1146, 1157, 1158, 1161, 1164, 1183, 1396.
....., release of Francis to be demanded from, by the English and other ambassadors, 1150, 1166.
....., disbelieves the league between England and France, 1154.
....., proposed peace with Venice, 1155, 1156, 1162, 1190, 1317.
....., failure of the Duchess of Alençon's negotiations with, 1159.
....., his proposed agreement with France, 1163, 1186.
....., remits money to Italy, 1160.
....., English ambassadors demand arrears of pensions from, 1168.
....., an enemy to the Pope, 1169.
....., dissatisfied with England, 1172.

Charles V.—*cont.*
....., absolved by the Pope from his promise to marry Mary, 1175.
....., his relations with the Pope, 1176, 1185, 1217, 1221.
....., Henry claims half of what he gets from France, 1177.
....., Wolsey denounces the ambition of, 1187.
....., proposed marriage with Isabella of Portugal, 1187.
....., (A.D. 1526): will give his sister to Francis, 1192, 1243.
....., money lent to, by Henry, who endeavours to recover it, 1195, 1279, 1307, 1315, 1324, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1351, 1363, 1390.
....., Wolsey displeased with the Pope's adherence to, 1197.
....., renewal of negotiations with Francis, 1198.
....., Henry endeavours to form a league against, to prevent him from going to Italy, 1200, 1201, 1203, 1204, 1224, 1250, 1254, 1258, 1262, 1266, 1269, 1276, 1277, 1295.
....., agreement between Francis and, 1214, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1223, 1226, 1238.
....., Henry will not consent to the aggrandisement of, 1231.
....., Henry urges Francis not to observe his agreement with, 1235, 1244, 1263.
....., resolved to go into Italy for his coronation, 1236, 1306.
....., writes to the princes of Germany not to renounce the Pope, 1241.
....., Henry offers his forces to Francis against, 1246.
....., Francis promises to pay the money due from, to Henry, 1253.
....., proposes a new league with Henry, 1259.
....., challenged by Francis to a single combat, 1265.
....., Henry promises to ransom the French princes from, 1268.
....., his envoy to France, the Viceroy of Naples, 1270, 1273.
....., the league against, negotiated in France, 1272.
....., Henry to be "conservator" of the league against, 1279, 1280.
....., Francis denies negotiating with, 1285.
....., the "Holy League" against, 1289, 1290, 1343.
....., Henry will demand from, the release of the French princes, 1298, 1302, 1305, 1318, 1320, 1335.
....., sends conciliatory letters to Henry and Wolsey, 1314.
....., refuses a general peace, 1319.
....., a hackney delivered by, to the Pope, as tribute for Naples, 1333.
....., demands from, made by the English and other ambassadors, 1336, 1398, 1403, 1422.
Charles V.—*cont.*
....., Henry urged to join the league against, 1334, 1339, 1342, 1377, 1382, 1387, 1388, 1401, 1416, 1443.
....., Henry writes to, 1355, 1424, 1439.
....., sends Mendosa to England, 1356, 1374, 1381.
....., his relations with the Lutherans, 1369.
....., England and France united against, 1372.
....., fitting out a fleet for Italy, 1395, 1399.
....., accuses Francis of breach of faith, p. 604, no. 1428.
....., willing to be a party to the Holy League, p. 606.
....., Henry wishes to be mediator for peace with, 1427, 1435, 1438.
....., Francis plots to seize a town of, 1436.
....., Francis wishes Henry to declare war against, 1440.
....., to be included in a general peace, 1441, 1444, 1445.
....., sends a fleet to Italy under the Viceroy of Naples, 1447.
....., Henry's letter to, 1449.
....., to refer his disputes with Francis to Henry for arbitration, 1450.
....., Henry to negotiate peace between Italy and, 1457.
....., Henry protests against his waging war on the Pope, 1459.
....., his sisters. *See* Eleanor, Queen of Portugal; Katharine.
....., his audiencier. *See* Haneton, Philip.
....., his confessor. *See* Confessor.
....., his Council, 1403. *See* Imperial ministry.
....., his physician, Master Liberal, 340.
....., his pilot-major for voyages of discovery. *See* Cortes, Hernando.
Charles VIII., King of France, 1477.
Charlotte, daughter of Francis I., proposed in marriage to Charles, 323, 765, 767, 780; to the son of the Magnifico Lorenzino de' Medici, 897.
Chateau ——, France, letter dated at, 1356.
Chateaubriant, Mons. de, 82.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43, 68.
....., Madame, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 26.
....., ..., Henry presents her with a gold crucifix, 94.
Chatillon, Mons., Marshal of France and Governor of Picardy, 59, 67.
....., Francis gives him Ardres, 124.
Chau, Mons. de la, 741, 902, 956.
....., ..., ambassador from Charles to Portugal, 992, 1003, 1029, 1133.
Chavigny, Mons. de, ambassador from France to England, 478.
....., ..., captain of the archers of Francis I.'s body-guard, 1273.

Checker, the, at Calais, p. 31, p. 32, 107 *note*.
Chectria, Earl of. *See* Westmoreland, Earl of.
Cheney, Sir Thomas, English ambassador to France, 465, 486.
....., ..., his second embassy to France, 1235, 1238, 1243, 1244, 1263, 1265, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1276, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1292, 1293, 1298, 1315, 1317, 1322 *note*.
Cheapside, the, London, 244 *note*.
Chiavenna, fortress of, 1135.
Chiapino, Dom., Papal Nuncio to Louise of Savoy, 1100, 1243, 1245, 1256, 1265, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1276, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1287, 1292, 1300, 1311, 1315, 1319, 1320, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1334, 1384.
Chiefs of the Council of Ten. *See* Venice.
Chieregato, Franceseo, Bishop of Teramo, letter from, 616.
Chieti, Bishop of, Nuncio in England, 1485.
Chièvres, Mons. de, chief councillor of Charles, 55, 119, 134, 156, 196, 310, 902.
....., ..., accompanies Charles to Calais, p. 14, p. 31, 53, 106.
....., ..., dangerously ill, 209, 220, 222; dies, 224, 579.
....., ..., Charles obtains 600,000 ducats by his death, 272.
Chimney pieces, stone, 83.
Chiusa, La, 346.
Chiut (Knight ?), Dr., 272.
Christian, Most, Henry assumes the title of, 833, 869.
Church erected on the site of the Field of Cloth of Gold, 69, 78, 79, 92.
....., States of the, 479.
....., Adrian VI. wishes to reform the, 545.
Churches, reduced to mosques, that is, to white walls, in Switzerland, 1153.
Cibo, Cardinal, 781.
....., ... elected Legate of Bologna, 795.
Ciniano, Pandolpho, agent for Spinelli, secretary in England, 1431.
Cinnamon, imported to the Azores, 1087.
Cividal, Italy, 1358.
Clarence, George, Duke of, letter to, 1467, 1468.
Clarence St. Mary, the, a ship named, 162.
Clarencieux, an English herald, sent by Henry to declare war against Francis, 457, 465.
Claude, Queen of Francis I., 58, 65, 355, 359.
....., ..., pregnant, 40.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 22, p. 24, p. 26, p. 30, p. 39, p. 45, 67, 69, 72, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 93, 95.
....., ..., exchanges presents with Queen Katharine, 94.
....., ..., very ill, 819; dies at Blois (25 July 1524), 865, 1066.
....., ..., obsequies of, 1365, 1437.
Clement VII., Pope (elected 19 November 1523), 776 *note*, 778, 779, 789, 803, 811, 813, 815, 818, 819, 826, 834, 839, 841, 878, 899, 900, 903, 932, 945–991, 995–1005, 1007, 1009, 1015, 1016, 1030, 1033, 1042, 1045, 1050, 1059, 1067, 1070, 1073, 1085, 1097, 1113, 1118, 1121, 1126, 1132, 1135, 1139, 1141, 1156, 1225, 1247, 1292.
....., ..., creates nine Cardinals, 781.
....., ..., Francis irritated against, 785.
....., ..., his relations with Charles, 792, 832, 960, 971, 1176, 1183, 1185, 1203, 1224, 1318.
....., ..., acting against Luther, 794, 795, 796, 824, 832, 1010.
....., ..., his affairs with Ferrara, 800.
....., ..., suspected of joining the French, 802, 888.
....., ..., relations with Venice, 804, 857, 861, 935, 951, 956, 1082, 1105, 1138.
....., ..., endeavours to make peace between Charles and Francis, 808, 809, 810, 821, 824, 825, 828, 977.
....., ..., requests Charles to act against the Lutherans, 847, 884.
....., ..., gives Cardinal Campeggio the English see of Salisbury, 875.
....., ..., his alliance with France, 897, 909, 912, 916, 936, 939.
....., ... (A.D. 1525): rumour of disputing his election as Pope, on the score of illegitimate birth, 917.
....., ..., Charles calls him a poltroon, 920.
....., ..., wishes to form a league with Venice and the Florentines, 926, 937.
....., ..., said to be a man of faint heart and will, 957.
....., ..., Wolsey abuses him, 986.
....., ..., proposed league between Henry, Charles, Archduke Ferdinand, Milan, Florence, and, 998, 1002, 1004, 1011, 1024, 1040, 1065.
....., ..., cancels his alliance with Francis and Charles, 1037.
....., ..., negotiating a league with Francis and others, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1122, 1124, 1125.
....., ..., Henry urges him to exhort Charles to release Francis, 1106.
....., ..., accuses Henry of having asked him to join a league against Charles; which Henry denies, and countercharges the Pope, 1120.
....., ..., Charles intends to make, his chaplain, 1141.
....., ... his relations with the Switzers, 1147.
....., ..., reported league with England and France, 1154.
....., ..., gives audience to English ambassadors, 1157, 1158.
....., ..., said to be timid, 1163.
....., ..., his relations with France, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1182, 1186, 1196, 1224, 1236.

Clement VII., Pope—*cont.*
....., ..., proposed league with France, 1175, 1187, 1204, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1256, 1257, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1267, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1283, 1286, 1305, 1314.
....., ..., Sir G. Casal complains of, 1178.
....., ..., his indecision as to joining the league, 1190, 1191.
....., ... (A.D. 1526): Wolsey writes to, not to make an agreement with Charles, 1197.
....., ..., Henry urges, to join the league, 1199, 1200.
....., ..., Henry suspects, of having made an agreement with the Emperor, 1201.
....., ..., sends Acciajoli to France, 1202.
....., ..., will not allow Milan to be given to Bourbon, 1217.
....., ..., sends Gambara to England, 1221.
....., ..., sends Vitorio to France, to attend Francis after his release, 1221, 1226.
....., ..., promises to absolve Francis from his oath to Charles, 1231, 1235.
....., ..., alarmed at the Turkish preparations, 1238.
...., princes of Germany will renounce, 1241.
....., ..., requests Henry to join the proposed league, 1266.
....., ..., displeased with Gambara's proceedings in England, 1281, 1287.
....., ..., the Holy League between France, Venice, and, 1289, 1290, 1294, 1300, 1309, 1311, 1312, 1319, 1337, 1343, 1347, 1351, 1375, 1379, 1391, 1394, 1411.
....., ..., sends Ruccellai to France, 1295.
....., ..., employs his army against the Imperial army in Italy, 1317, 1327, 1332, 1352.
....., ..., wishes Henry to be a party to the Holy League, 1323, 1339, 1347, p. 602.
....., ..., urged to demand release of French princes in Spain, 1324.
....., ..., Charles sends Moneada to, 1326.
....., ..., a hackney presented to, by Charles, as tribute for Naples, 1333.
....., ..., his relations with Venice, 1336.
....., ..., Wolsey wishes him to send powers to England for modification of the Holy League, 1348, 1380.
....., ..., sends Sanga to England, to urge Henry to join the league, 1357, 1362; and to send his men-at-arms and Switzers into Italy, 1368, 1372.
....., ..., receives the articles remodelled by Wolsey, 1385, 1389, 1390, 1392.
....., ..., offers Naples and Milan to Francis, 1396.
....., ..., proposes to include Charles in the Holy League, 1399.
Clement VII., Pope—*cont.*
....., ..., proposal of Francis and Charles to go to Italy and make him the Emperor's "chaplain," p. 604.
....., ..., intercepts letters to the Duke of Ferrara, 1405.
....., ..., his ambassador at Venice, 1405.
....., ..., troubled at Henry's delay in joining the league, 1407.
....., ..., his palace sacked by the Imperialists and the Colonna faction, 1412, 1416, 1419, 1424.
..... ,....., Henry will not fail to assist, 1418, 1448.
....., ..., Henry sends money to, 1427, 1428, 1433, 1434, 1443, 1449, 1459.
....., ..., to be included in a general peace, 1441, 1444.
....., ..., Wolsey desires Venice to encourage, 1446.
....., ..., requested by Charles to conclude a general peace, 1450.
....., ..., forgives the injuries done him by the Colonna faction, 1454.
Clergy, the English, 463.
Clerk, Dr. John, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and Bishop of Bath and Wells, English ambassador resident at Rome, 167, 459, 503 *note*, 545, 660, 675, 714, 800, 819, 861, 873, 909, 918, 927, 932, 945, 974, 998, 1125, 1142.
....., ..., his signature, 638.
....., ..., the creature of Wolsey, whom he is to aid in obtaining the Popedom, in case Adrian VI. should die, 651.
....., ..., ambassador to France, 1339, 1351, 1356, 1371, 1372, 1383, 1384, 1398, 1434, 1437, 1440.
Cleves, Duke of, named as a confederate in the treaty of Windsor, 479.
Cloth, 1007.
..... of gold, p. 14, p. 15, p. 16, 41, 53, 93, 503, 622, 718, 773, 1272.
..... of silver, p. 27.
Cloths, exported from England to Venice, 139.
Cloves, imported to Spain, 556; to Portugal, 1087.
Code, the maritime, 848.
Cognac, 1280.
....., Viceroy of Naples at, 1269, 1292.
....., the Holy League made at, 1289, 1411.
....., letters dated at, 17, 1250, 1261, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1276, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1293, 1322 *note*.
Coir, Italy, 1408, 1453.
....., letter from, 1102.
....., Lutherans at, 1006.
Colick, the, 130.
Colla, Giovanni, in London, 1485 *note*.
Collar, jewelled, worn by Henry at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 17, 69, 673; which he gives to Francis, p. 27, 91, 94.
..... of the order of the Garter, 73.
....., golden, presented by Venice to Ric. Pace, 719, 728.

Collars, jewelled, p. 30.
College, the, of Venice. *See* Venice.
Collioure, a port six leagues from Perpignan, 1048.
Collona, Friar Sebastian, a Venetian, 607.
Cologne, 134, 220, 999, 1007.
....., Archbishop of, at the Diet of Spires, 1313.
Colonna faction, the, has 7,000 infantry, 1357.
....., sack the Vatican and other palaces at Rome, 1412, 1413 *note*, 1419, 1424, 1427, 1434, 1454.
Colonna, Cardinal, the vice-chancery given to, 795, 998, 1054
....., ..., chief of the Colonna faction, 1412.
....., Marc' Antonio, at the French Court, from Rome, 320.
....., Prospero, 294, 486, 631, 753, 766.
Colti, Marchiò de', and nephews, 1464.
....., Marianno de', and nephew, 1462.
Columbus, Christopher, 607 *note*.
....., ..., dies at Valladolid (in 1506), 1115.
....., Diego, son of Christopher, 1038.
Comaere (Comacler ?), secretary, sent by Francis to Charles, 1319.
Comedies, performed in Wolsey's court, 1193.
Comedy, a, composed by the Neapolitan Terene, 941.
Comendador Mayor, Mons. de la Chau, 741, 1088. *See* Castile.
Commissioners, to meet at Calais to decide damages between England and Scotland, 465.
Commons of England, the, 679, 1486.
Communities, army of the, in Germany, 172.
Como, Italy, 369, 1206, 1368, 1373.
Compiegne, letters dated at, 353, 355, 373.
Compostella, S. Giacomo di, 38.
....., ..., letter dated at, 31.
....., Santiago de, the order of, founded A.D. 1170, 302.
Concordia, Bishop, Papal Legate in England, 1475.
Concresault, Mons. de, sent by the French to Scotland, temp. Hen. VII., 1478.
Conegliano, 1055.
Confections, 498.
Conference, the Calais, at which Wolsey endeavours to settle the disputes between Charles and Francis, 320, 321, 323, 325, 326, 327, 329, 334.
Confessor, Henry VIII.'s. *See* Lincoln, Bishop of.
....., Charles's, 275 *note*, 302, 407, 552.
Congregation, the, at Rome, held to condemn the heresies of Luther, 15, 16.
Consistory, the, at Rome, 5, 122, 796, 909, 937.
Constable, the, of England. *See* Dorset, Marquis of.
....., ..., of France. *See* Bourbon, Duke of.
Constance, Council of, 192, 199, 202.
....., lake of, 413.
Constantinople, 441, 956, 1050, 1071.
....., letters and news from, 39, 189, 225, 255, 1104, 1114, 1233, 1487.
....., Venetian ambassador at, letter to, 1209.
....., Venetian bailiff at, letter from, 704.
....., ..., letters to, 370, 1209.
Consuls, 23.
....., Venetian, 740.
Contarini, Antonio, patriarch of Venice, 734.
....., Bernardin, 1481.
....., Carlo, 576, 581.
....., ..., Venetian ambassador to the Archduke Ferdinand, 974, 1056.
....., ..., ..., letters from, 863, 864, 872, 907, 936, 938, 944, 955, 967, 976, 980, 984, 988, 994, 1000, 1018, 1028, 1174, 1252, 1313.
....., ..., ..., his secretary, Marco Antonio Longin, 1086, 1153.
....., Francesco, 482, 528.
....., ..., elected ambassador to England, 1303, 1309 ; declines, 1325, 1330.
....., Gasparo, Venetian ambassador with Charles V., 290, 390, 419, 480, 481, 502, 504, 514, 516, 549, 598.
....., ..., letters from, 196, 197, 199, 202, 209, 216, 217, 220, 222, 223, 224, 228, 239, 241, 242, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257, 262, 265, 266, 269, 274, 275, 277, 284, 285, 289, 294, 298, 299, 302, 310, 312, 313, 315, 316, 331, 338, 339, 340, 343, 344, 345, 346, 348, 350, 356, 357, 360, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 372, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 382, 385, 388, 391, 394, 395, 401, 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 410, 411, 415, 416, 420, 422, 425, 430, 431, 433, 434, 436, 438, 439, 443, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 455, 456, 458, 460, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 467, 470, 474, 475, 478, 483, 484, 486, 492, 493, 498, 507, 510, 523, 526, 542, 543, 552, 554, 556, 564, 570, 571, 579, 589, 607, 612, 613, 630, 633, 634, 635, 646, 659, 662, 665, 668, 672, 681, 686, 693, 702, 703, 710, 711, 729, 737, 741, 743, 746, 751, 752, 753, 761, 766, 767, 768, 771, 776, 779, 780, 792, 797, 799, 805, 806, 814, 815, 819, 821, 822, 823, 825, 827, 831, 832, 836, 843, 845, 846, 847, 848, 852, 856, 858, 859, 860, 865, 866, 867, 873, 876, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 884, 885, 892, 893, 894, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 908, 910, 911, 914, 915, 916, 917, 920, 922, 939, 943, 948, 956, 958, 960, 962, 963, 966, 969, 971, 986, 987, 992, 996, 1002, 1011, 1014, 1021, 1029, 1030, 1035, 1038, 1039, 1044, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1057, 1063, 1064, 1066, 1069, 1078, 1087, 1088, 1091.
....., ..., letters to, 327, 488, 494, 505, 518, 548, 557, 669, 754.
....., ..., his secretary, 339.
....., Giovanni, 19.

Contarini, Giustinian, 386, 576, 581.
....., ..., letter to, 421.
....., Maffio and Ambrosio, 1461.
....., Marco, 258, 386, 576, 581.
....., Marco Antonio, 386, 576, 581, 1330.
....., Piero, Venetian state-attorney, 540, 772.
....., Tomaso, letter from, 421.
....., Zuan, 18.
....., Zuan Franceseo, brother of Carlo, letters from, 883, 1027.
....., ..., letter to, 1153.
Corado, Sir. *See* Wyngfield, Sir Ric.
Corbie, taken by the English, 782.
Cordova, Bishop of, 613.
....., Gonsalvo of, the Great Captain, 875.
Corfu, 523, 1327.
Corn, Indian, 556.
Cornaro, Cardinal, 781.
....., Franceseo, Venetian ambassador with Charles, p. 14 *note*; 124, 209, 467, 556, 902.
....., ..., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 15, p. 18, p. 19, p. 29; 53.
....., ..., ..., his report on England on his return to Venice from Charles, 232.
....., ..., ..., his secretary, Andrea Rosso, 147.
....., ..., ..., letters from, 31, 38, 53, 54, 55, 75, 96, 104, 156, 191.
....., Georgio, procurator of Venice, 620.
....., Zorzi, procurator of Venice, 677, 695, 697.
Cornets, used at Mass, 93.
Cornwallis, Sir Charles, 809 *note*.
Corsairs, 430.
Corsi, Giovanni, Florentine ambassador with Charles V., 899, 900, 902, 916, 917, 1030, 1035, 1120.
Corsica, the Imperial fleet at, 1447, 1449.
Cortes, the, 1029, 1078, 1099.
....., ..., held by Charles, 507, 526, 825, 1054.
Cortes, Hernando, Charles's governor of the Island of Cuba, discovers Mexico and other places, 556, 589.
....., ..., his marriage, 1115.
Corunna, 31, 32, 41, 232, 385, 556.
....., Cortes at, 26.
....., letter dated at, 38.
Costabeli, Antonio de', Ferrarese ambassador with the Pope, 800.
Council, Privy, of England. *See* Privy Council.
....., the, of France. *See* France.
....., ..., of Venice. *See* Venice.
....., ..., of Spain, 702. *See* Imperial Council.
Councils, the heresies of Luther condemned by, 191, 199.
Couriers, 321, 351, 418, 467.
Coursers, p. 22, 69, 77.
Court, the English, 268.
Courtenay, Hen., Earl of Devonshire, &c. *See* Devonshire, Earl of.
Courtray, in the Austrian Netherlands, letter dated at, 350.
Covos palace, at Valladolid, the, 702 *note*.
Covos, Secretary, 391.
Crema, 266, 752, 753, 809, 913, 1032, 1138.
....., Wolsey wishes his proposed pension to be derived from, 1315.
....., bailiff and captain of, letters from the, 1246, 1292, 1456.
....., letter dated at, 1084.
Cremona, 135, 516, 531, 538, 572, 751, 809, 810, 890, 897, 990, 1128.
....., Francis willing to give, to the Pope, 800.
....., letter dated at, 919.
....., besieged by the Imperial army, 1164, 1171, 1185, 1249, 1270, 1272, 1280, 1281, 1286, 1287.
....., in possession of the Imperialists, 1358, 1377.
....., besieged by the Papal and Venetian armies, 1380, 1392, 1409.
....., captured by them, 1412, 1413, 1415, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1424, 1425.
Cressy, Roberto, notary public of London, 1481.
Cristian, Franceseo, of Bologna, 1460, 1461.
Croatia, 516.
Croce, Cavalier della, letter from, 59.
Croiers, taken by the English, 782.
Cross, diamond, p. 16.
....., silver, 69.
... ., the true, Wolsey gives Lady Margaret a jewelled cross containing a piece of, 91.
....., the red, 637.
Crown, the English, revenues of, 232.
....., the Imperial, 6, 107, 111.
Crowns of the sun, 784.
Croy, Cardinal de, obsequies of, 156.
Crucifix, 91.
....., a golden, 88, 93.
....., ..., given to Wolsey by Lady Margaret, 94.
Crusade, a, proposed, 1463.
Cuba, governor of. *See* Cortes, Hernando.
Cuenca, Bishop, 1038.
Cupboards, in use at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 81.
Custom duties, 608.
Customs, the, of London, 474.
Cyprian, 1488. *See* Majolo.
Cyprus, held by the Venetians, though belonging to Henry VIII., 467, 1468.
....., Lord Lieutenant of, Donado da Leze, 1188, 1189.

D.

Dacre, Lord, of Gillesland, 1037.
Dalmatia, 139.
....., atrocities committed by the Turks in, 469.
Damascene carpets, 1, 13.
Damascus, Venetian factory of, 127, 1417.
....., governor of, Gazeli Bey, 177.
Dancing, p. 23, p. 26, nos. 54, 69, 83, 90 248, 1292.
Dandolo, Cà, at Venice, 527, 551, 941.
....., Dom. Marco, Wolsey desires a rare book belonging to, 1258.
....., ..., Venetian ambassador in France, 1485.
....., Matteo, LL.D., letters to, 199, 404.
Danes, the, 679.
....., hatred between the English and, 308.
Dappled Duke, a horse called the, 81.
Darmer, Alvise, proveditor of the Venetian navy, 1327.
Datary, Papal, Matteo Giberti, Bp. of Verona, 897, 1201. *See* Verona.
Dauncy, Sir John, 1037.
Dauphigné, in France, 144, 960.
Dauphin, the, of France. *See* Francis, son of Francis.
Davila, Pedraria, 1011 *note*.
Deduinsis, Giovanni, bill broker in London, 1462.
"De Libertate Christiana," one of Luther's works, 1086.
"De Vera et Falsa Religione," title of a book, 1006.
Defender of the Faith, the title granted by Leo X. to Henry VIII., 479, 546 *note*, 833, 1256, 1323, 1349, 1412, 1413.
Defensores Libertatis et Scripturæ Evangelicæ, Lutherans styling themselves, 907, 944, 967.
De la Valle, Mons., French ambassador to Spain, 1268.
Denmark, 209.
....., King of, Christiern II., 262, 299, 607, 781.
....., ..., named as ally in the league between England and France, 111.
....., ..., joins Charles against Francis, 247, 252, 256.
....., ..., description of his person, 248.
....., ..., his relations with Henry, 272.
....., ..., has an interview with Wolsey at Bruges, 298.
....., ..., Wolsey refuses to pay a visit to, 308.
....., ..., nominee in the treaty of Windsor, 479.
....., ..., in Scotland, 679.
....., ..., residing in Brabant, 1218.
....., Queen of, sister of Charles V., her death, 1218.
Depisciæ, D., signature to a Papal breve, 1463.
Devedo, captaincy of the, at Venice, 1489.
Devereux, John, notary public of Lombard Street, 1483.
Devonshire, Henry Courtenay, Earl of, nephew of Henry VIII., 663.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 111.
...., created Earl of Exeter, 1053 *note*.
Diamonds, p. 17, no. 1272.
Diets in Germany, 147, 151, 152, 163, 169, 170, 195, 197, 199, 202, 225.
Dijon, letters dated at, 188, 198, 212, 215, 221, 230, 234, 235, 245, 260, 261, 267, 271.
Docwra, Sir Thomas, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, 206.
....., ..., English ambassador to France, 70, 349, 350.
...., accompanies Wolsey to Calais, 272.
....., ..., goes to Charles, 352, 507.
....., ..., returns to Calais, 364, 365.
Dogs, 472.
Dogs, English sporting, 1437.
Dolfin, Ser Zuan, candidate for the embassy to England, 1330.
Domenico, the Brescian, a courier, 1192.
Dominican Friars, 156, 163.
..... monks, 493.
Dominicans, General of the, 788 *note*. *See* Vio, Tomaso de.
Donado, Count Alexandro, letters from, 78, 83.
....., Antonio, master of the "Donata" galley, 381, 385, 457.
....., Ser Francesco, Sage of the Council, 1127.
....., Francesco, captain of Padua, letter to, 519.
Donata, the, one of the Flanders galleys, 444, 445.
....., ..., detained in Biscay, 388, 394, 399, 406, 407, 412, 419, 422, 431, 433, 434; released, 456, 457, 469.
Doria, Andrea, in the service of Francis, 746.
....., ..., his galleys, 1368.
Dorset, Thos. Grey, Marquis of, Constable of England, 1037.
....., ..., accompanies Henry to France, p. 18, p. 21, p. 44, 68, 69, 71, 73, 106.
....., ..., called Duke Mirlot, 84; Marquis of Monfort, 1025.
....., ..., his brother, Lord Leonard Grey, 108 *note*.
Dourlens in France, taken by the English, 769.
Dover, p. 14, p. 19, p. 20, 52, 53, 56, 58, 61, 111, 232, 278, 463, 473, 480, 1008.
..... Castle, p. 14.
....., letters dated at, 462, 1430.
Dragon, the red, Henry's badge of arms, p. 33.
Drapier, Bernardo de Zuanne, and his brothers and nephews, Venetian merchants in London, 1464.
Dublin, see of, 1473.
....., Archbishop of, Walter Fitzsimons, temp. Ric. III., 1473.

Dunkirk, 462.
Duodo, Nicolò, of Venice, 784, 1481.
Duprat, Anthony, Chancellor of France, 73, 84, 198, 205, 1197, 1218, 1270, 1272, 1285, 1301, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1324, 1356, 1358, 1365, 1383, 1436.
....., ..., at the conference at Calais on behalf of Francis, 260, 267, 268, 279, 288, 300, 305, 308, 314, 317, 320, 322, 324, 327, 329, 330, 334, 337, 342, 359; his statements at the Calais conference, 280, 321, 323, 326, 335.
Durham, Bishop of, temp. Hen. VII., at war with the Scots, 1478.
....., Bishop of, Thomas Ruthal, 6, 34, 463, 467, 475, 484, 494.
....., ..., accompanies Henry to France, p. 15, p. 29, 106.
....., ..., goes with Wolsey to Calais, 272.

E.

Eagle, Imperial, p. 33, p. 34.
Eastlanders (Olachia), at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 90.
Eating and drinking, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 94.
Ecclesiastical Orders of England, 679.
Echingham, Osborne, sent by Henry to Dr. Lee in Spain, 1403, 1450.
Eckius, attends the conference at Baden, 1296.
Edict-stone, the, at Venice, 734.
Edmonde, Count de, 702.
Edoardin, Mons., sent by Louise of Savoy to England, 1187.
Edward IV., King of England, Papal breve to, 1469.
....., ..., a merchant of Florence privy councillor to, 1471.
Egyptians, the, 556.
Eleanor, sister of Charles, and widow of Emmanuel King of Portugal, 665, 681, 693, 702, 711.
....., ..., proposed marriage with the Duke of Milan, 589.
....., ..., with child by her step-son, John of Portugal, 613, 680.
....., ..., proposed marriage with the Duke of Bourbon, 758, 777, 902, 1003, 1017, 1058, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1085, 1089, 1112.
....., ..., proposed marriage with Francis I., 819, 865, 983, 997, 1029, 1063, 1112, 1177, 1192, 1220, 1226, 1403.
....., ..., proposed marriage with her step-son, John King of Portugal, 876.
....., ..., Francis sends presents to, 1243.
....., ..., writes to Francis, 1270, 1273.
....., ..., proposed marriage with Lewis XII. (in 1514), 1485.
Eleanor, sister of Charles, and widow of Emmanuel King of Portugal—*cont.*
....., ..., her daughter Eleanor by Emmanuel, 992.
....., ..., ..., proposed marriage with Count Frederick of Palatine, 902; with one of the sons of Francis I., 902, 997, 1029, 1058.
Electors of Germany, the, 151, 156, 192, 196, 199, 217, 479, 1241.
Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, *temp.* 1607; 809 *note.*
Elna, Bishop of. *See* Mesa, Bernard de.
Eltham, Henry at, 142, 219.
....., called "Altr.," 463.
Ely, Dr. Nicholas West, Bishop of, accompanies Wolsey to Calais, 272, 335.
....., ..., called the Rev. Agiense, 240.
....., ..., English ambassador to France, 349, 352, 353.
Emanuel, Don Juan, Imperial ambassador at Rome, 376, 395, 472, 545. *See also* Manuel.
Embargo, Henry lays an, upon all foreign vessels, 982.
Emeralds, p. 30.
Emigrants, Venetian, 19, 685, 1226, 1273.
Emmanuel, King of Portugal, 589, 902.
Emperor, the. *See* Charles.
Empire of the West, the, 466.
....., the Roman, 479.
....., the Venetian, 494.
....., the German, 752.
England, 2, 4, 5, 13, 21, 40, 46, p. 14, 52, 53, 65, 66, 94, 97, 100, 108, 114, 146, 148, 150, 160, 164, 179, 185, 187, 197, 198, 205, 207, 209, 211, 231, 235, 240, 241, 243, 246, 247, 250, 254, 257, 258, 261, 264, 266, 270, 274, 279, 284, 286, 303, 311, 315, 328, 350, 356, 360, 362, 367, 371, 373, 378, 382, 384, 386, 394, 395, 397, 399, 401, 406, 411, 413, 415, 416, 418, 420, 421, 424, 431, 433, 437, 445, 446, 449, 454, 456, 460, 461, 464, 467, 468, 469, 473, 475, 478, 480, 485, 487, 492, 493, 498, 508, 526, 542, 552, 553, 556, 561, 565, 570, 571, 572, 575, 583, 585, 586, 589, 591, 607, 634, 637, 643, 647, 651, 658, 662, 676, 678, 682, 693, 731, 732, 737, 740, 748, 764, 768, 772, 773, 775, 780, 783, 784, 808, 809, 810, 818, 819, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 841, 842, 845, 848, 886, 897, 903, 904, 905, 913, 916, 918, 919, 922, 927, 935, 954, 961, 966, 969, 970, 973, 974, 975, 977, 980, 982, 984, 994, 996, 1005, 1007, 1014, 1026, 1029, 1032, 1040, 1048, 1051, 1057, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1078, 1080, 1084, 1089, 1091, 1102, 1114 1123, 1127, 1128, 1132, 1135, 1144 1188, 1189, 1423, 1432, 1465, 1466 1467, 1468, 1478, 1480, 1485, 1487.

England—*cont.*
....., its relations with Venice, 8, 424, 426, 459, 482, 521, 530, 564, 1163, 1164, 1213, 1249, 1303, 1304, 1311, 1326, 1327, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1348, 1363, 1378, 1431, 1443.
....., quietly governed by Wolsey, 57, 101, 398.
....., its relations with France, 69, 190, 408, 484, 1168, 1186, 1198, 1212, 1219, 1224, 1230, 1233, 1247, 1258, 1261, 1262, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1272, 1273, 1298, 1306, 1321, 1383, 1397, 1435, 1453, 1457.
....., the regency of, to be left to Francis should Henry die without male heirs, 119.
....., Cardinals elected for, 122.
....., its relations with Scotland, 128.
....., Francis refuses to send grain to supply the scarcity in, 130, 134, 142, 170.
....., league between the Pope, France, and, 151.
....., a report of, made to the Venetian Senate, 232.
....., league between Charles and, 289, 387, 507.
....., great scarcity of bread and wine in, 396.
....., Venetian negotiations with France and, 427, 541.
....., muster of forces in, for the attack on Scotland, 442.
....., Henry detains all Frenchmen and their goods in, 457, 458, 465.
....., Henry detains Venetian galleys, and will not allow Venetians to trade with, 495, 506, 522, 567, 584, 585. 590, 592, 593, 644, 652.
....., the population of, dissatisfied with the war against France, 537.
....., Henry levies a fresh duty upon all merchandise in, 562.
....., rumoured attack by France on, 605.
....., question of precedence between France and, 603, 606.
....., Henry agrees to release the Venetian galleys on certain conditions, 608.
..... prepares for war with France, 630, 640, 990.
....., French preparations against, 631, 636.
....., Henry releases the Venetian galleys in, 656, 671.
....., Parliaments held in, 663.
....., the French invade, 664.
....., the Black Parliament of, 679.
....., rumour of an insurrection in, 786.
....., conspiracy in, 830.
....., its relations with the Emperor, 865, 1168, 1172, 1197, 1305, 1320, 1324, 1335, 1356, 1422, 1439, 1445, 1447, 1450.
England—*cont.*
....., Venetians complain of the embargo laid on galleys trading with, 877.
....., the people complain of Henry levying a tax of one-sixth on all personal and landed property in, 1008.
....., inclined for war, 1021.
....., disturbances in, by reason of Henry imposing a tax for the war against France, 1025.
....., insurrection against Cardinal Wolsey in, 1027, 1028.
....., negotiations between France and, 1052, 1073, 1088, 1097, 1112.
....., negotiations between Charles and, 1074, 1099, 1119, 1133.
....., in league with France, 1081, 1121, 1122, 1129, 1130, 1133, 1154, 1162, 1173, 1181, 1187, 1193, 1202, 1211, 1227, 1349.
....., truce between the Emperor, France, and, 1092, 1108.
....., its relations with the Pope, 1147, 1199, 1221, 1295, 1357, 1360, 1362, 1402, 1407, 1416, 1419, 1433, 1444.
....., its power held in great account, 1251.
....., the Venetian ambassador much beloved in, 1275.
..... its relations with Italy, 1276, 1279, 1286, 1287, 1289, 1317, 1319, 1324, 1334, 1343, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1381, 1385, 1389, 1394.
....., Duke of Orleans to marry Princess Mary and reside in, 1297.
....., its relations with the Switzers, 1301.
....., its relations with Flanders, 1381, 1393.
....., a violet column used as an emblem of, 1451.
....., false Apostolic letters for preaching the Word of God in, temp. Hen. VII., 1474.
....., the right of sanctuary in, restricted temp. Hen. VII., 1475.
....., its relations with France, temp. Hen. VII., 1475, 1476.
....., displeased with the marriage between Queen Mary and the Duke of Suffolk, 1486.
..... news and letters from, 32, 242, 265, 477, 571, 640, 680, 744, 745, 758, 776, 797, 804, 829, 843, 846, 858, 859, 860, 865, 869, 874, 884, 939, 972, 985, 1004, 1022, 1023, 1033, 1044, 1045, 1056, 1068, 1077, 1478.
....., King of. *See* Henry VIII.
....., Queen of. *See* Katharine.
....., Princess of. *See* Mary.
....., ambassadors from and to. *See* Ambassadors.
....., arms of, p. 22, p. 33, p. 34, 94.
....., benefices and annats of, 263.
....., Constable of. *See* Dorset, Marquis of.

England—*cont.*
....., Court of, 91, 688, 692, 730.
....., doctors of, 90.
....., First Chamberlain of, ambassador to France, 1456.
....., laws of, 193.
....., Master of the Horse of, Sir Hen. Guylford, 72.
....., merchandise of, 23, 200, 444, 515.
....., ports in, 351.
....., Prior of. *See* Kendal; Docwra.
....., prothonotary of, 1468. *See* Goldwell.
....., the roses of, p. 16.
...., royal postmaster of, 339.
....., Venetian merchants in, 419.
....., Venetian secretary in. *See* Spinelli, Gasparo.
English, the, p. 39, 121, 142, 143, 463, 466, 486, 507, 522, 528, 632, 812, 845, 958, 986, 992, 1007, 1080, 1089, 1094.
....., hatred between the Danes and, 308.
....., assume the government of Scotland, with the consent of France, 862.
....., dissatisfied at the peace with France, 1223.
....., their natural hatred to the French, p. 623.
....., invade Normandy (in 1514), 1485.
..... army, 463.
...., employed against France, 486, 496, 543, 552, 565, 572, 702, 729, 733, 739, 743, 756, 757, 764, 771, 786, 787, 853, 855, 871, 874, 880, 888, 1001, 1012.
...., suffers a defeat from the French, 497, 499, 748.
...., defeat the French, 511, 761.
...., take a castle belonging to the French, 542, 552.
...., routed in Britanny by the French, 542, 560.
...., besiege Boulogne, 758, 760, 763.
...., take Monon, Montreuil, Dourlens, and Montdidier, 769.
...., three leagues from Paris, 777.
...., take Li Antere, Corbie and Bray, and Croiers and Montdidier, 782.
...., return to England, 801.
...., under Terouenne, 826.
...., against Scotland, 630, 770, 797.
...., suffers a defeat from the Scots, 676.
..... fleet, 111, 435, 474, 484, 498, 630.
...., against France, 486.
...., against Scotland, 637.
...., at Portsmouth, 643.
..... bishops, barons, lords, knights, ministers, ladies, and gentlemen at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 15, p. 19, p. 21, p. 22, p. 25, p. 30, p. 41, p. 45; 53, 54, 69, 70, 80, 81, 83, 85, 90, 92, 93, 94.
English—*cont.*
..... bishops, 213, 663.
..... cloths, to be sold in France, 1381.
..... dukes, earls, and barons, 663.
..... fishermen, 321.
..... gentlemen, 298.
..... government, 135, 227.
..... noblemen, 108.
...., accompany Wolsey to Bruges, 298.
..... pale, 100.
..... peers, 209.
..... ports, 321.
..... privy councillors, accompany Wolsey to Bruges, 315.
..... sailors, 463.
..... ships, 279, 644, 645.
..... troops, 463.
...., sent to Spain for the use of Charles, 467.
..... wrestlers, 82; at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 85.
Erasmus, Desiderius, Luther has an understanding with, 147.
....., ..., invited to a conference in Switzerland, 1296.
Ermine, p. 15, 663.
Eseu, Mons. l', at the Field of Cloth of Gold, pp. 24, 25; nos. 58, 68, 84, 85, 94.
Esparre, Mons. de l', at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 68, 84.
Estampes, in France, letter dated, 1437.
Estates, the three, of London, summon the Duke of Suffolk to return from France, 786.
Este, Hercules of, son of Alfonso Duke of Ferrara, married in June 1528 to the second daughter of Lewis XII. and Anne of Britanny, 1029 *note*.
Exchange, bills of, 673, 824, 916, 918, 1301, 1333.
....., ..., protests for non-payment of, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1464, 1481, 1483.
....., rates of, 949.
Exeter, Earl of, 663.
....., ..., Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, nephew of Henry VIII., created, 1053.
Exile-grandees, Venice gives refuge to, 283.
Exiles, the, 272. *See also* Emigrants.

F.

Faber, attends a conference at Baden, 1296.
Falchener (Folchinaria), ——, his signature, 628.
Falconets, engines of war, 1226.

Falcons, brought by falconers to Henry, as presents from the Marquis of Mantua, 643, 661, 682, 1216.

Falier, Lodovico, of Venice, 258, 386, 418, 437, 553, 554, 576, 577, 578, 1330.

....., Sebastian, master of the galleys detained in England, negotiating their release by means of bribery, 614.

Falmouth, 3, 356, 360.

Fanelli, Pietro, of Sezza, absolution of, by Pope Innocent VIII., 1474.

Farnese, Cardinal, 781.

....., ..., his sister Julia, 811.

Faro, near Cadiz, in Portugal, 836.

Fasan (or Fazan), Stefano, executor of Lorenzo Orio, ambassador to England, 1294.

....., ..., Venetian merchant in London, temp. Henry VII., 1481.

Fassan, Dom. Lorenzo, 1070.

Fayette, Anthony de la, governor of Boulogne, 309, 330, 354, 644, 645, 1125.

Feathers, p. 17, p. 30, 73, 83.

Feltre, 772.

....., Bishop of, 627.

Feramosca, Cesare, ambassador from Charles to Clement, 1450.

Ferdinand of Aragon, King of Spain, p. 14, 323, 395, 404, 447, 607, 1064.

Ferdinand, Don, Archduke of Austria, brother of Charles V., the "Infant" of Spain, 395, 416, 420, 422, 439, 544, 570, 603, 619, 630, 813, 863, 865, 872, 878, 884, 897, 899, 923, 966, 973, 974, 976, 984, 1000, 1009, 1028.

....., ..., with his brother at his interview with Henry, 97, 106.

....., ..., Charles leaves him Imperial Vicar of Germany while he goes to Spain, 141, 409, 413.

....., ..., proposed marriage with the sister of the King of Hungary, 143, 227.

....., ..., Charles resigns the duchy of Wurtemberg and the county of Tyrol to, 409.

....., ..., Charles gives to, all the countries of Austria, all the countries of the Lake of Constance, the duchy of Brandenburg, and the county of the Tyrol, 413.

....., ..., named as confederate in the treaty of Windsor, 479.

....., ..., Charles refuses him the duchy of Milan, 589.

....., ..., his negotiations with Venice, 641, 685, 689, 690, 715, 724, 723, 726, 981, 1024, 1100.

....., ..., acting against the Lutherans, 675, 699, 883, 1118.

....., ..., causes the printer of Luther's books to be burnt, 712.

....., ..., league between the Pope, Henry, Charles, Venice, the Duke of Milan, and, 716, 734, 735, 998, 1002, 1011.

....., ..., causes two Lutherans to be burnt at Stutgard, 840.

Ferdinand, Don, Archduke of Austria, &c.—*cont.*

....., ..., Francis willing to cede the duchy of Milan to, 879.

....., ..., prohibits all persons from following Luther under pain of being beheaded, 889.

....., ..., the population of Germany greatly exasperated against him about the affairs of Luther, 889, 891.

....., ..., defends his duchy of Wurtemberg against the Lutherans, 907, 936, 955.

....., ..., assists other German Princes against the Lutherans, 967.

....., ..., raises troops against the Lutherans, 979, 980.

....., ..., negotiating with the Lutherans, 994.

....., ..., the Lutherans take his duchy of Wurtemberg, 1007.

....., ..., the Pope aids him with money against the Lutherans, 1065.

....., ..., league between Henry, Charles, Francis, Lady Margaret, and, 1108, 1132.

....., ..., heir apparent to Charles V., 1177.

....., ..., dreaded by Venice, 1183.

....., ..., requires satisfaction from Venice, 1226.

....., ..., wishes Charles to obtain Milan for him, 1241.

....., ..., preparing to invade Italy, 1327, 1332, 1358, 1368.

....., ..., writes to Margaret of Savoy, 1371, 1374, 1377.

....., ..., makes truce with the Great Turk, 1433.

....., ..., his ambassador at Venice, Vido dalla Torre, 641, 666, 690.

....., ..., his ambassador at Rome, 998.

....., ..., his consort, 988.

....., ..., his forces, 675.

Fermo, Lodovico da, 1152.

Ferrara, 81, 141, 176, 177, 253, 263, 524, 527 *note*, 802, 916, 1050.

....., fashions of, p. 26.

....., Andrea of, of the order of Friars Hermits, preaching the doctrines of Luther at Venice, 149, 159, 174.

....., Duke of, Alfonso, 366, 781, 800, 854, 1111, 1121, 1126, 1128, 1135, 1136.

....., ..., included in the treaty between England and France, 141, 716, 1122.

....., ..., his ambassador at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29, p. 43; at Venice, Antonio de' Costabeli, 606, 627, 691, 724, 734, 800, 916, 991, 1042; at Venice, Jacopo Theobaldo, 1343, 1405; with Charles, 1038, 1404.

....., ..., requires a passport to go to Charles, 1150.

....., ..., will not go to Spain, 1163.

Ferrara, Duke of, Alfonso—*cont.*
....., ..., urged by England to join the league against Charles, 1187, 1201, 1202, 1449.
....., ..., prothonotary Casal sent by Henry to, 1207.
....., ..., Wolsey disapproves of his being captain-general, 1351.
....., ..., Henry proposes he shall be King of Naples, 1427.
....., ..., his son, Hercules of Este, 1029 *note*.
....., Marquis of, included in the treaty between England and France, 1122.
Ferrarese, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 70.
Ferrete, two leagues west of Basle, rise of Lutherans at, 1118.
Fever, a pestilential, raging at Greenwich, and London, 236.
Field of Cloth of Gold, interview between Henry and Francis at Ardres (in 1520), called the, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 61, 65, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 82, 87, 89, 92, 1016.
....., ..., descriptions of, p. 20, nos. 53, 58, 59, p. 39, nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 111.
Fielding, Viscount, *temp.* 1635, 527 *note*.
Fiesco, Cardinal, 781.
Fifers, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 67.
Finale, in Italy, letter dated at, 855.
Fiorenza, Angelo di, French ambassador at Venice, 606.
....., Ambrosio di, French ambassador at Venice, negotiating a league between England, France, and Venice. 1081, 1152, 1171, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1186, 1190, 1322.
Firenze. *See* Florence.
Firesereens, sold on St. Mark's Square, Venice, 1451.
Fireworks, display of, at Venice, 736.
Fisher, Bishop. *See* Rochester.
Fitzroy, Henry, natural son of Henry VIII., created Duke of Richmond (18 June 1525), 1037 *note*, 1289 *note*. *See* Richmond.
Fitzwilliam, Sir William, English ambassador to France, 215 *note*, 238, 240, 243, 245, 246 *note*, 253, 276, 281 *note*.
....., ..., Vice-admiral, commander of the fleet in the Channel against France, 687 *note*.
....., ..., ambassador to France, to conclude a league, 1097, 1151, 1173, 1179, 1187, 1224.
....., ..., again sent to France, to negotiate a marriage between Princess Mary and King Francis I., 1455, 1456.
Flanders, 41, p. 31, 94, 111, 166, 169, 172, 179, 185, 195, 198, 208, 217, 219, 227, 298, 306, 385, 394, 406, 413, 415, 419, 445, 454, 463, 467, 478, 487, 552, 570, 633, 693, 702, 737, 821, 825, 845, 874, 880, 899, 935, 970, 973, 974, 987, 1212, 1218, 1227, 1371, 1374, 1433.
Flanders—*cont.*
....., Charles's visit to, 2, 19, 31, 32, 58, 59, 61, 73, 97, 100.
....., controversy between Charles and Francis relative to, 177, 215, 237, 278, 280, 323, 354, 780.
....., Diet in, 272.
....., Charles to do homage to Francis for, 317.
....., Charles and Francis at war in, 370, 409.
....., French vessels taken by the English in the seas of, 430.
....., Henry assumes the protection of the towns in, 430, 439.
....., the government of, left to Lady Margaret during Charles's visit to Spain, 439.
....., Charles's forces in, 486; offered to Henry for the invasion of France, 827.
....., English forces in, 760, 853.
....., Lutherans in, 1007.
....., Francis renounces supremacy in, 1029.
....., ambassador from, to England, 1037.
....., sale of Charles's revenues in, 1175.
....., money raised in, by Margaret for Charles, 1187, 1190.
....., threatened invasion of, by France, 1195, 1201, 1419.
....., troops raised in, against France, 1197.
....., superiority of, claimed by Francis, 1220.
....., property of English subjects in, 1377.
....., proposed invasion of, by England, 1381, 1393.
....., English commerce with, to be transferred to France, 1381.
....., harassed by French troops, 1437.
....., letters from, 473, 855, 882, 1088.
....., castles of, taken by the French, 354.
....., fashions of, p. 17, p. 34.
....., barons and lords of, in attendance upon Charles, 111.
....., fishermen of, 323.
....., forces of, in the war against France, 552, 846, 871.
....., fleet of, 484.
....., Governess of, Lady Margaret, 651.
....., horses of, 1008.
....., merchants of, 23, 135, 441.
....., pale of, 100.
....., princes of, 196.
....., French, laid waste by Francis, 479.
..... Galleys, Venetian galleys voyaging to and from Flanders for mercantile purposes called the, 31, 200, 436, 441, 444, 446, 469, 663, 697.
...., at Hampton, 1; at Falmouth, 3; at Portsmouth, 391.

Flanders Galleys—*cont.*

....., ..., orders for those bound to Flanders, 139.

....., ..., trading with England, 303, 304, 384; cause Henry loss, 440.

....., ..., detained in Biscay, 381, 384, 385, 406, 407, 408, 419, 431, 433, 443, 456, 458; Henry demands of Charles their release, 391.

....., ..., detained by Henry in England, 457, 507, 522, 562, 566, 567, 590, 595, 618, 640; to be made use of for Charles's journey to Spain, 463, 465, 474, 480, 483, 484, 486, 493, 494, 495, 498, 501, 502, 514, 515; Henry seizes their guns, 502, 506; Venice requests Henry to allow them to quit England, 512, 517, 583, 584, 877; which he refuses till they promise not to side with France, 513, 537, 550, 555, 608; Wolsey seeks an opportunity to seize them, 871; the Pope sends briefs to Henry for their release, 574, 582, 585; their release negotiated by means of a bribe, 614; Venice complains bitterly of their detention, 621; Henry fits them out against the French, 623; Henry releases them, but detains six of their bronze guns, 637, 644, 647, 650, 652, 656, 657, 664, 666, 671, 683, 687, 694; the Doge thanks Henry for releasing them, 653, 654, 655; they sail from England, 699, 701.

....., ..., captain of the, Vincenzo Priuli, 391, 394, 419, 438.

Fleece, Golden, the order of, 34.

Fleet, the Imperial, 53. *See* Imperial.

Flemings, the, 219, 298, 366, 439, 1089, 1197.

....., ..., in the war against France, 853, 888.

....., ..., dissatisfied with the peace between England and France, 1223.

Flemish gentleman, a, of the Emperor's chamber, to be sent to England, 1422.

Fleuranges, Mons. de, son of Robert de la Marck, 335.

Florence, 259, 617, 925, 1076, 1202, 1462.

....., Pope Leo, his brothers, and family expelled from, 283.

....., cloth of gold made at, for Henry's use, 503.

....., Republic of, named in the treaty of Windsor, 479.

....., ..., ..., in league with the Pope and France against Charles, 1289, 1441.

....., ambassador of, with Charles, Giovanni Corsi, 819, 821, 836, 859, 873, 892, 884, 899, 900, 902, 903, 911, 916, 917, 920, 939, 971, 986, 1030, 1035, 1038, 1099, 1120.

....., merchants of, 120, 1471, 1483, 1486.

....., natives of, 455, 786, 1101.

....., letters from, 838, 982.

Florentines, the, 637, 644, 810, 926, 937, 969.

....., ..., league between the Pope, Henry, Charles, Venice, the Duke of Milan, and, 714.

....., ..., to retain their possessions, 1272.

....., ..., in the Holy League against Charles, 1290.

Florio, Jacomo, 236.

Foieta, Augustin, 829.

Foix, Germaine de. *See* Brandenburg.

Folchinaria. *See* Falckener.

Fonseca, Bishop of Badajos, afterwards Bishop of Burgos, 556 *note*.

Fontainebleau, 88 *note*.

Fonterabia, 381, 391, 496, 579, 1236.

....., in possession of Francis, 353, 354, 359, 364, 366, 471, 510, 543, 555, 767, 768, 780.

....., besieged by the Spaniards, 632, 639, 722, 797; who take it, 806, 811, 845.

Forty, Chiefs of the, 1239.

Foscari, Agostin, of Venice, 941.

....., Francesco, Governor of Brescia, letter from, 835.

....., Marco, Venetian ambassador at Rome, 765, 909, 912, 974, 1070, 1101, 1105, 1188, 1183, 1191, 1256, 1380, 1390, 1412, 1443.

....., ..., ..., letters from, 745, 747, 762, 778, 781, 787, 789, 794, 800, 802, 804, 808, 809, 810, 811, 818, 824, 826, 829, 834, 837, 870, 875, 839, 842, 926, 945, 998, 1004, 1005, 1033, 1059, 1065, 1121, 1126, 1132, 1138, 1142, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1178, 1199, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1221, 1225, 1234, 1264, 1266, 1281, 1295, 1300, 1333, 1337, 1357, 1385, 1394, 1399, 1407.

....., ..., ..., letters to, 714, 742, 753, 857, 861, 935, 937, 951, 954, 978, 1060, 1082, 1147, 1156, 1277, 1278, 1283, 1347, 1360, 1372, 1375, 1379, 1389, 1416, 1448.

....., ..., candidate for the embassy to England, 1330.

Fosculus, Andreas, C. C. X., his signature, 669.

Fountain, the, which spouted wine for all comers at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23.

Fox, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, blind, 687.

France, 4, 7, 20, 26, 43, 48, p. 21, 52, 64, 94, 122, 142, 143, 167, 169, 176, 177, 185, 187, 204, 206, 232, 233, 238, 240, 247, 254, 263, 288, 342, 352, 356, 394, 408, 438, 447, 461, 474, 482, 555, 556, 605, 614, 625, 637, 667, 697, 737, 746, 752, 758, 774, 787, 792, 801, 804, 805, 808, 810, 819, 822, 823, 824, 828, 832, 841, 842, 860, 865, 879, 902, 903, 904, 905, 935, 956, 959, 996, 1008, 1014, 1048, 1050, 1069, 1085, 1089, 1100, 1111, 1113, 1116, 1123, 1165, 1370, 1433, 1451, 1485.

France—*cont.*
....., in league with England and Spain, 2, 5, 69.
....., its relations with England, 14, 134, 135, 195, 396, 417, 452, 1067.
....., Wolsey endeavours to make peace between Charles and, 98.
....., reports on, made to the Venetian Senate, 119, 841.
....., Francis recommends the case of, to Henry, 126, 130.
....., in league with England, 141, 151.
....., disputes between Charles and, 145, 219, 225, 228, 239, 252, 257, 265, 274, 298, 299, 319, 350, 364, 366, 371, 405, 3441.
....., Henry prolongs the Scotch truce at the persuasion of, 189.
....., conquers Navarre, 249.
....., Charles aids the Pope against, 276.
....., Charles promises the Pope not to make terms with, 290, 313.
....., the Pope declares against, 294.
....., relations with Venice, 324, 338, 344, 351, 469, 530, 531, 544, 566, 570, 636, 751.
....., the Pope assents to Charles making truce with, 348.
....., at war with the Pope and Charles, 367.
....., Wolsey exasperated against, 380.
....., in league with Venice, 403, 460, 467, 489.
....., Charles leagues with Henry for the destruction of, 409.
....., Henry undertakes to sustain in the Low Countries the war against, 413.
....., negotiating with Venice, 427, 477, 1117, 1118.
....., Wolsey complains of the aid given by Venice to, 440.
....., Switzers in the service of, 445.
....., agreement between Charles and, in the hands of Henry, 449.
....., Henry's title to, 467, 487, 1046.
....., league against, 467, 479.
....., Venice raises troops at the suit of, 486.
....., Henry and Charles at war with, 487, 493, 496, 500, 543, 630.
....., English invasion of, 499, 812, 814, 820, 826, 827, 829, 833, 834, 835, 837, 839, 843, 845, 846, 850, 853, 854, 859, 871, 874, 880, 882, 884, 888, 892, 897, 922, 926, 939, 966, 985, 987, 990, 994, 997, 998, 999, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1023, 1025, 1026, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1045, 1057, 1060, 1061.
....., allows Wolsey and others of the English Court a pension of 22,000 ducats, 507.
....., truce between Charles, Henry, and, 510.
....., the English desire peace with, 522.
France—*cont.*
....., the Earl of Angus imprisoned in, 528.
....., Henry requires Venice to desist from succouring, 534.
....., English victories in, 552, 782.
....., the English desist from attacking, 565, 572.
....., Venice refuses to attack, 592, 594.
....., Henry and Charles endeavour to induce the Venetians to break with, 597, 608.
....., said to precede England everywhere, 603.
....., question of precedence between England and, 606, 609.
....., Henry prepares an army against, 659, 663, 691, 733, 739, 745, 760.
....., Henry advised to make truce with, 687.
....., Spaniards sent to England for the attack on, 693.
....., invasion of, 702.
....., the English land in, 748, 756, 757, 786.
....., the affairs of, in a sorry plight, 761, 771.
....., negotiations for agreement between Charles and, 767, 771.
....., ecclesiastical censures against, 815.
....., Henry expels from England the adherents of, 869.
....., plotting for the mastery of all Italy, 890.
....., in league with the Pope, 897, 916.
....., ill-will of Henry towards, 927, 932.
....., Henry encourages the Imperialists in the war against, 937, 969, 970.
....., Charles's demands from, 960, 963, 983.
....., Henry aids the Imperialists, and intends to wage war on, 972, 987.
....., the English to have the whole of, 992.
....., Henry demands the kingdom of, from Charles, 1021.
....., Charles urges Henry to invade, 1034.
....., negotiations between England and, 1052, 1073, 1088, 1097, 1112.
....., Charles determines to wage war on, 1065.
....., Henry desists from making war on, 1068, 1077.
....., adjustment between Henry and, 1070, 1073, 1105, 1110.
....., truce between Charles and, 1073.
....., Henry tells Charles he will err should he claim any territory belonging to the Crown of, 1079, 1095.
....., in league with England, 1081, 1083, 1084, 1096, 1121, 1122, 1129, 1130, 1133, 1145, 1150, 1154, 1162, 1173, 1181, 1186, 1193, 1202, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1227, 1230, 1233, 1234, 1238, 1254, 1275, 1305, 1316, 1349, 1371, 1372, 1375, 1401, 1435, 1453, 1457.

France—*cont.*

....., peace between Charles, Henry, and, 1092, 1093, 1097, 1102, 1106, 1108, 1114, 1118, 1121, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1132, 1141.

....., the Pope and Venice negotiating an agreement with, 1099, 1101.

....., Henry urges, to league with Italy, 1137, 1142.

....., negotiating a league with Italy, 1148, 1149, 1152, 1156, 1169, 1175, 1176, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1190, 1195, 1199, 1204, 1212, 1218, 1219, 1229, 1235, 1248, 1258, 1272, 1279, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1295, 1297.

....., claims tribute from the Milanese, 1158.

....., its relations with the Emperor, 1159, 1163, 1177, 1197, 1198, 1203, 1224, 1241, 1246, 1263, 1269, 1306, 1324, 1436.

....., pensions due from, to England, 1168, 1172. *See* Pensions.

....., its relations with the Pope, 1191, 1281, 1416, 1448.

....., dissatisfied with the regency of Louise, 1194.

....., Wolsey promises to be surety for, to Italy, 1201.

....., the 12 personages of, to be given as hostages for Francis to Charles, 1231.

....., Henry swears to the league with, 1262.

....., in the Holy League with the Pope, Venice, &c., against the Emperor, 1300, 1301, 1309, 1311, 1319, 1326, 1333, 1337, 1343, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1350, 1367. 1379, 1411.

....., makes a treaty of "mutual obligation" with England, 1351, 1382, 1397.

....., the English want their cloths to be sold in, 1381.

....., invited by the Pope to invade Italy, 1396.

....., proposed peace between the Emperor and, 1443, 1445.

....., Charles's ambassador to England detained in, 1450.

....., its relations with England, temp. Hen. VII., 1475, 1476, 1478.

....., displeased at the marriage between Mary the French Queen and the Duke of Suffolk, 1486.

....., ambassadors of, to England, 9, 53, 136, 227, 380, 393, 408, 430, 458, 1105, 1141. *See* Ambassadors.

....., ..., to Venice, 19, 29, 438, 485, 511, 592, 600, 603, 606, 609, 615, 627, 691, 697, 724, 734, 786, 1081, 1082, 1101, 1123, 1152, 1177, 1190, 1203, 1240, 1346, 1405. *See* Bayeux; Fiorenza.

....., ..., to proceed from Scotland to England, 187.

....., ..., to the King of Denmark, 262.

....., ..., to the Pope, 800, 804, 873.

France, ambassadors of—*cont.*

....., ..., to Charles, 1014, 1065, 1066, 1094, 1124, 1317, 1335, 1336, 1403, 1422. *See* Calvimont.

....., ..., to the Switzers, Mons. de Morette, 1408.

....., ambassadors from Charles to, 70, 130, 132, 224, 1398.

....., ... from the Pope to, 229, 523.

....., ... from Venice to, 1303, 1304, 1329. *See* Badoer; Rosso; Giustinian; Bragadin.

....., delegates of, at Calais, to discuss before Wolsey the disputes between Charles and Francis, 269, 279, 282, 283, 285, 289, 290, 295, 296, 297, 298, 300, 306, 307, 308, 312, 314, 315, 319, 320, 321, 325, 327, 330, 342, 346, 351, 393.

....., Papal Legate in, 70, 84, 93. *See* Boissy, Cardinal.

....., Papal Nuncios to. *See* Acciajoli; Sanga; Vitorio.

....., Admiral of, p. 24. *See* Bonnivet.

....., the arms of, p. 22.

....., army of, 238, 359, 454, 486, 782, 926; its camp, 350.

....., ..., blockade Navarre, 229.

....., ..., in Italy, 263, 336, 351, 369, 753, 818.

....., ..., against England, 605.

....., Constable of, 325. *See* Bourbon.

....., Council of, 1196, 1270, 1272, 1288, 1445.

....., ..., wishes to deprive Louise of the government, 1194.

....., Court of, 71, 73, 81, 90, 94, 130, 227, 320, 465, 659, 836, 1198, 1372, 1382.

....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 31, 91.

....., ..., letters from, p. 39, 56, 57, 68, 80, 82, 84, 88.

..... crown of, dependency of Flanders on the, 278.

....., fashions of, 248.

....., the four Estates of, 1254.

....., houses of, 94.

....., kissing a custom of, 1273.

....., letters from, 640, 818, 1001.

....., Marshal of, 73, 115 *note*.

....., merchants of, and their effects, detained by Henry, 457.

....., ..., in London, 135.

....., navy of, 457, 502, 623, 711, 957, 1007, 1008, 1225.

....., ..., fail to effect a landing in England, 664.

....., noblemen of, accompany the Duchess of Alençon to Spain to negotiate the release of Francis, 1121.

....., Parliament of, 1029.

....., Parliaments of, 1224.

....., people and princes of, 868.

France—*cont.*
....., princes, prelates, barons, lords and ladies, gentlemen, and heralds of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23, p. 41, p. 43, p. 45, 69, 70, 80, 81, 83, 85, 90, 92, 93, 94, 111.
....., "all" the princes of, 1273.
....., ports of, the, 697.
....., Regent of. *See* Louise.
....., ships and vessels of, 279, 284, 330, 465, 836, 838, 1163, 1187, 1212.
....., ..., taken by the English, 430.
....., ..., taken by the Spaniards, 1141.
....., Lord Steward (or Great Master) of, p. 43, 73, 85, 752.
....., towns of, 24.
...., Kings of. *See* Charles VIII., Lewis XII., Francis I.
....., Queens of. *See* Britanny, Anne of; Claude; Mary.
....., Queen dowager of. *See* Mary.
....., Princess of, an infant, 283, 1487. *See also* Charlotte.
Franceschi, Andrea di, secretary of the Council of Ten, 604.
Franceschi (Rosso ?), Andrea, Venetian secretary in France, 1334.
Franciæ Rex, Henry bears the title of, and Francis the title of *Francorum Rex*, 606.
Francis I., King of France, styled the "Most Christian King," 1, 4, 19, 24, 39, 40, 92, 105, 108, 115, 198, 232, 251, 259, 330, 333, 334, 335, 337, 342, 348, 350, 429, 430, 474, 482, 485, 504, 512, 533, 536, 539, 565, 571, 612, 625, 645, 716, 723, 737, 752, 793, 812, 868, 890, 900, 917, 977, 996, 1010, 1016, 1044, 1047, 1275, 1378.
....., ..., (A.D. 1514): Dauphin of France, 1485.
....., ..., (A.D. 1516): his relations with Charles, 1487.
....., ..., (A.D. 1520): in league with Henry and Charles, 5.
....., ..., his interview with Henry at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49; accounts of the same, p. 14, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59; p. 39, 61, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 103, 111.
....., ..., gives Henry the title of King of France, p. 45.
....., ..., England mediates between Charles and, 62, 71, 75, 87.
....., ..., extremely satisfied with Wolsey, and says he is worthy to rule England, 65.
....., ..., Henry and, promise to meet each other in France once a year, 69.
....., ..., Henry and he take leave of each other in tears, 70.
....., ... Henry and he exchange presents, 81, 91, 94.
Francis I., King of France—*cont.*
....., ..., his relations with Henry, 107, 109, 119, 123, 131, 135, 136, 146, 396, 417, 913, 918, 939.
....., ..., England persuades him not to go to Italy, 117, 118, 124, 135, 153, 195, 220.
....., ..., Charles and, hate each other cordially, 119.
....., ..., Henry displeased at his fortifying, 121, 130.
....., ..., his relations with Venice, 123, 279, 288, 327, 351, 379, 489, 497, 512, 615, 697, 926.
....., ..., recommends France to the care of Henry, while Francis is in Italy, 126, 130.
....., ..., Henry and Wolsey dissatisfied with, 130.
....., ..., prohibits the exportation of grain to England, 130, 170; rescinds the order, 134.
....., ..., Charles negotiates a new confederacy with, 132.
....., ..., his affairs in and expedition to Italy, 137, 141, 142, 143, 144, 162, 178, 572, 605, 614, 630, 639, 729, 742, 756, 794, 892, 935, 937.
....., ..., (A.D. 1521): his disputes with Charles, which England endeavours to settle, 145, 195, 204, 205, 208, 221, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 233, 235, 240, 250, 256, 257, 261, 262, 265, 266, 268, 271, 272, 274, 275, 278, 280, 281, 285, 287, 291, 292, 293, 295, 296, 302, 310, 312, 313, 317, 319, 320, 321, 323, 346, 347, 349, 352, 353, 354, 355, 368, 384, 442, 447, 449, 454, 460, 465, 486, 1015, 1037, 1091.
....., ..., proposed interview with the Pope, 150.
....., ..., disputes between Henry and, concerning Scotland, 152, 153, 176, 185.
....., ... meets with an accident while hunting, 153, 160.
....., ..., demands from Charles the arrears of the tribute for Naples, 166.
....., ..., in league with the Pope, 176, 188.
....., ..., controversy between Charles and, relative to Flanders, 177.
....., ..., rules Scotland, 184.
....., ..., violates his agreement with Charles, 185, 187.
....., ..., distrusts Henry and Wolsey, 189.
....., ..., intercepts letters from Charles, 207.
....., ..., takes Pampeluna, 212, 229, 233.
....., ..., defies Charles, 215.
....., ..., accepts Henry as a friendly pacificator, not as an arbitrator, in his disputes with Charles, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 243, 245, 246, 249, 260, 263.

Francis I., King of France—*cont.*

....., ..., has three armies against Charles, 252.

....., ..., the Pope makes a stir against, 253, 260, 263, 268.

....., ..., Venice aids, 272, 273, 304, 436, 438, 441, 446, 449.

....., ..., refuses to make truce with Charles, 276, 359, 362.

....., ..., remains at war with Charles, 300, 305, 314, 325, 345, 370.

....., ..., in need of money, 322, 324, 837,

....., ..., in league with Venice, 338, 403, 424, 428.

....., ..., pays Henry tribute for Tournai, 357.

....., ..., refuses to surrender Fonterabia, 364, 366.

....., ..., the sole enemy of Charles, 375.

....., ..., (A.D. 1522): pays an annual pension to Henry, 393.

....., ..., insists on retaining the duchy of Milan, 414, 423.

....., ..., Henry declares war against, 457, 487, 493.

....., ..., Wolsey states that Henry is more entitled to the crown of France than, 467.

....., ..., addresses Pope Adrian as Cardinal, 470.

....., ..., Henry complains of his breaking the treaty of London, 471.

....., ..., treaty of Windsor made by Henry and Charles against, 479, 484.

....., ..., reinforces Fonterabia, 496.

....., ..., recals his troops from Italy, 498.

....., ..., gains a victory over the English, 499.

....., ..., wishes to make peace with Charles, 510.

....., ..., Henry and Charles request Venice to declare against and attack, 528, 534, 538, 555, 567, 597; they refuse, 531, 592.

....., ..., Henry at war with, 542, 552.

....., ..., bears the title of *Rex Francorum*, and Henry that of *Rex Franciæ*, 606.

....., ..., (A.D. 1523): sends troops to Scotland to aid the Duke of Albany, and De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, called the "White Rose," 631, 636.

....., ..., succours Fonterabia, 632, 639.

....., ..., means to place De la Pole on the throne of England, 640.

....., ..., Henry's causes for war against, 663.

....., ..., sends Albany, De la Pole, and Lautrec with troops to England, 678.

....., ..., truce between Henry and, 747.

....., ..., Venice breaks faith with, 751.

....., ..., negotiates for an agreement with Charles, 765, 767, 768, 780.

Francis I., King of France—*cont.*

....., ..., refers his disputes with Henry to the arbitration of Charles, 765, 785.

....., ..., his total ruin considered certain, 777.

....., ..., (A.D. 1524): negotiating with the Pope, 800, 804.

....., ..., at Blois, sick of the French disease, 811.

....., ..., the Pope mediates between Henry, Charles, and, 819, 821, 822, 824, 826, 836, 837, 852, 1005.

....., ..., the English assume the government of Scotland with the consent of, 862.

....., ..., negotiating for peace with Charles, 879, 882, 899, 902.

....., ..., rumoured agreement between Henry and, 888.

....., ..., supposed to encourage Lutheranism, 881.

....., ..., in possession of Milan, 899.

....., ..., (A.D. 1525): in league with Clement VII., 909, 912, 936.

....., ..., his army routed, and he wounded and taken prisoner, at the battle of Pavia, 940, 942, 945, 952, 956, 957, 959, 974, 982, 990; which greatly pleases Henry, 982, 985.

....., ..., Charles's demands of, 960, 983, 997, 1008, 1014, 1017.

....., ..., the French willing to ransom, 1003.

....., ..., calls himself Charles's slave, 1011.

....., ... Charles removes, to Spain, 1024, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1040, 1041, 1045, 1048, 1049, 1058; Henry displeased at his removal, 1068, 1077.

....., ..., proposed marriage with Eleanor of Portugal, 1029, 1066, 1112, 1177, 1192, 1226.

....., ..., his offers to Charles, 1029, 1030.

....., ..., Henry's demands of, 1046, 1123.

....., ..., narrowly escapes being shot, 1057.

....., ..., agreement between Henry and, 1062.

....., ..., sends a love letter to Eleanor of Portugal, 1063.

....., ..., his amorous temperament, 1066.

....., ..., truce between Henry, Charles, and, 1069, 1093, 1094, 1097, 1102, 1105, 1109, 1114, 1118, 1121, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1129, 1133, 1141.

....., ..., Henry urges Charles to release, on paying ransom, 1079, 1090, 1095.

....., ..., his affability wins him love and adoration in Spain, 1093, 1103.

....., ..., Henry endeavours to obtain the release of, 1106, 1111, 1137, 1150, 1191, 1194, 1209.

....., ..., suffers from double tertian ague, 1112, 1131.

Francis I., King of France—*cont.*

....., ..., Charles visits, on hearing of his illness, 1115.

....., ..., Venice urges the release of, 1117.

....., ..., near death, 1119, 1130.

....., ..., negotiating with Charles, 1156, 1175.

....., ..., rejects Charles's demands, 1159, 1187.

....., ..., wishes a league to be made with England, 1163.

....., ..., still prisoner in Spain, 1167, 1186, 1190.

....., ..., (A.D. 1526): the Duke of Guelders under the protection of, 1193.

....., ..., makes an agreement with Charles, 1197 1198, 1214, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1222, 1223, 1226.

....., ..., delivers his two sons to Charles, as hostages, 1224, 1258, 1262, 1320, 1450.

....., ..., returns to France, 1227, 1229, 1230, 1233, 1234.

....., ..., the Pope will absolve, from his oath to Charles, 1231.

....., ..., Henry sends an ambassador to, 1235.

....., ..., negotiating a league with Italy, 1236, 1253, 1257, 1272, 1278, 1288, 1360.

....., ..., will cause Henry to invade Spain, 1236.

....., ..., urged by Henry not to ratify the agreement, 1237, 1244, 1263, 1284.

....., ..., sends an ambassador to England, 1238.

....., ..., distrusted by the Imperialists, 1241.

....., ..., Venetian embassy to, 1242.

....., ..., entry of, into Bordeaux, 1243, 1245.

....., ..., Louise presents two millions of gold to, 1246.

....., ..., challenges Charles to single combat, 1265.

....., ..., negotiating with England, 1247, 1286, 1407, 1412.

....., ..., desires Henry to be protector and conservator of the Italian League, 1249, 1251, 1256, 1261, 1267, 1280, 1282, 1283, 1285, 1322, 1324, 1359, 1383, 1385, 1388, 1391, 1394, 1423, 1425.

....., ..., urged by Henry to conclude the league against Charles, 1258, 1276.

....., ..., the Viceroy of Naples sent to, by Charles, to demand the ratification of their agreement, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1292.

....., ..., party to the Holy League with the Pope, Venice, &c., against Charles, 1289, 1290, 1293, 1294, 1297, 1298, 1300, 1309, 1311, 1312, 1323, 1327, 1343, 1380, 1411, 1416.

Francis I., King of France—*cont.*

....., ..., confirms the peace with England, 1292.

....., ..., his sons' release to be demanded by Henry, 1298, 1302, 1305, 1317, 1335, 1342, 1349.

....., ..., provides money for the Switzers, 1301.

....., ..., pays the usual pension to England, 1314.

....., ..., sends troops to Italy, 1316, 1368.

....., ..., offers to make a fresh agreement with Charles, 1319.

....., ..., proposed interview between Henry and, 1334, 1365.

....., ..., treaty of mutual obligation with England, 1351.

....., ..., Venetian ambassadors to, 1353, 1361.

....., ..., detains Charles's ambassador to England, 1356, 1422.

....., ..., the Pope sends a nuncio to, 1362.

....., ..., urged by England to send troops to Italy, 1371, 1384, 1392.

....., ..., negotiating the release of his sons, 1372, 1375, 1403.

....., ..., desires Henry to declare war against Charles, 1388, 1440.

....., ..., proposes to invade Flanders, 1393.

....., ..., delays sending succours to Milan, 1396.

....., ..., intends to fit out a fleet against the Emperor's, 1399.

....., ..., accused by Charles of breach of faith, 1403.

....., ..., proposed marriage with Princess Mary, 1406, 1427, 1455, 1456, 1459.

....., ..., his relations with the Switzers, 1408.

....., ..., sends money to Italy, 1419.

....., ..., sends portraits of himself and his sons to Henry, 1421, 1451, 1457.

....., ..., his army in Italy, 1426.

....., ..., his relations with Charles, 1428.

....., ..., Henry demands Boulogne from, 1434, 1435.

....., ..., horses and hounds presented to, by Henry, 1436, 1437.

....., ..., Henry wishes, to be reconciled to Charles, 1438.

....., ..., proposed general peace with Charles, Henry, &c., 1441, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1450, 1454.

....., ..., his sons to be released, 1444.

....., ..., Venice urges, to continue the war, 1448.

....., ..., letter from, 373.

....., ..., letters to, 102, 644.

....., ..., his Queen. *See* Claude.

Francis I., King of France—*cont.*
....., ..., his children, Francis recommends them to the care of Henry, 130.
....., ..., ..., to be placed in Charles's hands as security for Francis fulfilling his promises, 1029.
....., ..., his sons, 902. *See* Francis, *and* Orleans, Duke of.
....., ... his daughter, 272, 278, 510, 897, 1487. *See* Charlotte.
....., ..., his sister, 1112. *See also* Alençon, Duchess of.
....., ... his brother-in-law, 1113. *See* Brandenburg, Marquis of.
....., ..., his ambassadors in England. *See* Ambassadors.
Francis, son of Francis I., Dauphin of France, 152, 1066.
....., ..., affianced to Princess Mary of England, 105, 119, 134, 215, 232, 452, 1062, 1088, 1096, 1102, 1179.
....., ..., proposed marriage with the daughter of Eleanor of Portugal, 997, 1029, 1058, 1192.
....., ..., hostage in Spain for Francis I., 1177, 1224, 1272, 1298, 1318, 1339, 1342, 1349, 1403, 1450.
....., ..., his interest in the duchy of Milan, 1220.
....., ..., portrait of, sent to Henry VIII., 1421, 1451, 1457.
....., ... *See* French Princes.
Franciscan Friars Observant, congregation of, convoked against Luther, 16.
...., Friars of the Order of, 266, 275, 383, 552 *note*, 813, 1007.
...., general of the, Quinones, 1139.
Francolino, Italy, 1207.
Franconia, the nobility of, 675.
Frangipane, Count Christopher, brother-in-law of Cardinal Gurk, 141.
Frankfort, 66.
Frankish wools, imported to Venice, 200, 515.
Frari, the church of the, at Venice, 1042 *note*.
Free Towns, the, of Germany, 1153.
Fregoso, Octavian, Governor of Genoa, p. 39.
French, the, p. 21, 111, 153, 280, 283, 302, 310, 312, 337, 344, 365, 379, 391, 395, 422, 436, 438, 446, 448, 455, 465, 567, 571, 579, 662, 746, 751, 752, 754, 767, 777, 808, 815, 845, 847, 893, 900, 904, 996, 1003, 1011, 1025, 1050, 1090, 1091, 1112, 1125, 1130, 1133, 1167, 1177, 1475, 1476, 1478.
....., their four hostages in England, 184.
....., expelled from the Milanese, 197 *note*.
....., worsted in Picardy, 206.
....., retreat from Navarre, 239.
....., attack Reggio, 254.
French, the—*cont.*
....., rout the Spaniards, 324.
....., in Italy, 436, 460, 461, 580, 757, 766, 801, 802, 809, 819, 874, 890.
....., Wolsey vituperates, 467.
....., defeat the English, 497, 560.
....., called Turks, 507.
....., defeated by the English, 511, 552.
....., capture an English ship, 632.
....., take Fonterabia, 722.
....., repulse the English on their attempting to land in France, 748.
....., their jurisdiction at Rhodes, 797.
....., fortify Vigevano, 812.
....., retreat beyond the Alps, 824.
....., expelled from Italy, 828.
....., take Milan, 905.
....., undertaking of the Duke of Milan against, 925.
....., defeated at the battle of Pavia, in 1525,—940, 942, 945, 956, 959, 974.
....., natural hatred of, to the English, 1450.
French disease, the, Francis suffers from, 811.
..... envoy, a, to Guicciardini, 1426.
..... galleys, 1033, 1041.
..... herald, a, sent to Calais, 1485.
..... pirates, captured by the English, in England, 1022.
..... men-at-arms, in Italy, 516, 531, 1348, 1392, 1412, 1424, 1425.
..... ministry, 1191, 1292, 1324.
..... troops, 1485.
..... waters, Wolsey demands that the English should be allowed to fish in, 321.
..... princes, the, sons of Francis I., hostages in Spain, 1272, 1318, 1339, 1342, 1349. *See* Francis, *and* Orleans, Duke of.
....., princess, proposed marriage of Charles V. to a, 1487.
Frenchmen, 278, 279, 637, 651, 686.
....., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 26.
....., in Flanders, 185.
....., in England, arrest of, 456, 465.
....., at Venice, 460.
....., expelled from Scotland by the English, 870.
....., resident in London, 1223.
Freschi, Thomà de', secretary of the Council of Ten, 116.
Freundsberg (or Fronsperg), Dom. George, said to have been killed by the peasants in Germany, 1327.
....., ..., mustering troops for Don Ferdinand, 1368.
Friars-Hermits, the Order of, 174.
Friendship, Our Lady of, a church called, built on the site of the Field of Cloth of Gold, 69. *See* Amitié.
Frieze, cloth of, 956, 959.

Friuli, the, territory of Venice, 19, 141, 236, 448 *note*, 458.
....., ..., Turkish invasion of, 55.
Fruits, papal collector of, in England, temp. Ric. III., 1472.
Fuggers, the, 798.
Fur, lynx's, p. 16.
Fusearenus, Andreas, a chief of the Council of Ten, 669.
Fusina, 921, 923.

G.

Gabiniglio, Captain, 630.
Gabriel, Anzolo, of Venice, 258.
....., ..., letters to, 864, 872, 1174.
....., ..., State Attorney, 1364.
....., ..., Friar, General of the Friars Hermits at Rome, 28.
Gades, 240.
Gaeta, 916.
....., Friar Tommaso de Vio, Cardinal of, appointed by the Pope to suppress the heresies of Luther, 11, 12.
Galicia, 847.
Galleons, in the service of Henry, 435.
Galley half-pence, 135 *note*.
Galleys, Venetian, for the merchant service, 30, 115.
....., ..., trading with England, 272.
....., Venice arms fifty, 545.
....., to be supplied by Venice for the Venetian outlaws, 625, 684, 685, 697.
....., in the service of France, 746.
....., Barbary, masters of the, seized by the officials of the Romish Inquisition, for selling Bibles, 1069.
....., constructed for the Great Turk, 1226.
Gallipoli, 646.
....., port of, 438 *note*.
Gambara, Uberto di, Papal Nuncio to England, 1212, 1221, 1254, 1258, 1262, 1270, 1274, 1277, 1280, 1281, 1286, 1287, 1294, 1295, 1297, 1302, 1305, 1307, 1314, 1315, 1335, 1336, 1339, 1348, 1349, 1351, 1378, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1392, 1427, 1428, 1435, 1443, 1452.
Gammaches (Gamadria), Mons. de, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43.
Garlasco, captured by Venice, 809.
Garonne, the river, 1243.
Garter, the Order of the, p. 20, 73, 484.
....., ..., conferred on Charles by Henry, 38, 447.
....., ..., knights of, 209, 1037.
Garzano, in Italy, 1152.
Gascony, 969.
Gattinara, Dom. Gio. Bartolomeo, cousin to Chancellor Gattinara, ambassador from Charles to Rome, 873, 1011.
....., Mercurin de, chancellor of Charles V., 196, 228, 239, 248, 250, 254, 346, 385, 391, 394, 401, 425, 434, 438, 439, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 461, 480, 504, 510, 516, 544, 548, 554, 556, 557, 566, 571, 589, 607, 630, 635, 662, 671, 702, 741, 743, 746, 751, 752, 758, 766, 767, 792, 805, 819, 821, 823, 825, 843, 847, 852, 856, 860, 865, 879, 881, 882, 884, 885, 892, 893, 894, 898, 900, 902, 911, 920, 939, 956, 958, 960, 962, 963, 971, 986, 1002, 1014, 1021, 1029, 1035, 1044, 1048, 1069, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1115, 1162, 1177.
....., ..., his authority with Charles, 224.
....., ..., at the Conference of Calais, 260, 265, 278, 279, 282, 291, 310, 312, 313, 315, 319, 320, 326, 327, 334, 339, 351; speaks of the injuries inflicted on Charles by Francis, 280; in private conference with Wolsey, 298, 299; answers the accusations of Francis's chancellor, 323.
....., ..., accused of thwarting the adjustment between Charles and Francis, 366.
....., ..., with Charles in England, 467, 470, 474, 480, 484, 486, 492, 493, 498.
....., ..., Wolsey calls him exacting, 475.
....., ..., asserts Wolsey wants to get money for himself from Venice, 507, 552, 570.
....., ..., says Wolsey is a man of little religion, and avaricious, 507.
....., ..., sketch of his character, 579.
....., ..., declines going as ambassador to Rome, 824, 835, 837.
....., ..., his great dislike to Wolsey, 845.
....., ..., receives an estate from the Duke of Milan, 878.
....., ..., has little faith in Wolsey's promises, 948.
....., ..., Clement VII. makes him a Cardinal, of which he avails himself (13 August 1529), 1030 *note*.
....., ..., proffers his resignation as chancellor, 1063, 1064.
Gawtron, Walter, one of the collectors of the port of London, 120.
Gazelli Bey, Governor of Damascus, routed by Sultan Soliman, 177 *note*, 184, 226.
....., ..., resuscitated, 236.
Generals, the four, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 84.
Geneva, Philip of Savoy, Duke of Nemours and Count of, 741.
....., ..., at Windsor, 486.

Genoa, 365, 811, 818, 834, 860, 958, 996, 1012, 1017, 1024, 1032, 1033, 1041, 1045, 1100, 1107, 1333, 1461, 1478, 1481.
....., sacked and captured by the Spaniards, 478, 486.
....., ambassador of, to Charles, 958, 1038.
....., secretaries of, at Milan, 989.
....., letter dated at, 1478.
....., Governors of. *See* Fregoso; Adorno.
Genoese, the, 627, 637, 644, 810, 859.
....., ..., Adorno faction of, 942.
..... merchants in England, 1473.
...., edict by Richard III. concerning, 1472.
Geographical topics, concerning the variation of the needle, &c., 607.
George, St., 244.
Gerbi, 996.
German warehouse in Venice, the, 23, 66, 1022.
..... merchants, 66.
..... drummers, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 90.
..... leagues of distance, 248.
..... factory in Venice, 640.
..... Ocean, corsairs in the, 656.
..... troops, in the war against France, 743, 821, 871, 874.
..... captain, the, in Burgundy, 777.
Germanada, members of the, arrested, 799.
Germanello, Dom. Augustino, letter from, 1125.
Germans, the, 851, 884, 955, 1015, 1128.
Germany, 3, 137, 225, 351, 477, 607, 751, 772, 789, 832, 899, 902, 973, 974, 1029, 1114, 1141, 1165, 1420, 1450.
....., Lutheran affairs in, 11, 16, 51, 74, 112, 149, 788, 795, 796, 818, 847, 849, 875, 884, 891.
....., Luther's followers in, 147; his repute in, 168, 169, 199, 202.
....., disturbances in, caused by Luther, 938, 944, 955, 979, 984, 999, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1016, 1049, 1050, 1056, 1069, 1071, 1104, 1118, 1153, 1241, 1327, 1369, 1404.
....., Luther's doctrines preached in all the churches of, 976.
....., description of living in, according to the teachings of Luther, 1007.
....., the clergy in, live according to the Lutheran fashion, 1009, 1086.
....., entirely Lutheran, 1086.
....., fashions of, p. 30, 90, 248.
....., Princes and Electors of, 117, 151, 152, 188, 191, 196, 197, 199, 202, 413, 422, 813, 881.
....., Bishops of, 199.
....., Diets in, 117, 151, 152, 163, 168, 169, 170, 177, 189, 197, 199, 202, 219, 813.
....., Prelates of, 197.
....., Lord Lieutenant of. *See* Ferdinand, Don.
Ghent, 84, 239, 248, 284, 302, 392, 452.
....., letters dated at, 75, 265, 266, 269, 274, 275, 277, 376, 377, 378, 379, 382, 385, 388, 390, 391, 394, 455.
Ghiara d'Adda, the Imperial army in the, 897, 1114, 1155, 1161.
Ghibelline fashions, p. 19.
Ghinucci, Girolamo, Papal Auditor, Nuncio in England, 117, 213, 263, 272, 274, 957 *note*, 1132.
....., ..., at Calais, 280.
....., ..., at Bruges, 302, 310, 312, 321.
....., ..., in England, 466, 574, 859, 953, 986 (?), 1005 (?).
....., ..., captured by German peasants, 1007, 1008.
....., ..., in England, 1059, 1070.
....., ..., created Bishop of Worcester (in 1523), 1097, 1113, 1116, 1135, 1136, 1137.
....., ..., sent by Henry to Rome, 1139, 1141, 1142, 1157, 1160, 1191, 1200, 1277.
....., ..., ambassador from England to France and the Emperor, 1324, 1349, 1403, 1434, 1437, 1438, 1445.
Giberti, Matteo. *See* Verona, Bishop of.
Gibraltar, the Gut of, 607.
Giglis, John de, recommended by Archbishop Morton to Pope Innocent VIII., 1475.
....., Silvester de, Bishop of Worcester, Cardinal, 122; dies, 240.
Gilbert, Robert, chancellor of the Duke of Buckingham, arrested with Buckingham, 189.
....., ..., accuses Buckingham of treason, 219.
Gillesland, Lord, 1037.
Ginger, 1087.
Gioachino, Giovanni. *See* Passano.
Giorgio, Friar Francesco, 1139 *note*.
Giron, Don Pedro, commander of the forces of the Community of Spain, 151.
Giugnes, Mons., 1102.
Giustinian Palace, the, at San Moise, 527 *note*.
Giustinian, Andrea, merchant of Venice, 120.
....., Antonio, Venetian ambassador in France, 8.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29, 1016.
....., ..., visits England, and represents Henry's court as very mean and insignificant, 56.
....., ..., reports on France, 119.
....., ..., letters from, 17, 27, 33, 37, 40, 44, 45, 52, 58, 62, 65, 70, 77, 79, 87, 91, 95, 105.
....., ..., letters to, 4, 20, 39.
....., Lunardo, letter to, 1006.
....., Sebastian, member of the Venetian Senate, 1, 13, 18, 35, 46, 148, 193, 399.
....., ..., ambassador to England; letters from, 1487, 1488.

Giustinian, Sebastian—*cont.*
....., ..., ambassador to France, 1353, 1359.
....., Zuane Francesco, 836.
Giustiniana, the, loss of, 836.
Glass, p. 32, 83.
Gloucester, Archdeacon of, 1489. *See* Carmeliano.
Gloves, perfumed, 711.
Gobo, Zuan, courier, 1056.
Gold, 73, 607.
....., in bars, and wrought, presented to Charles from the kings in the parts of Mexico, 589.
..... pieces, imported from the Indies (Mexico) into Spain, 686, 703, 751, 910, 992, 1021, 1087, 1115.
..... brocade and tissue, 702.
..... collars, 728.
Goldwell, James, notary to Pope Paul II., sent to England (A.D. 1471), 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468.
....., ..., dean of Salisbury, promoted to the see of Norwich, 1469.
Gonfalonier of the Church. *See* Mantua, Marquis of.
Gonzaga, Francesco di, letters from, 927, 1010, 1015, 1040, 1045, 1068, 1077.
Gradenigo family, the, 1042 *note*.
....., Alvise, Venetian ambassador at Rome, 514, 516, 519, 520, 573.
....., ..., letters from, 48, 51, 74, 122, 159, 163, 171, 173, 186, 203, 229, 332, 545, 575, 585.
....., ..., letters to, 358, 459, 525, 535, 568, 574.
....., Marco, LL.D., of Venice, 258, 386, 576, 581.
Gradisca, in the Friuli, 141.
Gradonico, Julianus, C.C.X., 453, 557.
Graham, Patrick, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland (in A.D. 1466), 1463.
Grain, scarcity of, in England, 130, 134, 142, 170.
..... vessels, 797.
Granada, Spain, letters dated at, 1306, 1369, 1403, 1422, 1439, 1450.
Grande, Madame la, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 85.
Grand Master, of St. John's of Jerusalem, 523. *See* Docwra.
.... of France. *See* Savoy, René Bastard of; Montmorency, Anne de.
..... Council, the, of Venice, 1056.
...., hall of the, 1232.
Gravelines, belonging to Madame de Vendome, under the jurisdiction of Charles, p. 31, 77, 79, 91, 93, 97, 240.
....., interview between Henry and Charles at, 101, 106.
....., called Rovelim, 300.
Graziani, Filippo and Andrea, in London, 1462.
Greece, collection of provisions in, for the Grand Turk, 1226.
Greek costumes, p. 26, 91.
..... MSS., copies of, desired by Wolsey, 1187, 1258, 1286.
Greenwich, 130, 133, 134, 167, 463, 465, 480, 481.
....., pestilential fever very rife at, 236.
....., banquets to be held at, 466.
....., Henry VIII. at, 1235, 1254, 1258.
....., letters dated at, 586, 713, 1216.
Gretto, Livio, his proposal concerning Naples, 1157.
Grey, Thos. *See* Dorset, Marquis of.
Greyhounds, English, 682.
Griffi, Leonardo, Papal Datary (in 1473), 1468, 1469.
Grimani, Antonio, elected Doge of Venice (6 July 1521), 334 *note*, 438, 551 *note*.
....., ..., ..., dies (7 May 1523), 527 *note*, 674.
....., ..., ..., letters from, 251, 397, 398, 583, 584.
....., Cardinal, son of the Doge, 674.
....., Marco Antonio, of Venice, 258.
....., Marco and Vetor, procurators of Venice, 674.
....., Vicenzo, brother of the Doge, 674.
Grisons, the, 1147, 1327, 1370, 1386, 1400.
....., ..., ambassadors from, to France, 639.
....., ..., Lutherans in, 1006.
....., ..., ambassadors from, at Milan, 1135.
Gritti, Andrea, Proveditor General, and afterwards Doge of Venice, 225, 373, 504, 734, 888, 1489.
....., ..., ..., letters from, 387, 712, 720.
...., ..., letters to, 749, 750.
....., ..., ..., letters patent to, from Henry VIII., 1181.
....., ..., ..., issues powers to conclude the Holy League, 1312, 1391, 1411.
....., ..., ..., issues powers to conclude a general peace, 1441.
....., Giovanni Francesco, letters to, 78, 83.
....., Omobono, in London, 1460, 1461.
Guadalaxara, belonging to the Duke dell' Infantazgo, 1093.
Guard, Henry VIII.'s, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 21.
Guasto, Marquis del, Imperial commander in Italy, 1140, 1161, 1332.
Guelders, Duke of, 366.
....., ..., in league with France and Venice, 123, 130.
....., ..., at war with Charles, 185, 195, 215.
....., ..., at peace with Lady Margaret, 846.
....., ..., named in the peace between England and France, 1122, 1133.
....., ..., sends an ambassador to England, 1193, 1206.

Guerrozi, Cà, 674.

Guicciardini, commander of Venetian troops, 1333.

....., at Piacenza, French envoy to, 1426.

Guiche, Mons. de la, 1243, 1245, 1270, 1273; represents France at the Conference of Calais, 321.

Guidoto, Vincenzo, Venetian secretary in Hungary, letters from, 788, 790, 791, 798, 807, 849, 851, 928, 995, 1019.

Guienne, 983, 1046.

....., undertaking against, 825.

....., England's project for the recovery of, 969, 1177.

Guildford, Surrey, letter dated at, 334.

....., Sir Henry, Henry VIII.'s master of the horse at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 21, 69, 71, 72, 73.

....., ..., sent by Wolsey to Calais, 319.

....., Sir R., his pilgrimage (in 1506), 1042 *note*.

Guiles, Captain Guillaume de, French ambassador to England, 1212, 1218, 1235.

Guisnes, 41, 71, 89, 151.

....., Henry and his court at, during the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 21, p. 26, p. 27, p. 30, 57, p. 39, p. 40, p. 42, p. 45. p. 49, 68, 69, 73, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 91, 93.

....., Henry's banqueting house at, 80,

....., letters dated at, 59, 86, 88.

....., captain of, Sir Nicholas Vaux, 70.

..... castle, p. 20, p. 40, p. 41, 69, 77.

...., Henry's palace within the, 72, 90; description of, 69, 81, 83, 94.

Gulf, the (of Venice), 200.

Gunners, English, at Calais, taken by the French, 637.

Gunpowder, 942.

Guns, 486.

....., belonging to the Flanders galleys trading with England, Henry seizes, 495, 502, 506, 514, 583, 608, 650, 656.

....., bronze, Henry asks Venice for six, 656, 657, 666, 671.

Gurk, Cardinal of, 141, 167, 196.

....., bishop of, 1104.

H.

Hackney, a, presented by Charles V. to the Pope, as tribute for Naples, 1333.

Hackneys, ridden by ladies at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 81.

Halberdiers, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 68, 70.

....., French, 1245.

Hampton, 3, 135, 465, 466, 467, 472, 484, 486, 498.

....., Flanders galleys at, 1, 139, 412, 457, 463, 483, 507, 514, 515, 644.

....., letter dated at, 424, 474, 475, 492, 493.

..... Court, Wolsey's palace at, 130, 1227, 1374, 1377, 1382, 1387.

....., port of, 444.

....., controller of, 506.

Hane, castle of, 1422 *note*.

Haneton, Philip, chief secretary and audiencier of Charles, and chief of the order of the Golden Fleece, 34, 248, 260, 319.

....., ..., ambassador from Charles to Henry, 249, 254, 315.

Hannart, John, secretary of Charles V., 254 *note*.

Hannibal, 956.

Harpsicord, the, 1096.

Hat, the, used in the Coronations of the Kings of England, 663.

Hawking, 284.

Hector, a Bohemian, captures Martin Luther, 209, 216.

Hédin, 1293; the siege of, 562 *note*.

....., Mons. de, ambassador to England, from Lady Margaret, 467.

Helna, Bishop of. *See* Mesa.

Henry VII., King of England, 272, 232, 278, 1037, 1475, 1482, 1488, 1489.

....., ..., horses presented to, 1476.

....., ..., preparing for war against France, 1477.

....., ..., going to Windsor Castle, 1478.

...., letters to, 1479, 1480.

Henry VIII., King of England, "Defender of the Faith," 4, 9, 13, 18, 19, 29, 46, 118, 123, 125, 128, 129, 137, 140, 142, 145, 148, 155, 158, 161, 162, 170, 176, 178, 193, 194, 206, 211, 219, 259, 268, 271, 279, 283, 288, 289, 308, 309, 310, 328, 330, 338, 340, 348, 363, 368, 371, 375, 380, 386, 405, 406, 407, 408, 418, 433, 446, 447, 455, 461, 498, 510, 526, 552, 553, 579, 580, 591, 594, 602, 607, 620, 629, 658, 693, 719, 721, 722, 730, 731, 734, 739, 754, 757, 760, 764, 767, 774, 792, 800, 804, 819, 848, 857, 858, 877, 892, 897, 902, 905, 918, 924, 926, 931, 934, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 948, 949, 951, 953, 957, 961, 964, 965, 975, 992, 1008, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1042, 1043, 1045, 1050, 1051, 1060, 1065, 1067, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1075, 1078, 1080, 1083, 1085, 1100, 1104, 1107, 1113, 1117, 1135, 1136, 1138, 1139 *note*, 1140, 1146, 1151, 1161, 1166, 1183, 1185, 1214, 1223, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1242, 1285, 1303, 1308, 1328, 1333, 1338, 1341, 1353, 1361, 1370, 1410, 1420, 1426, 1447, 1485, 1486.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ... (A.D. 1520): his relations with France, 2, 105, 109, 131, 132, 155, 146, 153, 160, 207, 253, 303, 304, 913.

....., ..., his relations with Charles, 3, 132, 135, 378, 401, 771, 805, 922, 932, 963, 986, 997, 998, 1003.

....., ..., his relations with Venice, 426, 441, 459, 469, 563, 720, 732, 942, 962, 973, 1024, 1031.

....., ..., deprives the Earl of Kildare of the Deputyship of Ireland, 7.

....., ..., inclines to Spain, 14.

....., ..., interview between Francis and, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49; accounts of the same, p. 14, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59; p. 39, 61, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 102, 103, 111.

....., ..., interviews between Charles and, in England and elsewhere, 26, 34, 37, 38, 40; p. 31; 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 75, 77, 78, 79, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 100, 104, 106, 109, 111, 113, 186, 442, 462, 463, 466, 470, 480, 484, 486, 493, 598.

....., ..., sends a convoy to Land's End for Charles, 31.

....., ..., Wolsey's supreme authority with, 35, 398, 974.

....., ..., wishes to delay his interview with Francis, 40.

....., ..., description of the dress worn by, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 67, 68, 72.

....., ..., negotiates for adjustment of disputes between Charles and Francis, 71.

....., ..., he and Francis build a church after the Field of Cloth of Gold, 79.

....., ..., sends succour to Rhodes, 99.

....., ..., Wolsey deservedly considered the second self of, 101.

....., ..., mediates between Francis and Charles, 107, 177, 205, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226 *note*, 228, 229, 233, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 243, 245, 246, 249, 250, 252, 255, 263, 280, 316, 350, 414, 448, 449.

....., ..., arrests two noblemen for speaking against the French, 108.

....., ..., tells Francis that should he die without male heirs he would leave him the Regency of England, 119.

....., ..., licenses Venetian galleys to export wool from London, 120.

....., ..., fortifies Calais, 121.

....., ..., dissuades Francis from going to Italy, 124.

....., ..., Francis commends France to his care, while in Italy, 126.

....., ..., dissatisfied with Francis, 130.

....., ..., promises aid to the Cardinal of Sion, 131.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ..., promises Sion an annual pension of 3,000 crowns, 133.

....., ..., proclaims Francis's permit to export corn to England, so that the English may bear good will to the French, 134.

....., ..., refuses to lend Charles money or troops, 136.

....., ..., raises an army to quell the disturbances in Ireland, 136.

....., ..., sends his favourite, Sir Nicholas Carew, with presents for Francis, 143, 150, 152, 153.

....., ..., promises Francis a subsidy of troops, 144,

....., ... (A.D. 1521): at peace with Scotland, 154.

....., ..., has not power to dissuade Charles from going to Italy, 167.

....., ..., wishes for peace between the Christian powers, 184, 195.

....., ..., at the request of Francis, consents to prolong the truce with Scotland, 187, 189.

....., ..., imprisons the Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Westmoreland, and arrests several others for high treason, 187, 189, 204; surrenders the Duke to be tried by the Peers of the Realm, 209, 210.

....., ..., Francis distrusts, 189.

....., ..., dissuades Charles and Francis from entering Italy, 195, 210.

....., ..., his Book against Martin Luther, 195, 210.

....., ..., advises Venice not to make too much of his nephew, Reginald Pole, 204.

....., ... will not quit England, owing to the plot of the Duke of Buckingham, 212.

....., ..., contradicts the report of his negotiating marriage between Charles and Mary, 215.

....., ..., Francis refuses to accept his mediation between himself and Charles as an arbitrator, 234.

....., ..., Francis promises to abide by what he shall dictate in the disputes between Francis and Charles, 238.

....., ..., Charles requests a conference at Calais with, 249.

....., ..., his authority with Charles, 250.

....., ..., most closely linked with the Church, 254.

....., ..., Francis complains to, of the Pope's actions, 260.

....., ..., has not sufficient power to obtain peace or truce in Italy, 262.

....., ..., extols the power of Charles, 272.

....., ..., complains of Venice aiding Francis, 272, 273.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ..., acts as a friendly mediator in the disputes between Charles and Francis, 272.

....., ..., inclines to Charles, 274.

...., ..., lays claim to Normandy, 275.

....., ..., his realm insecure by reason of the Duke of Buckingham's plot, 278.

....., ..., his munificence to Charles, 298,

....., ..., betroths Princess Mary to Charles, 302, 487.

....., ..., plans for bringing, over to Charles's side, 312.

....., ..., not at liberty to negotiate an agreement between Charles and Francis without the consent of the Pope, 319.

....., ..., sends ammunition to Charles, 331.

....., ..., league between the Pope, Charles, Venice, &c., and, 332, 364, 403, 417, 475, 714, 715, 716, 717, 735, 751, 759.

....., ..., congratulates Doge Antonio Grimani on his election, 334.

....., ..., the cause of Ardres being taken from the French, 337.

....., ..., fits out ships for the safety of his kingdom, 354.

....., ..., receives tribute from Francis for Tournai, 357.

....., ..., Francis gives him an account of the state of his affairs, 373.

....., ..., (A.D. 1522): sends Pace to Rome with great authority to promise money, &c. to promote Wolsey's election as Pope, 384.

....., ..., asks Charles to aid Wolsey's election as Pope, 384.

....., ..., fits out a fleet against Scotland, 384.

....., ..., demands from Charles the release of the "Donata galley," 384, 391, 399.

....., ... closely allied with Charles, 392.

....., ..., the Earl of Angus, husband of Queen Margaret, complains to, of the Duke of Albany, 393.

....., ..., Francis' apologies for not paying the annual pension to, 393.

....., ..., Francis' promises to, not to interfere with Scotland, 396.

....., ..., matrimonial alliance between Charles and, 400, 409.

....., ..., Francis' dependence upon, 402.

....., ..., in league with Charles against Francis, 409, 413, 415.

....., ..., undertakes to sustain the war in the Low Countries against Francis, during Charles's stay in Spain, 413, 430, 439.

....., ..., Charles asks him for a loan, but refuses to have it upon Henry's terms, 425.

....., ..., raises troops for the invasion of Scotland, 432.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ..., fits out ships to meet Charles upon his visit to England, 435.

....., ..., loses by the trade with the Flanders galleys, 440.

....., ..., assists Charles, 443, 467.

....., ..., repudiates Princess Mary's marriage with the Dauphin of France, 452.

....., ..., report of his arresting all Frenchmen in England, 456.

....., ..., declares war against Francis; sends troops over to Calais; detains the Flanders galleys, and all French merchants in England and their effects, 457.

....., ..., insists on the removal of the Duke of Albany from Scotland, 465.

....., ..., insists upon Francis paying the arrears of tribute due to him, 465.

....., ..., Wolsey states that Henry is better entitled to the crown of France than Francis, and that he means to possess himself of it, 467.

....., ..., charges Venice to declare against France, 471.

....., ..., lays an embargo on the merchandise and effects of Venetian merchants in London, 474.

....., ..., persuades Venice to join the league between himself and Charles against France, 476, 480, 481, 482, 484, 488, 504, 505.

....., ..., treaty between Charles and, (called the treaty of Windsor), 479, 484.

....., ..., proclaims war against France, 487.

....., ..., in a very great rage against Francis, 493.

....., ..., seizes the Flanders galleys in England, 494, 495, 502, 506, 514, 517, 550; refuses to release them till the Venetians make peace with Charles, 513, 550; the Pope sends briefs for their release, 573, 574, 582, 585; Venice requests him to release them, 584; the conditions on which he will release them, 614; fits them out to serve against the French, 623; releases them, but detains six pieces of their bronze artillery, 637, 647; Venice thanks him for their release, 653; Venice, at his request, presents him with the six pieces of artillery, 656, 657, 666.

....., ..., prepares an army against France, 495.

....., ..., the Pope exhorts him not to make war upon France, 500.

....., ..., Florentine manufactures for, 503.

....., ..., perseveres in the war against Francis, and intends making himself master of Scotland, 507.

....., ..., sends Pace to Venice to induce her to join the league between himself and Charles, 509, 514, 516, 518,

Henry VIII.—*cont.*
520, 527, 528, 530, 531, 534, 538, 544, 546, 547, 597, 598; authorizes Pace to settle all disputes between Charles and Venice, 638.
....., ..., has eight causes for making war on Francis, 528.
....., ..., Leo X. confers the title of "Defender of the Faith" upon, (11 Oct. 1521), 546 *note*.
....., ..., lays a fresh duty on all merchandise belonging to Venetians, 562.
....., ..., allows Venetian merchants to export their wares from England, 593.
....., ..., bears the title of "*Rex Franciæ*," and Francis that of "*Rex Francorum*," 606.
....., ..., (A.D. 1523): conservator with the Pope of the league between Charles and Venice, 617, 619, 630.
....., ..., prepares an army against Francis, 640.
....., ..., inspects his fleet at Portsmouth, 643.
....., ..., wishes to recal Pace from Venice, but Wolsey does not choose it, 651.
....., ..., the Marquis of Mantua presents him with falcons, 661, 682.
....., ..., convokes a Parliament to hear the causes for making war against Francis, 663.
....., ..., will not assent to the truce between Charles, Francis, and himself, unless James V. be excluded, 665.
....., ..., on bad terms with Charles, 671, 680.
....., ..., calls Charles double-tongued, 680.
....., ..., Fox, Bishop of Winchester, advises him to recall two captains sent by Wolsey against Francis, 687.
....., ..., presents the Marquis of Mantua with some horses, 681, 692.
....., ..., asks Venice to grant a copyright for Leonico the Hellenist's translation of a commentary concerning Natural History, 698.
....., ..., urges Charles to act against France, 702, 711.
....., ..., sends an ambassador to prevent the Switzers aiding Francis, 723.
....., ..., prepares an army against France, 733.
....., ..., sends troops over to France, 745.
....., ..., reported truce between Francis and, 747.
....., ..., refuses to lend money to Lady Margaret, 748.
....., ..., rejoices at the treaty between Charles and Venice, 749, 750.
....., ..., presents the Venetian ambassador with 500 crowns on his return to Venice, 755, 775, 783, 784.
...., ..., Francis refers his disputes with Charles to the arbitration of, 765.
....., ..., Francis willing to pay the pension for Tournai to, without having it restored to him, 768, 780.
....., ..., desires the Duke of Suffolk to continue the war against France, 782.
....., ..., Francis irritated against, 785.
....., ..., rumour of his death, 786.
....., ..., recals the Duke of Suffolk from France, 786.
....., ..., (A.D. 1524): makes a three years' truce with Scotland, 792.
....., ..., exhorts Venice not to aid the Switzers, 803.
....., ..., promises Charles to send troops over to France, 811.
....., ..., the Pope refuses to use ecclesiastical censures against France at the instigation of Charles and, 815.
....., ..., Charles's offer to, touching the invasion of France, 820, 821, 825.
....., ..., unwillingly commences war against France, 821.
....., ..., the Pope mediates between Charles, Francis, and, 824.
....., ..., Charles urges him to invade France, 827, 829.
....., ... plot in England to change the government, brought on by Henry's taxing the people too heavily, 830.
....., ..., desires Bourbon to vigorously continue the war in Italy, 831.
....., ..., gives himself the title of "Most Christian," 833.
....., ..., preparing for the invasion of France, 834, 835, 837, 839, 846, 850.
....., ..., accepts the truce with Francis, 836.
....., ..., offers to aid the Duke of Bourbon's return to France, on certain conditions, 843, 845.
....., ..., aids the Duke of Bourbon with money, 850, 854, 862, 868.
....., ..., demands of Francis as much territory as Charles has conquered, 852.
....., ..., makes preparations against Scotland upon the Earl of Angus promising to place Queen Margaret and James V. in his hands, 859, 860.
....., ..., James V. accepts him as his protector, 865.
....., ..., deceives Francis, 868.
....., ..., expels the adherents of Scotland and France from England, 869.
....., ..., called "Most Christian," 869.
....., ..., sends troops to France, 871, 874.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ..., about to invade France in person, 880, 882, 1012, 1026.

....., ..., insists on war or peace with France, 884, 885.

....., ..., Charles fails in his engagements with, 888.

....., ..., (A.D. 1525): refuses to give assistance for the affairs of Italy, 916, 922.

....., ..., again mediates between Charles and Venice, 925, 929.

....., ..., bears ill-will to Francis, 927.

....., ..., aids Charles with money, 930.

....., ..., rejoices at the result of the battle of Pavia, 966.

....., ..., forms a project for the recovery of Normandy, Guienne, and Gascony, 969.

....., ..., urges Charles to a brisk war on France, 970.

....., ..., Charles does not wish him to be a contracting party in the league against the Turk, 971.

....., ..., sends money to the Imperialists, 972.

....., ..., desires a universal attack upon the Turk, 977.

....., ..., lays an embargo upon all foreign vessels in the islands, 982.

....., ..., Francis refuses to surrender Picardy to, 983.

....., ..., greatly pleased at the capture of Francis, and detains all vessels for the transport of troops into France, 985.

....., ..., bent on the war against France, 987, 994, 999.

....., ..., dismisses the French ambassador, 989.

....., ..., league between the Pope, Charles, the Archduke of Austria, and, 1002, 1011.

....., ..., Charles does not wish him to conquer France, 1004.

....., ..., purposes invading France, and having himself crowned King of France, 1005.

....., ..., levies a sixth of all the revenues, 1007.

....., ..., awaiting Charles's decision whether he is to invade France, 1009, 1023, 1044.

....., ..., negotiations between Charles and, 1017, 1021, 1033, 1036, 1046, 1097.

....., ..., repeals the property tax of one-third for the war against France, on account of the disturbances caused by the taxation, 1025.

....., ..., quells the insurrection against Wolsey, 1027, 1028.

....., ..., arrears of tribute due by Francis to, 1030.

....., ..., arrests the Imperial ambassador for a debt due to him by Charles, 1032.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ..., his great love for his natural son, Henry, 1037; creates him Earl of Richmond, &c., 1052; dismisses Queen Katharine's chief councillors for showing displeasure at his love for him, 1057.

....., ..., refuses to allow Charles to marry Mary, 1061.

....., ..., negotiations between Francis and, 1062, 1081, 1082.

....., ..., displeased with Charles for removing Francis to Spain, 1068, 1077.

....., ..., tells Charles he ought to release Francis, 1079, 1090, 1095, 1124.

....., ..., agreement between Francis and, 1084, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1101, 1102, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1121, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1133, 1141, 1145, 1150, 1168, 1194, 1202.

....., ..., content to release Charles from his promise of marrying Princess Mary, 1119.

....., ..., seeks by all means to unite Italy against Charles, 1120, 1156, 1160.

....., ..., warm against Charles, 1137.

....., ..., his ambassadors to the Pope, 1157.

....., ..., advises Venice not to give money to Charles, 1163.

....., ..., urges the Pope to conclude the league between France and Italy, 1169.

....., ..., his assistance requested by Venice, 1171, 1184.

....., ..., demands repayment of money lent to Charles, 1172, 1177, 1195.

....., ..., sends Prothonotary Casal from Rome to Venice, 1175, 1198, 1199, 1205, 1208, 1209.

....., ..., "head of the Italian movement," 1176.

....., ..., united with France, 1186.

....., ..., endeavours to make a league between France and Italy, 1182, 1187, 1190, 1201, 1224.

....., ..., delights in music, 1188, 1189.

....., ..., endeavours to procure Francis' release, 1191.

....., ..., (A.D. 1526): his protection requested by the Duke of Guelders, 1193.

....., ..., will be surety for the Pope to France, 1197.

....., ..., urges Venice not to make terms with the Emperor, 1200.

....., ..., will not brook Charles's coming into Italy, 1203, 1259.

....., ..., to be protector of the Italian league, 1204, 1212, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1256, 1257, 1261, 1264, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1277, 1279, 1280, 1283.

....., ..., wishes to benefit Italy, 1206.

....., ..., articles of his treaty with France, 1210.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*
....., ..., objects to the nomination of Bourbon as Duke of Milan, 1217.
....., ..., does not wish to be principal of the league, 1218, 1295.
....., ..., defender of Venice, 1219, 1230, 1233.
....., ..., at Greenwich, 1220, 1235, 1258.
....., ..., sends ships to join the French fleet, 1225.
....., ..., his and Wolsey's counsel to Francis, 1229.
....., ..., will not consent to Charles's aggrandisement, 1231.
....., ..., will send ambassadors to Francis on his release, 1234.
....., ..., Francis attributes his release to, 1235.
....., ..., offers his forces to Francis against Charles, 1246.
....., ..., money lent by, to Charles, to be repaid by Francis, 1253, 1266.
....., ..., confirmation of the peace between Francis and, 1254, 1269.
....., ..., swears to the agreement with France, 1262.
....., ..., urges Francis not to keep his promises to Charles, 1263.
....., ..., willing to join the Italian league, 1265, 1267.
....., ..., urges Francis to conclude the league with Italy, 1276, 1278, 1284, 1286.
....., ..., wishes the league to be stipulated in London, 1281.
....., ..., allowed three months to join the league, 1282.
....., ..., place reserved for, in the Holy League, 1289, 1300, 1304, 1311, 1312, 1322, 1343.
....., ..., lands in Naples to be settled on, 1290.
....., ..., the league between France and, concluded, 1292.
....., ..., urged to join the Holy League, 1294, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1323, 1326, 1327, 1332, 1334, 1337, 1339, 1348, 1351, 1352, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1362, 1368, 1378, 1379, 1381, 1385, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1423, 1425.
....., ..., his ambassadors to demand the release of Francis' sons, 1298, 1302, 1318, 1320, 1335, 1336, 1339, 1403.
....., ..., Charles endeavours to conciliate, 1314.
....., ..., pleased at his inclusion in the Holy League, 1316.
....., ..., urged to declare himself against Charles, 1324.
....., ..., desires Charles to desist from his invasion of Italy, 1335.
....., ..., makes certain demands before joining the league, 1342, 1347, 1349, 1350, 1366, 1367, 1371, 1380, 1383.
Henry VIII.—*cont.*
....., ..., to be named protector of the Holy League, 1345, 1391, 1411.
....., ..., makes a treaty of mutual obligation with France, 1351, 1382.
....., ..., would prefer lands in the Milanese to Naples, 1363, 1392.
....., ..., writes to Charles, 1355.
....., ..., desires an interview with Francis, 1365.
....., ..., united with Francis, 1372.
....., ..., Charles sends an ambassador to, 1374.
....., ..., binds Francis to confirm his league with England, 1375.
....., ..., cannot join the Holy League, 1377.
....., ..., acts in favour of the league, 1384.
....., ..., send an ambassador to Charles, 1387, 1403, 1422.
....., ..., might take alarm if Italy were invaded by the French, 1396.
....., ..., well disposed towards the league, 1399, 1401.
....., ..., assures Charles he has not joined the Holy League, 1403.
....., ..., desires Francis to marry Princess Mary, 1406, 1418, 1455.
....., ..., requested to defend the Pope against the Imperialists, 1412, 1413, 1416.
....., ..., will lend money instead of joining the league, 1407.
....., ..., desires the war to continue, 1418.
....., ..., Francis sends his sons' portraits to, 1421, 1451, 1457.
....., ..., endeavours to make peace between Charles and Francis, 1424.
....., ..., will send a delegate to rule Milan, 1427.
....., ..., Charles desires, to mediate for peace, 1428.
....., ..., exhorts Venice to pursue the war in Italy, 1432.
....., ..., sends money to the Pope, 1433, 1443, 1449.
....., ..., will renounce the title of King of France if Boulogne be surrendered, 1434.
....., ..., demands Boulogne, 1435.
....., ..., sends hounds and horses to Francis, 1436.
....., ..., desires Milan to be placed in his hands, 1438, 1446.
....., ..., Charles hopes to have, on his side, 1439.
....., ..., urged by Francis to make war on Charles, 1440.
....., ..., to be included in a general peace, 1441.
....., ..., Charles to repay money lent to him by, 1444.

Henry VIII.—*cont.*
....., ..., wishes Charles to make peace with France, 1445, 1450.
....., ..., willing to assist the Pope, 1448.
....., ..., protests against Charles waging war on the Pope, 1459.
....., ..., letters from, 586, 660, 713, 749, 1181, 1216, 1255, 1271.
....., ..., his signature, 471.
....., ..., letters to, 103, 251, 397, 529, 583, 654, 712.
....., ..., description of his person, and excellent accomplishments, 232, 663.
....., ..., his wealth, 232.
....., ..., his father. *See* Henry VII.
....., ..., his sisters. *See* Mary, Margaret.
....., ..., his Queen. *See* Katharine.
....., ..., his natural son. *See* Richmond, Henry Duke of.
....., ..., his daughter. *See* Mary.
....., ..., his brothers-in-law. *See* Suffolk, Duke of; Augus, Earl of.
....., ..., his nephews. *See* Pole, Reginald; Exeter, Earl of.
....., ..., his chief-secretary. *See* Pace, Richard.
....., ..., his ambassadors. *See* Ambassadors.
....., ..., his confessor, the Bishop of Lincoln, 663.
....., ..., his cup-bearer, Sir Francis Bryan, 306.
....., ..., gentleman-usher of his chamber, Sir Richard Jerningham, 814.
Henry Grace a Dieu, Henry's great ship called the, 463 *note*.
Heralds, 252.
....., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 22, p. 30.
....., English, 395, 422, 466, 1298, 1317.
Hercules, p. 33.
Herera, an envoy from Charles to the Pope, 1183, 1185.
Hermits, General of the Friars, Friar Gabriel, 28.
....., the Order of Friars, 174, 183.
Herod, 244.
Herodias's daughter, 244.
Hesdin. *See* Hédin.
Hesse, Landgrave of, 675.
....., Elector of, 1296.
....., ..., favours Lutheranism, 1313.
Hierynomites, the, 1007.
Hispaniola, 1115.
Hobbies, 81, 682.
....., presented by Henry to the Marquis of Mantua, 586, 1255.
Holland, 1141.
Holy Land, the, Venetian pilgrims to, 1042 *note*.
Holy League, the, 1478. *See* Leagues.
Hoochstrate, Mons. de Montagni, Count of, 262.
Hopkins, Nicholas, causes the Duke of Buckingham's downfall by telling him that Henry would shortly die, 219.
Horn, French, players of the, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 67.
Horse, Master of the, of England, Sir Henry Guylford, p. 21.
....., ..., the Emperor's, 466.
Horses, p. 23, p. 34, 67, 68, 73, 83, 418, 425, 682, 688, 957, 1311, 1338, 1341.
....., Flemish, 1008.
....., presented by Henry to Francis, 1436, 1437.
....., presented to Henry VII., 1476.
Hostages, French, sent to England, p. 23, 115 *note*.
Hounds, English, presented by Henry to the Marquis of Mantua, 586, 682, 1255.
....., ..., presented by Henry to Francis, 1436.
House, the French, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 22.
Household of England, Comptroller of the, Sir Thomas Boleyn, 364.
Howard, Lord Edmond, younger son of the Duke of Norfolk, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 25.
....., Thos., Earl of Surrey, Admiral of England, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, 463, 474, 498, 562 *note*.
....., ..., appointed Deputy of Ireland, 7; dismissed by Henry, 204.
....., ..., his jousting-band at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 81.
Hungarians, the, 851.
Hungary, 225, 255, 275, 288, 376, 441, 554, 641, 784, 810, 851, 1071, 1238, 1416, 1424, 1433, 1450.
....., invaded by the Turks, 304, 331, 366, 395, 440, 479, 507, 516, 531, 1224, 1254, 1403, 1409, 1424, 1425,
....., insurrections in, 1050.
....., Henry sends moneys to assist, 1371, 1438.
....., news-letters from, to Henry and Wolsey, 1392.
....., nobility of, 156.
....., ambassadors of, in Spain, 331, 366, 367, 405.
....., Venetian ambassadors in, 259, 666, 928, 954, 1019.
....., King of. *See* Lewis II.
....., ..., to be mentioned in a truce, 1307.
Hunting, in Spain, 894, 898, 908, 914.
Hus, John, condemned by the Council of Constance, 199.

I.

Ibrahim Pasha, 1114.

Igna, the fair of, 891.

Illuminations at Venice, 734, 738, 942.

Images of gold, used as decorations at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20, 83.

Imperial ambassadors, 368.

.... at Verona, 18, 29.

.... in France, 130, 1245, 1270.

.... in England, 130, 185, 465, 467, 567, 570, 986, 1021, 1029, 1187, 1203, 1314.

...., at Calais, to arrange disputes between Charles and Francis, 269, 278, 279, 280, 283, 285, 287, 289, 292, 297, 306, 308, 309, 316, 319, 320, 321, 327, 329, 330, 334, 335, 342, 346, 352.

...., at Venice, 389, 460, 473, 481, 484, 488, 493, 516, 518, 523, 527, 530, 536, 609, 649, 666, 677, 723, 739, 912, 942, 962, 974, 1024, 1121, 1165, 1226, 1233, 1238, 1317, 1349.

.... at Rome, 800, 873, 1197, 1202.

..... court, the, 239, 391, 400, 406, 407, 413, 470, 498, 557, 598, 902, 989, 1064, 1192, 1356.

....., ..., in England, 486.

..... council, 434, 436, 552, 710.

..... army, 1043, 1070, 1075, 1104, 1128.

.... against France, 769, 787, 793, 811, 845, 956.

.... under the command of the King of Denmark, 252.

...., outrages committed by the, in the Brescian territory, 351, 358.

.... in Italy, 1155, 1183, 1185, 1206, 1308, 1358.

..... camp, 925, 935, 939, 940.

..... fleet, 1085, 1107.

..... ministry, 395, 452, 484, 571, 579, 805, 821, 845, 880, 884, 1259, 1403.

..... territories, 469.

..... troops, in France, 233, 300, 319, 327.

...., in Luxemburg, 238.

..... vessels, 279.

Imperialists, the, 185, 198, 248, 250, 257, 274, 282, 293, 365, 382, 391, 395, 402, 407, 436, 448, 466, 567, 570, 571, 714, 761, 802, 804, 808, 828, 845, 865, 890, 897, 900, 902, 905, 911, 918, 926, 931, 952, 957, 974, 977, 1037, 1046, 1050, 1080, 1114, 1119, 1120, 1123, 1145, 1164, 1190, 1241, 1280, 1292, 1317, 1319, 1332, 1333, 1336, 1363, 1368, 1373, 1412, 1415, 1443.

....., take Mouzon, 322.

....., attack Tournai, 366.

....., direct their energies to the expulsion of the French from Italy, 461.

....., at Venice, 744.

Imperialists, the—*cont.*

....., enmity between the Pope and, 903.

....., Henry sends them money, 927, 972.

....., Henry encourages them to continue the war against France, 935, 937.

....., the Pope objects to league with, 951.

....., gain the Battle of Pavia (in 1525), and take Francis I. prisoner, 959.

....., exasperated against Henry for making peace with Francis, 1133.

....., in the Milanese, 1165, 1167, 1171, 1327, 1348.

....., blockade the Duke of Milan, 1183.

....., besiege the castle of Milan, 1242.

....., excesses committed by the, 1416.

....., successes of the, 1443.

India, the Jews in, offer the Pope assistance against the Turk, 810.

Indies, the, 556.

....., gold, pearls, and other merchandise imported from, to Spain, 686, 703, 711, 751, 827, 910, 992, 1021, 1087, 1115.

....., cities discovered to the west of, 1002, 1011.

....., admiral of, Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, 1038, 1115.

....., President of the Council of, the Bishop of Osma, 1047.

....., Governor of, Hernando Cortes, 1115.

Indulgences, plenary, conceded at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29, 69, 78, 93.

....., ..., impugned by the Lutherans, 383, 813.

....., ..., sent to Hungary, 851.

....., ..., obtained from the Pope, 1474.

Infant of Spain, the. *See* Ferdinand, Don.

Infanta of Spain, sister of Charles. *See* Eleanor.

Infantazgo, Duke dell', one of the principal grandees of Spain, 1093.

Infantry, English, for the succour of Rhodes, 99.

Infidels, the, 375, 507, 574.

....., expedition of the Christian powers against, 548.

Ingolstadt, letter dated at, 628.

Innocent VIII., Pope, letters from, 1473, 1474.

....., ..., letters to, 1475, 1476, 1477.

Inquisition, the Romish, 1069 *note*.

Inspruck, 690, 699, 897, 973, 990.

....., diet of, 675, 1056.

....., letters dated at, 675, 777, 907, 936, 938, 944, 955, 966 *note*, 967, 976, 980, 981, 984, 988, 994, 1000, 1009, 1018, 1027, 1028, 1039, 1089.

....., Governors of, 19.

Ireland, Henry prepares an army against, 136.

....., Henry styled Lord of, 479.

....., Lieutenant of, 204.

Ireland, Deputy of. *See* Kildare, Earl of; Surrey, Earl of.

Irish, the, show little obedience to Henry VIII., 7, 136.

Iron, supplied by Venice to the Infidels, 507.

Isabella, elder sister of the King of Portugal, marriage of, with Charles V., 589, 902, 911, 1008, 1015, 1046, 1048, 1058, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1089, 1091, 1099, 1102, 1125, 1132, 1133, 1141, 1187, 1195.

....., ..., declares she will never marry anybody but Charles, 852.

....., ..., the grandees of Spain, &c., exhort Charles to marry, 1029, 1054.

....., ..., all Spain compel Charles to marry, 1078.

Isonzo, the river, 448 *note*.

....., ..., the Turks sound, 458.

Italian fashions, p. 23, p. 30, 248.

..... miles, p. 39, p. 40, 248.

..... infantry, 812, 890, 897, 1206, 1333.

..... powers, 893, 977; form a league against Charles, 1116, 1120, 1142.

..... affairs, 1102.

..... league, an, desired by England, 1175, 1218, 1219, 1349, 1427. *See* Leagues.

Italians, the, 55, 1016.

....., in the service of France, 1108.

....., desire Maximilian Sforza to be Duke of Milan, 1162.

Italy, 92, 117, 166, 176, 177, 178, 179, 187, 253, 262, 313, 314, 336, 340, 342, 344, 345, 359, 365, 367, 370, 379, 401, 409, 411, 415, 436, 438, 440, 442, 443, 445, 447, 448, 452, 455, 460, 461, 463, 467, 472, 475, 486, 487, 492, 496, 498, 594, 516, 525, 538, 567, 571, 572, 580, 597, 602, 605, 614, 630, 636, 659, 682, 729, 741, 749, 752, 777, 805, 809, 818, 819, 820, 824, 825, 828, 829, 837, 845, 852, 857, 860, 878, 885, 888, 892, 899, 903, 907, 918, 920, 942, 943, 951, 956, 958, 959, 969, 970, 974, 984, 985, 997, 1006, 1008, 1029, 1033, 1040, 1047, 1050, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1093, 1104, 1107, 1111, 1114, 1121, 1128, 1135, 1138, 1147, 1157, 1162, 1176, 1217, 1226, 1251, 1255, 1272, 1273, 1335, 1343, 1396.

....., Charles's expedition into, 4, 6, 99, 105, 107, 109, 132, 134, 137, 144, 156, 160, 167, 168, 169, 170, 184, 205, 225, 226, 233, 294, 317, 757, 821.

....., Francis' expedition into, 118, 124, 126, 129, 130, 135, 141, 142, 144, 152, 162, 195, 276, 446, 639.

....., disturbances in, 304, 351, 407, 441.

....., league between the Pope, Charles, Henry, and others for the defence of, 714, 735, 802.

....., Francis' entry into, 751, 756, 763, 801.

Italy—*cont.*

....., the Pope wishes for the expulsion of the French from, 794.

....., Charles's army in, under the Duke of Bourbon, 827, 831.

....., Francis plots for the mastery of all, 890, 897.

....., Henry refuses to give any assistance for the affairs of, 916, 922.

..... Francis enters (Oct. 1524), 939.

....., Henry will not suffer Charles to seize more territory in, 946.

....., offensive and defensive league of, against the Turk, 971.

....., Francis to cede, to Charles, 983.

....., Francis offers to Charles the Venetian territory and all the rest of, 1021.

....., Charles's agents in, 977.

....., Henry's agents in, 1037.

....., Charles chooses peace in, 1030, 1035.

....., Charles urged to conquer, for himself, 1035.

....., proposed coronation of Charles in, 1054, 1065, 1097, 1105.

....., league for the maintenance of the States of, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1113, 1116, 1118, 1119, 1141.

....., Henry makes peace with Francis lest Charles should make himself monarch of, 1106.

....., Henry does not choose that the French should have dominion in, 1113.

....., Henry seeks to unite all, against Charles, 1120.

....., Henry urges France to league with, 1137.

....., good disposition of France towards the war in, 1149.

....., Henry will maintain the liberty of, against Charles, 1150, 1156, 1160, 1175, 1184, 1203, 1206, 1214, 1220, 1228.

....., proposed league with France and England, 1158, 1171, 1190, 1195, 1198, 1201, 1223, 1224, 1229, 1231, 1235, 1251, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1289, 1305, 1324, 1349, 1351, 1363.

....., threatened invasion of, by Charles, 1163, 1164, 1177, 1241, 1258, 1306, 1390.

....., Wolsey's good offices in behalf of, 1165, 1183.

....., Charles's goodwill towards, 1185.

....., Venice bears the burden of all, 1186.

....., Charles desires to rule all, 1187.

....., Henry willing to stipulate the league with, 1236, 1249.

....., Francis ready to join the league with, 1253, 1256.

....., Henry's goodwill towards, 1254, 1271, 1280, 1393.

....., Henry will not brook Charles's invasion of, 1259.

Italy—*cont.*
....., Francis will not allow the Viceroy to enter, 1270, 1297, 1320.
....., Henry urges Francis to join the league with, 1276, 1278.
....., under great obligations to England, 1279.
....., lands in, to be given to Henry, 1290.
....., money sent to, by France, 1301.
....., territory in, to be given to Henry and Wolsey, 1307, 1309.
....., Francis will accompany his army into, 1316.
....., Charles sends Moncada into, 1317.
....., Charles to enter, for his coronation, 1319, 1444.
....., the Swiss about to enter, 1348.
....., Henry urged to send his troops into, 1368, 1392.
....., Francis to send troops into, 1371.
....., a fleet fitted out by Charles for, 1395, 1447.
....., the Spanish army to be expelled from, 1403, 1421.
....., in peril, 1443.
....., the Lansquenets enter, 1449.
..... Henry will negotiate the peace between Charles and, 1450, 1457.

J.

James I., King of England, 809 *note*.
James III., King of Scotland, letter to, 1463.
James IV., King of Scotland, 384.
James V., King of Scotland, nephew of Henry, 860.
....., ..., opposing the Duke of Albany, (in 1514), 1485.
....., ..., named as ally in the league between England and France, 111.
....., ..., truce between Henry and, 130.
....., ..., Henry endeavours to get, into his own hands, 507.
....., ..., Henry objects to his being included in the truce between England and France, 665.
....., ..., takes Henry as his protector, emancipating himself from the guardianship of the Duke of Albany, 865.
....., ..., his regents, 870.
....., ..., proposed marriage with Princess Mary, 911, 1048, 1075, 1192.
....., ..., negotiates for peace with Henry, 918.
....., ..., named as confederate by France in the treaty between England and France, 1122.
Janissaries, the Aga of the, beheaded by the Grand Turk, 1104.
Jernegan, Sir Richard, English ambassador in France, 204, 237 *note*, 246 *note*, 215, 220 *note*, 234.
....., ..., English ambassador with Charles, 693, 702, 761, 780, 797, 814, 821, 825.
....., ..., English ambassador to Lady Margaret, 880.
Jewels, 83, 1272.
....., worn by Henry and Francis and their Courts, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 14, p. 16, p. 17, p. 30, 67, 70, 77, 79, 80, 84, 85, 90, 94.
....., vases set with, 81.
....., Charles raises money on Maximilian's, 392.
Jews, the, in India, offer the Pope assistance against the Turks, 810.
Joachino, Gioan., secretary of the Governor of Genoa, letter from, 60. *See* Passano.
Joachim, Marquis, brother of the Duke of Brandenburg, 995.
Jordan, a German bookseller, at San Maurizio, Venice, Lutheran books seized from, 116.
Joseph, 956.
Jousts held at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 24, p. 22, p. 23, p. 24, p. 25, p. 26, p. 27, p. 28, p. 29, 68, 69, 76, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 90, 93, 95, 111.
..... at Greenwich, 466.
..... in Spain, 711; upon Sunday, 420, 422.
..... in France, 1292.
Juana, Queen of Castile, mother of Charles V., residing at Tordesillas, 32, 344 *note*, 507, 908, 910.
Julia, Madame, sister of Cardinal Farnese, favorite of Pope Alexander, her death, 811.
Juliers, Duke of, nominated as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
Julius II., Pope, 809, 1484, 1489.
....., league between Henry VII. and, 1478.
....., letter from, to Henry VII., 1480.
Junta, the army of the, 212.

K.

Katharine, Queen, consort of Henry VIII., 167, 213, 232, 463, 466, 974, 1016, 1037, 1071, 1139 *note*.

Katharine, Queen—*cont.*
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, with Henry, 45, p. 14, p. 15, p. 17, p. 81, p. 19, p. 20, p. 22, p. 23, p. 24, p. 26, p. 30, p. 31, p. 32, nos. 53, 54 *note*, 55, 58, p. 39, p. 45, nos. 61, 63, 64, 68, 69, 72, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 106, 130.
....., ..., dissatisfied with Henry for conferring an earldom and dukedom on his natural son, 1053.
...., Henry dismisses three of her chief councillors, 1053.
Katharine of Austria, sister of Charles V., her marriage with the King of Portugal, 843, 908, 910.
Kendal, Sir John, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, 1475, 1477.
Kerseys, 23, 836, 1007.
Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of, Henry deprives him of the Lord Deputyship of Ireland, 7.
Killigrew, Thos. (*temp. Eliz.*), 527 *note*.
Kitchens, erected at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 30.
Knight, Dr. William, English ambassador to the Switzers, 380, 406, 407, 409, 410, 413, 422. *See* Chiut.

L.

La Dieuse,? Liege, 323.
La Valle. *See* Valle.
Lady, Our, of ——, visited by Wolsey, 115.
Lake, a salt, in America, discovered by Hernando Cortes, 556.
Lama, gold and silver, used in decorating wearing apparel, p. 16, p. 18, 724.
Lambeth, letters dated at, 1475, 1476, 1477.
Lambra, Italy, letter dated at, 1426.
Land's End, 31.
Lando, Marco, of Venice, 576, 581.
....., Pietro, Venetian ambassador in Rome, letter to, 1485.
Languedoe, 825, 897, 1008.
....., appertains to the crown of Aragon, 960.
....., demanded by Charles, 1187.
Langus, Dom. Marchio, Papal Nuncio in England, 778, 939, 986 (?), 1005, 1212. *See* Longhio.
Lannoy, Charles de, Viceroy of Naples, 294, 472, 646, 978, 1050, 1064, 1069, 1078, 1080.
....., ..., serving with Charles in Italy, 452, 481, 714, 812, 871, 888, 897, 912.
....., ..., his offers to the Pope, 916.
Lannoy, Charles de, Viceroy of Naples—*cont.*
....., ..., negotiations between France and, 956, 1419.
....., ..., the Duke of Bourbon's intrigues with, 1003.
....., ..., takes Francis to Spain, 1017, 1034, 1041, 1045, 1048, 1058.
....., ..., concludes a league between the Pope and Charles, 1024.
....., ..., urges Charles to conquer Italy for himself, 1035.
....., ..., Spaniards mutiny against, and endeavour to take his life, 1057.
....., ..., forwards a love letter from Francis I. to Eleanor, Queen Dowager of Portugal, 1063.
....., ..., Charles sends, to Francis upon hearing of Francis' illness, 1112, 1115, 1130.
....., ..., intrigues against Bourbon, 1177.
....., ..., negotiates with Francis, 1198.
....., ..., Imperial ambassador to France, 1261, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1276, 1284, 1285, 1292, 1293, 1297, 1319, 1320, 1322, p. 605.
....., ..., commander of the Imperial fleet in Italy, 1447.
Lansquenets, in the service of Francis, 144, 325, 327, 330; disbanded, 1108.
....., at Trent, 320, 1128.
....., in the service of Charles, 387, 434, 445, 760, 802, 824, 825, 837, 897, 1104, 1107, 1114, 1138, 1140; under the Duke of Bourbon, 761.
....., subsidized by England for the service of Charles against France, 614, 918, 930.
....., Henry commissions Lady Margaret to procure 5,000—874.
....., relations and friends of the Lutherans, 967, 984.
....., besiege Milan, 1171.
....., to be subsidized by England against Charles, 1186.
....., in Milan, 1206.
....., to invade Italy, 1327, 1358, 1368, 1443, 1447, 1449.
....., depart from Italy for Germany, 1420.
Laredo, 381.
Lautrec, Madame de, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 85.
....., Mons. de, in the service of Francis, 44, 225, 334, 351, 438, 1008, 1197, 1243, 1245, 1270, 1272, 1322, 1419.
....., ..., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43, nos. 68, 70, 73, 82, 90.
....., ..., ..., letter to, 373.
....., ..., ..., sent with troops by Francis to England (*i.e.* Scotland), 678.
....., ..., ..., in Scotland with an army for its defence, 744.
....., ..., ..., at Bayonne, 763.
....., ..., ..., sent to Picardy to oppose the English, 1001.

Lavello, description of a, 941 *note*.

Lawyers, English, description of their dress, 663.

Leagues concluded or proposed between :—

The Pope, Francis and Venice, called the Triple League, 4, 304.

Henry VIII. and Francis, 25.

Leo X., Henry VIII., Charles, Francis and Venice, 29.

Henry and Charles, 34, 277, 289, 409, 467, 479; and Venice, 481, 482, 483, 488, 504, 508, 516, 518, 528, 530, 554, 571, 617, 619, 690, 714, 716, 717, 734, 736, 738, 749, 759, 761, 774, 815.

Charles and Francis, 132.

The Pope, Francis, Henry, and Venice, 151.

Leo X. and Francis, 176, 188.

The Pope and Charles, 263, 313.

Quinquennial league, 330. *See* Truce.

The Pope, Henry, and Charles, 332, 364.

The Pope, Henry, Charles, the King of Hungary, and Venice, 403, 417, 467, 475, 484.

Francis and Venice, 441, 1117.

Clement VII. and Francis, 897, 909, 912, 916, 936.

The Pope, Venice, and the Florentines, 926.

The Pope, Henry, Charles, and Archduke Ferdinand, 735, 998, 1002, 1011, 1024, 1040, 1065.

Henry and Francis, 1052, 1070, 1073, 1081, 1083, 1110, 1111, 1113, 1121, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1132, 1150, 1154, 1162, 1163, 1169, 1173, 1181, 1182, 1186, 1187, 1193, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1257, 1261, 1262, 1265, 1268, 1270, 1274, 1297, 1298.

Italian or "Holy League," against Charles, including the Pope, France, England, Venice, etc., 1116, 1119, 1120, 1123, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1171, 1175, 1183, 1190, 1195, 1204, 1212, 1219, 1224, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1254, 1256, 1266, 1267, 1272, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1295, 1300, 1304, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1326, 1327, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1352, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1362, 1363,

Leagues—*cont.*

Italian or "Holy League," &c. —*cont.*

1366, 1367, 1371, 1374, 1375, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1387, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1399, 1403, 1406, 1411, 1418, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1433, 1443, 1444, 1449.

Charles and Francis, 1133, 1141, 1163, 1204, 1218, 1222, 1223, 1227, 1248, 1250, 1269.

Charles, Henry, Francis, &c. (general peace), 1441, 1442, 1444, 1445, 1457.

Leandro, Dom. Hieronimo, 216.

Leandro, Dom. Hironimo, Leo X.'s librarian, 112.

Lecco, 369.

Lee, Dr. Edward, almoner to Henry VIII., English ambassador to the Emperor, 1159, 1166, 1169, 1302, 1305, 1317, 1324, 1335, 1336, 1342, 1371, 1398, 1403, 1422, 1424, 1439, 1443, 1450.

Legate in England, Cardinal Wolsey, 78, 80, 320, 463.

..... in Venice, Bishop of Pola, 520, 521, 530, 582, 1346, 1411.

....., ..., letter to, 464.

..... in Spain, 487. *See* Salviati.

..... in Venice, Tommaso Campeggio, 615, 697, 708, 941.

..... to Hungary, Tommaso de Vio, 788.

..... to France and Spain, Cardinal Salviati, 1015, 1130, 1187, 1414.

Leghorn, 200, 957.

Leo X., Pope, 14, 26, 48, 64, 92, 159, 167, 173, 174, 186, 188, 210, 227, 229, 251 *note*, 259, 262, 274, 280, 285, 323, 328, 334, 351, 363, 366, 878, 917.

....., ..., Luther's work against, 11, 12.

....., ..., appoints cardinals for the Lutheran affairs, 11, 16.

....., ..., his ambassadors at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43.

....., ..., the Duke of Saxony and other Lords write in defence of Luther to, 74.

....., ..., takes La Mirandola under his protection, 82.

....., ..., authorizes Wolsey to grant plenary indulgences at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 93.

....., ..., named as ally in the treaty between England and France, 111.

....., ..., sends briefs, bulls, and excommunications into Germany against the Lutherans, 112.

...., ..., the English endeavour to prevent his interview with Francis at Bologna, 117.

....., ..., elects cardinals, 122.

....., ..., Wolsey asks him to advise Francis not to enter Italy, 135.

Leo X., Pope—*cont.*
....., ..., subsidizes Switzers, 141, 144, 178.
....., ..., acting against Luther, 147.
....., ..., excommunicates Luther for abusing him, 149.
....., ..., has an interview with Francis at Bologna, 150.
....., ..., league between Henry, Francis, and, 151.
....., ..., his troops, 155.
....., ..., it is said to be the business of the Emperor and Electors of Germany to correct, 163.
...., confirms Wolsey's legatine powers for another two years, 168.
...., anxious about the Lutheran affairs, 169, 171.
...., holds Luther's works in great account, 171.
...., in league with Francis, 176.
....., ..., suspected of an intention to seize Ferrara, 176, 177.
....., ..., charges all who possess Luther's works to burn them, under pain of excommunication, 182.
....., ..., Switzers in Italy for his protection, 187.
....., ..., condemns all Luther's works, and orders them to be burnt, 191, 198.
....., ..., Luther's abuse of, 199.
....., ..., the Imperialists make use of Luther to keep Leo in awe, 202.
....., ..., commands a musical comedy to be performed, 203.
...., refuses to join the triple league because Charles does not go to Italy, 205.
....., ..., receives Charles's declaration against Luther, 216; which he praises, 223.
....., ..., considered a Frenchman by the Imperialists, 222.
....., ..., makes a stir against Francis with the assistance of Charles, who promises him Ferrara, Lucca, Parma, and Piacenza, 253.
....., ..., seeks assistance of Henry, Charles, and other Christian princes, against the French in Italy, 254.
....., ..., Francis complains to Henry of, 260.
....., ..., in league with Charles, 263, 313.
....., ..., authorizes Wolsey to confer the benefices of England and to receive annats, 263.
....., ..., Francis wishes to have his revenge on, 266.
....., ..., Francis complains bitterly of Leo's acting against him in the Milanese, 268.
Leo X., Pope—*cont.*
....., ..., sends an ambassador to Calais, 273.
....., ..., Charles aids him against Francis, 276.
....., ..., his relations with Charles, 278.
....., ..., prevents Charles making peace with Francis, 282.
....., ..., urges Charles to war against Francis, 289.
....., ..., Charles strictly binds himself to, not to make terms with Francis, 290.
....., ..., complains of Charles's slow movements in Italy, having declared against Francis at his request, 294.
....., ..., said to be ruled by his prime minister, 294.
....., ... league between Francis, Venice, and, 304.
..... , ..., rejects both peace and truce, 312.
....., ..., at strife with Charles, 314.
....., ..., Charles's promises to, 316.
....., ..., Henry not at liberty to negotiate peace between Charles and Francis without the consent of, 319
....., ..., laments declaring against Francis, being apprehensive of becoming an insignificant priest, 320.
....., ..., charged with seeking to deprive Francis of the duchy of Milan, 321.
....., ..., his relations with Venice, 324.
....., ..., opposes the agreement between Charles and Francis, 325, 327, 330.
....., ..., league between Henry, Charles, and, 332, 364.
....., ..., assents to the truce with Francis, 348.
....., ..., outrages committed by his army in the Brescian territory, 358.
....., ..., dies (1 December 1521), 374, 376, 384, 404, 426, 441, 467, 479.
....., ..., treaty of London dissolved by his death, 538.
....., ..., styled Henry "Defender of the Faith," for having composed a work against Luther, 833.
....., ..., suspicion of his having been poisoned by the desire of Francis I., 865 *note*.
....., ..., and his brothers, Venice gave them refuge during their exile, 283.
....., ..., his brother, the Magnifico Juliano, 1485.
....., ..., his Prime Minister, Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, 294.
Leonico, Tomeo Nicola, a learned Venetian scholar, his intimacy with Pole and Pace, 519.
....., ..., Venice allows him to print his commentaries concerning Natural History, translated from Greek into Latin, 696, 698.
L'Escu, Mons. de. *See* Escu.

Levant, news from the, 9, 195.
Lewis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, 13, 288, 810.
....., ..., conference between Charles, the King of Poland, Don Ferdinand, and, 141, 143.
....., ..., his proposed marriage with Charles's sister, 208.
....., ..., ..., with Madame Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis, 208.
....., ..., ..., with a daughter of the King of Navarre, 208.
....., ..., preparing against the Turk, 259.
....., ..., proposed league between the Pope, Henry, Charles, Venice, and, 403.
....., ..., nominated as confederate in the treaty between Henry and Charles, 479.
....., ..., the Great Turk takes Scardona and Temisvar from, 530.
....., ..., prorogues the Diet of Buda, 616.
....., ..., acts against the Lutherans, 788, 849.
....., ..., and his Queen, favour Lutheranism, 790, 791.
....., ..., seeks assistance from Silesia against the Turk, 798, 807.
....., ..., confederate in the league between England and France, 1122.
Lewis XII., King of France, 68, 84, 958, 1029 *note*, 1272.
....., ..., four ladies proposed in marriage to, 1485.
....., ..., aids the Duke of Albany in Scotland, 1485.
....., ..., his widow, Queen Mary, married to the Duke of Suffolk, 1486.
Leze, Donà da, of the Venetian Senate, 482.
....., ..., Lord Lieutenant of Cyprus, 1188, 1189.
....., Zuan da, musician, commits suicide in England, 1188, 1189.
Liberal, Master, Charles's physician, examines Charles's food when suspected of being poisoned, 340.
Liberty, the cry of the Lutheran peasant, 976.
Liege, called La Diense or Lodiense, 323.
Liege, Bishop of, made Cardinal for Spain, 122.
....., Cardinal de, with the city of Liege, nominated as confederates in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
Ligâ Christiana, Nos de, deffensores verbi, &c. Dei, Lutherans style themselves, 1009.
Lilies, golden, used as decorations at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 83.
Linck, called Lingue or Linz, a fort near Bourbourg, 59.
....., letters dated at, 52, 58, 62, 65, 70, 73, 80, 81, 87, 90, 91, 94.
Lincoln, John Longland, Bishop of, Henry's Confessor, 663.
Linx. *See* Linck.
Lion, Mafio, State Attorney of Venice, 258, 482.
....., Ser Simon, Master of the Arsenal of Venice, 991.
Lippomano, Hieronimo, letters from, 112, 795.
....., ..., bailiff and captain at Bassano, letter from, 1134.
....., ..., his son, the Prior of the Trinity at Venice, 112.
Lisbon, Portugal, 836.
Lisen. *See* Linck.
Lisien. *See* Linck.
Lisle, 455 *note*.
Lisle-Adam, Grand Master of St. John's of Jerusalem, 523.
....., Grand Master of Rhodes, the Emperor grants Malta and Tripoli to, 797.
....., ..., Francis advises, not to accept Malta, 824.
Letters used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23.
Lix. *See* Linck.
Lodi, 890, 897.
....., taken by the Imperialists, 460.
....., Lansquenets enter, in the name of Charles, 1138, 1140.
....., Spanish troops at, 1206.
....., taken by the Papal army, 1332, 1333, 1336, 1374.
....., Duke of Milan at, 1378.
....., Bishop of, 1327.
Lodiense. *See* Liege.
Lodrone ad Anfo, in Italy, 1443.
Lograd, 897.
Logroño, 743.
....., Francis marches his army under, 249.
....., letters dated at, 758, 761.
Lombardy, 776, 897, 916, 1227, 1373, 1397.
....., Francis proposes taking the title of King of, 752.
....., affairs of, 810, 935.
....., Charles to give the investiture of Milan to the Duke, to encourage the people of, against the French, 893.
...., the Pope's affairs in, 1190, 1424.
....., Venetian and other armies in, 1380.
....., Charles to leave, intact, 1444.
Lomelina, 1114.
London, 25, 35, p. 14, 108, 130, 179, 184, 249, 272, 278, 394, 414, 446, 463, 488, 502, 764, 830, 843, 846, 869, 894, 905, 974, 1007, 1008, 1059, 1132, 1186, 1189, 1190, 1212, 1274, 1305, 1336, 1434, 1475.
....., treaty of (made October 1518), 338, 465, 467, 471, 474, 479, 484, 528, 534, 538, 663.
....., peace proclaimed between England and France in, 1124, 1128.
....., licence to export merchandise from the port of, 120.
....., the plague raging most violently in, 1073.

London—*cont.*
....., the Holy League to be concluded in, 1281.
....., protests of bills of exchange on, 1140, 1461, 1464, 1481, 1483.
....., the King of Naples in (*temp. H. VII.*), 1476.
....., letters dated at, 1, 2, 3, 7, 22, 34, 41, 43, 47, 49, 113, 115, 121, 123, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 141, 142, 143, 145, 151, 152, 154, 162, 167, 168, 169, 185, 187, 195, 204, 206, 208, 210, 213, 214, 219, 233, 236, 238, 240, 244, 252, 255, 256, 263, 268, 273, 380, 393, 408, 423, 424, 432, 435, 442, 466, 467, 470, 471, 472, 483, 490, 491, 495, 550, 555, 563, 590, 595, 618, 623, 638, 650, 661, 663, 671, 682, 683, 687, 694, 701, 722, 748, 750, 757, 820, 1016, 1025, 1037, 1052, 1053, 1061, 1073, 1083, 1096, 1097, 1105, 1106, 1110, 1111, 1113, 1141, 1150, 1151, 1159, 1163, 1164, 1169, 1175, 1187, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1201, 1203, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1223, 1224, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1235, 1238, 1254, 1258, 1269, 1270, 1294, 1297, 1302, 1307, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1339, 1349, 1351, 1355, 1371, 1374, 1377, 1381, 1382, 1387, 1388, 1393, 1395, 1401, 1402, 1406, 1418, 1427, 1428, 1432, 1435, 1438, 1446, 1451, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488.
....., ambassadors in. *See* Ambassadors.
....., Bishop of. *See* Tunstal, Cuthbert.
....., the deputies of, recal the Duke of Suffolk from France, 786.
....., Genoese merchants in, 1473.
....., Lombard Street, in the parish of St. Mary Wolnoth, 1460, 1464, 1481, 1483.
....., officials of, 466.
....., St. Paul's church. *See* St. Paul's.
....., Venetian consul in, 399, 515, 740, 877.
....., Venetian factory in, 23, 127, 673, 1417.
Londoners, setting of the Midsummer Watch, as performed by the, 244.
Longhio, Melchior, letter from, 820. *See* Langus.
Longin, Marco Antonio, secretary of Venetian ambassador in Spain, letters from, 1086, 1153, 1296; to his brother, Zuan Hironimo, 1098.
Longueville, Duchess of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 80.
....., Duke of, ransom required for the (A.D. 1514), 1485.
....., Mons. de, in the service of Francis, 271.
Lords, House of, English, 679.
..... of Parliament, the, disagree with the Commons respecting the Duke of Suffolk's marriage, 1486.
Loredan, Andrea, of Venice, 386.
....., ..., candidate for embassy to England, 1330.
Loredano, Leonardo, Doge of Venice, 606.
....., ..., letters from, 101, 102, 103, 138, 654, 655, 1479.
....., ..., letters to, 1484, 1488, 1489.
....., ..., his death, 251, 255.
Lorraine, 675, 1008, 1025.
....., Cardinal of, 1243, 1245, 1270.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 84, 93.
....., Duke of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43, 68, 70, 73, 82, 84, 93.
....., ..., acting against the Lutherans with his brother, 1025.
....., ..., nominated as confederate in the treaty between England and France, 1122.
....., ..., his ambassador at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.
....., ..., his brother Francis slain at the battle of Pavia, 946.
....., Duchess of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 80.
Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I., 4, 44, 221, 234, 260, 281, 292, 295, 296, 301, 307, 337, 353, 355, 359, 417, 902, 905, 1065, 1118, 1126, 1136, 1141, 1191, 1195, 1198, 1201, 1209, 1214, 1218, 1292, 1419, 1487.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 45, p. 22, p. 24, p. 26, p. 27, 58, 65, 67, 69, 78, 80, 82, 84, 87, 90, 93, 94, 95.
....., ..., arbitrates with Wolsey respecting Scottish affairs between Henry and Francis, 142, 150, 151, 188, 204.
....., ..., sends to Lady Margaret, requesting her to mediate for peace between Charles and Francis, 266, 413.
....., ..., sends an ambassador to England to effect a truce between Francis and Charles, 463, 465, 467, 478, 826, 860.
...., Regent of France, 983, 1100, 1101, 1123, 1128, 1135.
....., ..., negotiates the release of Francis, 997, 1003, 1014, 1050, 1070, 1091.
....., ..., residing at Lyons, 1008.
....., ..., requests authority from the Pope to act against the Lutherans, 1010.
....., ..., negotiates an agreement between England and France, 1052, 1081, 1082, 1175, 1190.
....., ..., called a most terrible woman, 1066.
....., ..., concludes a truce with Henry and Charles, 1108, 1110.
....., ..., sends the Duchess of Alençon to tell Francis not to make terms with Charles, as Henry will aid his release, 1111, 1121.
....., ..., signs the treaty between England and France, 1122.

Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I.—*cont.*
....., ..., negotiates a league with Italy, 1158, 1159, 1163, 1171, 1183, 1184, 1212, 1224, 1226, 1236, 1272.
....., ..., demands moneys on the Milanese, 1160.
....., ..., to attack Charles on the French frontier, 1186.
....., ..., swears to the articles with England, 1187.
....., ..., has the gout and fever, 1194, 1231.
....., ..., Henry wishes, to contribute to the war against Charles, 1203.
....., ..., presents Francis with two millions of gold, 1246.
....., ..., clauses drawn up by, 1256.
....., ..., visited by the Viceroy Lannoy, 1273.
....., ..., promises Charles money if he release Francis' sons, 1403.
....., ..., praised for having been the cause of the Holy League, 1423.
Louise, daughter of Francis I., her death, 323.
Louvain, Dean of. *See* Tortosa, Cardinal of.
Love, God of, statue of the, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 33, 83.
Low-Countries, war against France in the, 413. *See* Flanders.
Lozasco, Paulo, gains a victory over the French, 820.
Lucca, Charles promises, to Leo X., 253.
....., a native of, 298.
Lucha, Ipolito da, a military commander recommended by Henry VIII. to Venice, 1426.
Ludovico, Messer, 90.
Lursi (Ursi), Mons. de, in the service of the Duke of Bourbon, 858, 879, 1066, 1112.
Lute, Princess Mary's performance on the, 1096.
Luther, Martin, 159, 163, 173, 174, 175, 704, 786, 851, 864, 875, 1000, 1197.
....., ..., the Pope convenes a congregation to condemn the propositions of, 10, 15, 16, 28, 51.
....., ..., his works against the Pope and the Church, 11.
....., ..., favoured by the Duke of Saxony, 12.
....., ..., preaches against the authority of the Pope, founding his arguments upon the Gospels, 12.
....., ..., the Duke of Saxony, and other lords, write in his defence to the Pope, 74.
....., ..., the Pope issues a brief, condemning the works and doctrines of; forbidding any one to read them upon pain of excommunication, 116, 180, 181, 182, 183, 198.
Luther, Martin—*cont.*
....., ..., burnt in effigy, 147.
....., ..., has an understanding with Desiderius Erasmus, 147.
....., ..., excommunicated by the Pope, 149.
....., ..., his followers said to number 40,000,—156.
....., ..., his great repute in Germany, 168, 169, 202.
....., ..., gives the Pope great anxiety, 169.
....., ..., composes a work which the Pope holds in great account, 171.
....., ..., Charles V. and the Electors and Princes of Germany summon him before them, and condemn his works, 191, 199.
....., ..., the protest of Charles against, announcing that he intends to proceed against him as a public heretic, 192.
....., ..., Henry VIII. writes a work against, 195.
....., ..., proceedings of Charles against, 196, 197, 884.
....., ..., said to be imprudent, unchaste, and ignorant of the doctrines of Christianity, 197, 199.
....., ..., his books sold publicly at Worms, 199.
....., ..., Charles orders him to quit Worms, 202, 203.
....., ..., Wolsey publishes in St. Paul's the condemnation of, by the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford; burns his works, and excommunicates him, cursing him and his followers, 208, 210, 213.
....., ..., report of his capture by Hector, a Bohemian, 209, 227, 236.
....., ..., in Saxony, and as popular as ever, 216.
....., ..., his works burnt at Worms, and himself outlawed by Charles, 223, 224.
....., ..., account of the pernicious novelties at Wittemberg owing to the errors of, 383.
....., ..., his sect gaining strength in Saxony, 404.
....., ..., his doctrines, 616, 628, 788, 813, 832, 990, 1007.
....., ..., a greater evil to Christendom than the Turk, 616.
....., ..., compared to a monstrosity born in Saxony, 633.
....., ..., Don Ferdinand causes all his works and their printer to be burnt, 675, 699.
....., ..., the Pope appoints nine cardinals for the affairs of, 781.
....., ..., at the Diet of Nuremberg, with the Duke of Saxony, to refute the charges brought against him, 790, 791.

Luther, Martin—*cont.*
....., ..., Clement VII. appoints Cardinal Campeggio to manage the affairs of, 794, 795, 796.
....., ..., Clement would make him a cardinal to quiet him, 796.
....., ..., the affairs of, discussed at the Diet of Nuremberg, 798.
....., ..., two preachers preach the doctrines of, at Nuremberg, 816.
....., ..., vastly troubles Clement VII., 824.
....., ..., the title of "Defender of the Faith" given to Henry for having composed a work against, 833.
....., ..., called a prophet by his sect, 840.
....., ..., sermon preached in Venice against, 844.
....., ..., his faction very great in Germany, 849, 863.
....., ..., formation of a confederacy headed by the Duke of Saxony in favour of, 881.
....., ..., Don Ferdinand's proceedings against, 883, 889, 891.
....., ..., Charles says he will perhaps some day become a man of worth, 920.
....., ..., great disturbances in Germany caused through, 938, 944, 955, 994, 1006.
....., ..., the five letters of his name said to signify *Lux vera totius ecclesiæ Romanæ*, 1006.
....., ..., his whole faith said to consist in loving God above all things, and one's neighbour as one's self, 1086.
....., ..., his work entitled "*De Libertate Christiana*," 1086.
....., ..., books printed at Wurtemberg against the works of, 1098, 1174.
....., ..., writes a work against the insurgent peasants of Germany, 1153.
....., ..., the Swiss cantons opposed to, 1252.
Lutherans, the, 675, 813, 847, 883, 928, 936, 1007, 1049.
....., their proceedings, 628.
....., favoured by the King and Queen of Hungary, 790, 791.
....., the Silesians side with, 791.
....., depose a bishop in Silesia, and appoint one of their own sect in his stead, 790, 791, 798.
....., expelled from Silesia by the King of Hungary, 807.
....., making great progress, 816.
....., favoured publicly by the Duke of Saxony only, 818.
....., summon a council in Germany to confute the arguments adduced against the tenets of Luther, which greatly distresses the Pope, 832.
Lutherans, the—*cont.*
....., burnt, 840, 872, 995.
....., the King of Hungary acts against, 849.
....., style themselves "*Defensores Scripturæ Evangelicæ et Libertatis*," and muster to the number of 40,000,—907, 944, 967, 976, 994, 1000, 1069.
....., assist the Duke of Wurtemberg to recover his places, 952, 955; re-instate him, 1000.
....., their doctrines preached in all the churches of Germany, 976.
....., in Augsburg, 990.
....., their books sold at the fair of Bolzano, 1000.
....., to the number of 200,000 take up arms against the bishops and nobles of Germany, 1009. *See* Peasants.
....., in France, 1010.
....., arrested by Cardinal Campeggio, one for marrying, 1019.
....., slain by the Duke of Lorraine and his brother, 1025.
....., their strength in Germany, 1086, 1098.
....., their sect increasing, 1174, 1369, 1404.
....., hostile to the house of Austria, 1197.
....., raging more than ever, 1241.
....., Poles condemned for, 1307.
....., troops mustered in favour of, 1313.
....., influence of the league between England and France upon, 1372.
....., expose Christendom to danger, 1403.
Lutheranism, 977.
....., the free towns of Germany abet, 813.
....., suppression of, in Venice, 844.
Luxemburg, French and Imperial troops in the duchy of, 238, 252.
Lynx's fur, 606.
....., worn by the English Court, 1053.
Lyons, 130, 150, 161, 331, 438, 457, 467, 482, 484, 486, 742, 751, 811, 913, 997, 1003, 1067, 1008, 1073, 1082, 1084, 1108, 1111, 1126, 1128, 1132, 1139, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1160, 1173, 1179, 1194, 1246, 1365, 1419.
....., war between England and France proclaimed at, 465.
....., league between England and France (1525) dated at, 1122.
....., English ambassadors at, 1163, 1187.
....., the Regent Louise at, 1194, 1212.
....., letters dated at, 497, 756, 763, 769, 770, 785, 793, 983, 1006, 1032, 1079, 1081, 1123, 1136, 1137, 1197, 1206, 1214, 1219, 1414.
....., Cardinal of, and his dominions, nominated as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
Lys. *See* Linck.

M.

Mace, imported into Portugal, 1087.

Mace-bearers, in Henry's service at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 68.

Maeers, Francis', at the Field of Cloth of of Gold, 67.

Macon, Bishop of, 1187.

Madonna de' Miracoli, at Venice, 940.

Madrid, 390 *note*, 873, 876, 892, 894, 932, 1115, 1119, 1130, 1141.

....., Francis I. at, 1093, 1094, 1103, 1187.

.. .., letters dated at, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 908, 910, 911, 914, 915, 916, 917, 922, 939, 943, 948, 956, 958, 959, 960, 962, 963, 966, 969, 970, 971, 977, 986, 987.

Magellan, ——, the Discoverer, 556 *note*.

Magellan's Strait, discovered by Magellan (in 1519), 556 *note*.

Magnana, La, 203.

Mago, Andrea, senior councillor of the Venetian Senate, 674.

Mainland, Sages for the, of Venice, 386, 422, 528, 716, 1127, 1308.

....., Proveditor-General for the, 413.

Majolo, Cyprian, nephew to Pietro Carmeliano, 1488, 1489.

Majorca, 139.

Malacca, disputes between Spain and Portugal concerning, 1074, 1217.

Malatesti, Gio. Batt. de', Mantuan ambassador at Venice, 1343.

Malaure, Mons. de. *See* Maulevrier, Count de.

Malipiero, Ser Gasparo, Chief of the Ten, 1304.

Malombra, Alvise, Venetian merchant in London, 1464.

Malta, granted by Charles to the Order of Rhodes, 797, 799; Francis advises the Grand Master of Rhodes not to accept it, 824.

Mantellino, the, a horse called, 90.

Mantua, 400, 850, 888, 895, 1125, 1128, 1138, 1426.

....., English ambassador at, 1149, 1152.

....., letters dated at, 816, 890.

....., territory of, 1447.

Mantua, Bishop of, his secretary, letter from, 816.

....., Marquis of, Federigo Gonzaga, p. 27, 840, 888.

....., ..., his ambassador at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29, p. 43; at Venice, 606, 622, 627, 691, 724, 734, 840, 941, 991, 1042; in Spain, 970, 977, 1038.

....., ..., in the pay of the Pope, 328.

Mantua, Marquis of—*cont.*

....., ..., the Pope appoints him Gonfalonier of the Church, 421.

....., ..., letters to, 81, 85, 90, 93, 94, 586, 616, 675, 660, 661, 682, 692, 713, 816, 820, 959, 970, 977, 997, 1074, 1080, 1094, 1130, 1172, 1216, 1245, 1255.

....., ..., nominated as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479; in the league between Charles and Venice, 617.

....., ..., Charles writes in his favour to Adrian VI., 490.

...., ..., presents Henry with falcons, 643.

....., ..., his secretary, Battista Abbati, 688.

Mantuan ambassadors, in France, p. 21, 73; in Venice, 511, 596, 699, 1343, 1405; in Spain, 959.

....., horses, p. 27, 73, 81.

Manuel, Don Juan, Imperial ambassador at Rome, 545, 878.

....., ..., resigns his post of privy councillor to Charles V. on account of advanced age, 893.

....., ..., letter from, 491. *See also* Emanuel.

Marano, Governor of, Count Frangipane, 141.

Marcadello, Bortolomeo, merchant of Venice, 120.

Marchio, Dom., Papal nuncio in England, 778. *See* Langus.

Marck. *See* Mark.

Marcni, Francesco, Vicar of the Province of St. Antonio, Professor of Theology, letter to, 813.

Margaret, Queen of Scotland, sister of Henry VIII., 393, 28.

....., ..., ..., Henry endeavours to get her, and her son, James V., into his own hands, 507; her husband, the Earl of Angus, promises to consign them to Henry, 860.

....., ..., ..., proposed marriage to Lewis XII. (A.D. 1514), 1485.

Margaret of Austria, natural daughter of Charles V. *See note*, 685.

Margaret of Savoy, Archduchess of Austria and Duchess of Burgundy, aunt of Charles V., 41, 455, 461, 651, 764, 973, 974, 1008, 1017, 1057, 1141, 1374.

....., ..., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 31, p. 32, p. 34, 97, 106.

....., ..., ..., Frenchmen in Flanders in her service, 185.

....., ..., ..., at Charles's court, 248, 275.

....., ..., ..., exerts herself to make peace between Charles and Venice, 262.

...., ..., Louise of Savoy requests her to mediate for peace between Charles and Francis, 266.

Margaret of Savoy, Archduchess of Austria—*cont.*
....., ..., ..., Wolsey's interviews with, at Bruges, 298, 299, 302, 310, 312.
....., ..., ..., Charles's army in Flanders under the command of, 409.
....., ..., ..., Louise of Savoy presents her with 50 carts of wine, 413.
....., ..., ..., Charles leaves her the government of Flanders while he is in Spain, 439.
....., ..., ..., named as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
....., ..., ..., Princess Mary to be placed in her hands until the consummation of her marriage with Charles, 487, 1058.
....., ..., ..., mustering her Flemish forces, 846.
....., ..., ..., supplies Henry with troops according to the agreement with Charles, 871, 874, 880, 888.
....., ..., ..., enforces the law against the Lutherans most severely, 1007.
....., ..., ..., truce between Henry, Charles, Francis, Ferdinand, and, 1108, 1132.
....., ..., ..., Charles writes to, 1175.
....., ..., ..., supplies raised by, in Flanders, by Charles's orders, 1190.
....., ..., ..., raising troops against France, 1197.
....., ..., ..., letters from, expected in London, 1218, 1371.
.. .., ..., ..., Ferdinand writes to, 1433.
....., ..., ..., proposed marriage to Lewis XII. (A.D. 1514), 1485.
....., ..., ..., courted by the Duke of Suffolk, 1486 *note*.
....., ..., ..., her ambassadors at the English Court, 467, 663, 748, 1071, 1212, 1381.
Maria, Señora Doña, daughter of a Spanish count, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 19.
Maria Anna, sister to the King of Hungary, proposed marriage with Don Ferdinand 141; with Charles V., 143.
Marignano, 897.
....., Papal and Venetian armies at, 1336, 1352, 1358, 1363.
....., ..., ..., Imperial infantry driven into, 1348.
Marigny, John de Sains, Sieur de, French ambassador in England, 115, 121, 123, 130, 135, 136, 142, 143, 145, 154, 167, 169, 176, 178, 185, 187, 189, 195, 204, 209, 210, 213, 230, 233, 236, 238.
....., ..., his secretary, 185.
Marin, Alvise, Venetian secretary at Milan, letter from, 89.
....., Hieronimo de, de Busignolo, sent by Sebastian Cabot to Venice, 557, 558, 607, 669, 670.
Mariners, Venetian, for the service of Henry, 463.
....., Venetian, in England, 567.
Mark, Robert de la, 212, 220, 305.
....., ..., submits to Francis, 142.
....., ..., threatens Charles with hostilities, 179.
....., ..., Francis wages war on Charles through, 185, 187, 195.
....., ..., makes a stir on the borders of Flanders, 198.
....., ..., Henry complains of Francis aiding, 215.
....., ..., Charles means to punish him as a rebel, 239.
....., ..., the Imperialists take one of his castles, 252, 280, 293.
....., ..., at peace with Charles, 300, 414.
....., ..., distrusts Francis, 314.
....., ..., Francis assists him, 334; and allows his son to raise troops in Paris, 335.
....., ..., Francis insists that he shall be included in the truce between Charles and Francis, 366, 1133.
....., ..., protected by Francis, 471, 528.
....., ..., his son, married to Madame Fleuranges, 335 *note*.
Marney, Sir Henry, has great authority with Henry, 658.
....., ..., created a Baron, 663.
Marquise, p. 40.

Marriages, remarkable,—celebrated or proposed:—
A.D.
1520. Between Mons. Lautrec and ——, 44.
1520. 1525-6. the Dauphin of France and Princess Mary of England, 119, 913, 1062, 1088, 1096, 1179, 1192.
1520. „ the son of the Duke of Savoy and the daughter of the King of Portugal, 133.
„ „ Don Ferdinand and Maria Anna, sister of the King of Hungary, 141, 143.
„ „ Charles V. and Maria Anna, sister of the King of Hungary, 143.
1520-5. „ Charles V. and Isabella, sister of the King of Portugal, 185, 589, 852, 911, 1008, 1015, 1046, 1048, 1054, 1058, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1091, 1099, 1132, 1133, 1141, 1187, 1195, 1201, 1203, 1242.
1521. „ the King of Hungary and Charles V.'s sister, 208.
„ „ „ and Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis I., 208.
„ „ „ and a daughter of the King of Navarre, 208.

Marriages, remarkable,—celebrated or proposed—*cont.*

A.D.

1521-5. „ Charles V. and Princess Mary of England, 215, 274, 275, 283, 302, 323 *note*, 332, 409, 413, 415, 452, 487, 852, 1013, 1021, 1046, 1054, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1061, 1062, 1078, 1089, 1091, 1097, 1132, 1175.

1521. „ Charles V. and Charlotte, daughter of Francis I., 278, 280, 283, 323 335.

1522. „ Duke of Milan and Eleanor, widow of the King of Portugal, 589.

1523. „ the King of Portugal and his stepmother, Eleanor of Portugal, 630.

1523-5. „ the Duke of Bourbon and Eleanor, widow of the King of Portugal, sister of Charles V., 758, 777, 878, 902, 997, 1003, 1017, 1029, 1058, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1085, 1089.

1525-4. „ Charles V. and Charlotte (?), daughter of Francis I., 765, 767, 780, 819.

1524-6. „ Francis I. and Eleanor, widow of the King of Portugal, 819, 865, 983, 997, 1029, 1112, 1177, 1192, 1226, 1243.

1524. „ King of Portugal and Katharine, sister of Charles V., 843, 876, 908 910.

1524. „ Frederick Count Palatine and Eleanor, widow of the King of Portugal, 902.

1524-5. „ one of the sons of Francis I. and Eleanor, daughter of Emmanuel and Eleanor of Portugal, 902, 997, 1058.

1525. „ the Grand Master of Prussia, Albert of Brandenburg, and a daughter of the King of Poland, 995, 1000, 1009.

1525. „ the Duke of Bourbon and Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis I., 1029.

1528. „ Hercules of Este, son of Alfonso Duke of Ferrara, and Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis, 1029 *note*.

1525. „ Charles V. and the Duchess of Alençon, 1048.

1525. „ the Duke of Milan and Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis, 1065.

„ „ „ and the Duchess of Alençon, 1065.

„ „ James V. of Scotland and Princess Mary of England, 911, 1048, 1075, 1078, 1192.

„ „ Ippolito de' Medici, son of Juliano, and a natural daughter of Charles V., 916.

„ „ the Duke of Milan and one of the kindred of Francis, 1123.

1526. „ the Duke of Orleans, second son of Francis I., and Princess Mary, 1297, 1338, 1371, 1372.

„ „ the King of Navarre and Princess Rénée, 1306.

„ „ Francis I. and Princess Mary, 1406, 1418, 1433, 1435, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459.

1460. „ George Duke of Clarence to Isabel Nevill, 1467, 1468.

1514. „ Charles Prince of Castile and Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII., 1485.

„ „ Lewis XII. and the same, 1485.

„ „ Lewis XII. and Margaret Queen of Scotland, 1485.

„ „ Lewis XII. and Margaret of Savoy, 1485.

„ „ Lewis XII. and Eleanor, sister of Charles of Castile, 1485.

1516. „ Charles King of Spain and a French princess, 1487.

Marseilles, 834, 858, 892, 1041, 1109, 1333.

....., Ghinucci at, 1357.

....., Sanga at, 1368.

Marshal, the, of Charles V.'s household, 196.

Marshals, French, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 68.

Martens, imported at Antwerp, 330.

Martinengo, Gabriel di, 646, 799.

Mary, sister of Henry VIII., Queen Dowager of France, wife of the Duke of Suffolk, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 16, p. 17, p. 18, p. 19, p. 23, p. 26, nos. 54 *note*, 55, 61, 63, 64, 68, 69, 78, 80, 82, 84, 85, 88, 90, 93, 94.

....., ..., at Court, 466.

Mary, sister of Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ..., her territory restored by France, 1141.

....., ..., her proposed marriage with the Prince of Castile (A.D. 1514), 1485; with Lewis XII., 1485.

....., ..., her marriage to the Duke of Suffolk (A.D. 1515), 1486.

Mary, Princess, daughter of Henry VIII., 130, 219.

....., ..., betrothed to the Dauphin of France, 105, 119, 215, 323, 913, 1062, 1088, 1096, 1179.

....., ..., the French present her with scents and smocks, 153.

....., ..., unwell, 184.

Mary, Princess, daughter of Henry VIII.—*cont.*

....., ... betrothed to Charles V., 215, 274, 283, 302, 323, 332, 409, 413, 415, 452, 852, 902, 1021, 1046, 1054, 1059, 1061, 1074, 1089, 1097, 1102, 1119, 1132, 1175.

....., ..., to be placed in the care of Lady Margaret till the consummation of her marriage with Charles, 487, 1058.

....., ..., Henry delays sending her to Charles, 1013.

....., ..., her proposed marriage with James V., 911, 1048, 1075, 1078, 1192.

....., ..., Charles requires her to be sent to Spain, 1057.

....., ..., Charles to refund the dower of, 1172.

....., ..., proposed marriage with the Duke of Orleans, second son of Francis I., 1297, 1339, 1371, 1372.

....., ..., proposed marriage with Francis I., 1406, 1418, 1433, 1435, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459.

Marzelo, Donatus, C.C.X., his signature, 453.

Masquerades, held at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 90, 93.

....., at the Court of Henry VIII., 1273.

....., at the French Court, 1292.

Masquers, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 26, p. 30.

Mass, performed in the Lutheran fashion, 1174.

Massario, Francesco, Venetian secretary, his report on Hungary, 788 *note*.

Masters of the Flanders Galleys, 465, 474, 484, 498, 506, 514, 515, 517, 567, 584, 637, 656.

Mastiffs, given by Henry VIII. to the Marquis of Mantua, 1255.

Maulevrier, Count de (Mons. de Malaure), Seneschal of Normandy, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43.

Maurienne, Bishop of, created a Cardinal, 1030.

Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, 19, 111, 319 *note*, 404, 429, 447, 455, 460, 482, 619.

....., ..., his jewels, 392.

....., ..., Francis' proposition to divide Italy with, 752.

....., ..., his niece, Eleanor of Castile, 1485.

....., ..., his negotiations with France (A.D. 1516), 1487.

Mayence, Bishop of, vituperated by the Lutherans, 199.

....., Cardinal of, 209.

....., Dean of, 209.

Mayence, 1007.

....., letters dated at, 228, 999.

Mechlin, 248, 420, 461, 1007, 1008.

....., letter dated at, 764.

....., President of, Flemish ambassador to England, 1037.

Medici, Giovanni (Janin) de', 436, 897.

....., ..., captain of the Black Bands, 1426, 1436.

....., Ippolito de', son of Juliano, his proposed marriage with a natural daughter of Charles V., 916.

....., Juliano de', the Magnifico, brother of Leo X., 1485.

....., ..., claims Cyprus, 1486.

....., Julius de', Cardinal, 259, 464, 468, 520, 713; administrator of the see of Worcester, 240 *note*.

....., prime minister of Leo X., 294 *note*.

....., candidate for the Popedom, 376, 377.

....., his agent at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 80.

....., with the Florentine Republic, nominated as confederate in the treaty between Henry and Charles, 479.

....., Protector of the Order of Rhodes, 545.

....., elected Pope under the title of Clement VII., 776 *note*, *q. v.*

....., Lorenzino de', his son, proposed marriage with Charlotte, daughter of Francis I., 897. *See* Urbino.

....., Dom Rafael de', at Rome, 203.

Medina, 681, 693.

Mediterranean, the, 1008.

....., Turkish and other pirates in the, 656.

Melancthon, Philip, of Zurich, a funeral oration by, on the death of the Duke of Saxony, 1153.

Meleun (Melanon), Mons. de, one of the French hostages in England, 188.

Meliano, Paolo, merchant of Venice, 120.

Memo, Silvestro, of the Venetian Senate, 258, 386, 576, 581.

....., Cà, the Crutched friar of, a musician, patronised by Henry VIII., 1189.

Memorantin, Mons. de, senior, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 84.

Mendicant, Order of the Friars, 788.

....., ..., congregation of all the generals of the, appointed to condemn Luther's doctrines, 12.

Mendoza, Don Iñigo de, ambassador from the Emperor to England, 1356, 1371, 1374, 1403.

....., ..., detained in France, 1381, 1422, 1450.

Mentz, Elector of, *see* Brandenburg, Marquis of.

Meravile, Giovanni, merchant of Venice, 120.

Merchandise, carried by the Flanders galleys, 419, 433, 444, 463, 484, 583.

....., Henry lays an embargo on, belonging to Venetians in England, 474, 483.

....., Henry refuses to allow Venetians to export, from England, 495, 522; rescinds the order, 593.

....., Henry lays a fresh duty on all, in England, 562.

....., to be imported from Venice to the places newly discovered by Cabot, 607.

Merchandise—*cont.*
....., taken from an English ship by the French, belonging to Venetians, 632.
....., Flanders galleys forbidden to carry, belonging to the Florentines and Genoese, from England, 637.
....., Genoese, proclamation of Richard III. respecting, 1472.
Merchant service, dimensions of Venetian galleys destined for the, 30.
Merchants, Imperial, 130.
....., diet in Flanders held for the disputes concerning, 272.
....., English, 440, 441, 1093.
....., French, 1093.
....., German, tainted with Lutheranism, 813.
....., Spanish, 703.
....., Venetian, 1022.
....., ..., in Turkey, 441.
....., ..., in Spain, 470.
....., ..., trading with and in England, 351, 419, 444, 463, 465, 474, 506, 507, 514, 517, 567, 584, 593, 608, 632, 644, 656, 732, 801, 877, 974, 1016, 1037, 1163, 1218.
....., ..., detained in Britanny, 645.
Mesa, Bernard de, Bishop of Elna, of Tripoli, of Badajoz, Imperial resident ambassador at the English Court, 6, 34, 123, 135, 136, 151, 178, 213, 255, 263, 467, 567 (?), 570 (?).
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.
....., ..., called Bishop di Monte, 130.
....., ..., ill, 143.
....., ..., with Wolsey at Calais, by order of Charles, 272, 319, 320.
....., ..., his see of Badajoz saddled with a pension for Wolsey, 651.
....., ..., quits England, 668, 672.
....., ..., dies, 668 *note*.
Mesancourt, castle of, taken by Charles, 323.
Messina, frequented by the Flanders galleys, 139.
....., Zenone, Bishop of, canonization of, said to have performed more miracles than Christ, 173.
Meuse, the river, 293.
Mexico (Tenuchtitlan, its ancient name), surrenders to Charles V. (13 August 1521), 556 *note*.
....., kings of the parts of, present Charles with gold, 589, 992.
Mézières, Mons. de, sent by Francis to assist Robert de la Mark, 300, 305, 314.
....., ..., called Mons. Naxares, 314.
Michael, Jacobus, C.C.X., his signature, 669.
Michiel, Giovanni (*temp.* 1555), 244 *note*.
....., Marco Antonio, of the Venetian Senate, 581.
Midsummer watch, setting of the, in London, description of, 244.
Milan, city and duchy of, 73, 225, 278, 365, 366, 401, 436, 438, 467, 486, 637, 651, 662, 729, 742, 753, 767, 780, 782, 803, 804, 878, 890, 897, 920, 935, 978, 1024, 1041, 1050, 1070, 1104, 1135, 1138, 1140, 1179, 1198, 1382.
....., Charles to have, in the agreement between Charles and Francis, 87.
....., Francis going to his State of, 142, 143, 150, 160.
....., Charles invades, by means of the Milanese exiles, 256, 280.
....., Leo X. seeks to deprive Francis of, 321.
....., Francis omits to do homage to Charles for, 323.
....., Francis acquaints Henry of the occurrences at, 373.
....., Francis claims, in the agreement between Charles and himself, 414, 423.
....., an Imperial "chamber," 422.
....., recovered by Charles, 439.
....., Francis willing to cede it to Charles, 510, 765.
....., Henry and Charles desire Venice to ask Francis to deliver the fortresses of, to the Duke of Milan, 536.
....., Francis endeavours to recover, 572.
....., Charles refuses to give it to Don Ferdinand, 589.
....., Francis proposes that Charles concede it to Francis' youngest son, 879.
....., Francis recovers, 899, 900.
....., the Viceroy of Naples proposes to place the investiture of, in the hands of the Pope, 916.
....., Francis is willing to renounce to Charles his pretended rights in, 1029, 1123.
....., an English ambassador passes through, 1148.
....., another Duke to be placed in, 1158.
....., Charles's army enters the duchy of, 1161, 1163.
....., siege of the castle of, 1164, 1169, 1171, 1175, 1183, 1185, 1191, 1242, 1249, 1270, 1272, 1280, 1281, 1286, 1287, 1305, 1306, 1311, 1327, 1332, 1357, 1358.
....., lands in the duchy of, to be given to Henry and Wolsey, 1184, 1186, 1315, 1347, 1363, 1366, 1392.
....., death of the Marquis of Pescara at, 1187.
....., lansquenets in, 1206.
... ., interest of the Dauphin in the duchy of, 1220.
....., the Imperialists perplexed about, 1241.
....., coveted by Archduke Ferdinand, 1241.
....., Bourbon to be Duke of, 1265.
..... Papal and Venetian armies advance to, 1333, 1336, 1348.
....., arrival of Moncada at, 1349.

Milan, city and duchy of—*cont.*
....., surrenders to the Imperialists, 1368, 1371, 1388.
....., cannot furnish the amount claimed by Henry, 1389.
....., French, Venetian, and Swiss troops march upon, 1392, 1396, 1412, 1424, 1425.
....., the duchy of, to be placed in Henry's hands, 1427, 1438, 1446, 1457.
....., letters dated at, 831, 989, 1001, 1012, 1013, 1017, 1026, 1031, 1034, 1036, 1043, 1046, 1058, 1075, 1090, 1095, 1108, 1109, 1144, 1317.
....., royal senator of, Pietro Montemerlo, 88.
....., Venetian secretary at, Alvise Marin, 89.
....., letter to a doctor at, 1089.
Milan, Francesco Sforza, Duke of, 392, 395, 401, 735, 1229.
....., ..., ..., Francis objects to his being included in the league between himself and Charles, 465.
....., ..., ..., league between the Pope, Henry, Charles, Venice, and, 475, 714, 716, 734.
....., ..., ..., nominated as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
....., ..., ..., negotiations for re-instating him in his duchy of Milan, 536, 857.
....., ..., ..., his proposed marriage with Eleanor, widow of the King of Portugal, 589.
....., ..., ..., his proposals to Charles, 819.
....., ..., ..., proposed marriage with a relation of Francis, receiving the duchy of Milan as dower, 837.
....., ..., ..., Charles said to intend to deprive him of his duchy, 865.
....., ..., ..., gives Chancellor Gattinara an estate, 878.
....., ..., ..., castles and estates held by Francis under, 879.
....., ..., ..., touching his investiture of the duchy of Milan, 893, 900.
....., ..., ..., Henry aids him against the French, 925.
....., ..., ..., Henry considers that he should retain his duchy, 945.
....., ..., ..., sends the news of the battle of Pavia to Henry, 994.
....., ..., ..., wants to marry Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis, 1065.
....., ..., ..., Charles invests him with the duchy of Milan, 1069.
....., ..., ..., league between the Pope, Henry, Charles, Francis, Venice, and, 1070.
....., ..., ..., suffers from a fever, 1085, 1104, 1107, 1109, 1114, 1128, 1135, 1138, 1145, 1146, 1155, 1162, 1217.
Milan, Francesco Sforza, Duke of—*cont.*
....., ..., ..., the Pope and Venice negotiating with, 1099, 1101.
....., ..., ..., Henry does much to place him in his duchy, 1100.
....., ..., ..., to marry a relation of Francis, and to pay a pension of 13,000 crowns to the Switzers, 1123.
....., ..., ..., to be maintained in his territory, 1157, 1186, 1201, 1226, 1272.
....., ..., ..., besieged in Milan by the Imperial army, 1164, 1175, 1183, 1185, 1206.
....., ..., ..., head of the Italian movement against Charles, 1176.
....., ..., ..., named in the league between England and France, 1202.
....., ..., ..., a party to the Holy League, 1257, 1289, 1290, 1309, 1312, 1343, 1391, 1416.
....., ..., ..., unable to maintain himself, 1286.
....., ..., ..., Charles demands money from, 1324.
....., ..., ..., surrenders the castle of Milan to the Imperialists, 1368.
....., ..., ..., goes to Como, 1373.
....., ..., ..., to be restored to his duchy, 1403, 1450, 1454.
....., ..., ..., to reside in Cremona, 1424.
....., ..., ..., included in the general peace, 1441.
....., ..., ..., letters to, 1003, 1478 (A.D. 1496.)
....., ..., ..., to pay Henry what he owes him, 1444.
....., ..., ..., his ambassador in England, 663, 843, 874.
....., ..., ..., ... in Venice, Taverna, 723, 724, 734, 853, 869, 874, 942, 991, 998, 1042, 1317, 1343, 1405, 1411.
....., ..., ..., ... in Spain, 843, 865, 878, 879, 885, 893, 900, 1038.
....., ..., ..., ..., with the Switzers, 1043.
....., ..., ..., Venetian ambassador with, 736, 738, 821, 912, 940.
Milanese, a, ambassador from the Emperor Maximilian in London, 1485.
..... fashions, 90.
..... emigrants, in Venice, 940, 942.
..... outlaws, 1084.
Milanese, the, 176, 266, 312, 800, 819, 837, 879, 882, 1135, 1487.
....., touching the expulsion of the French from, 196 *note*, 365.
....., the Switzers promise Francis not to molest, 225.
....., Leo acts against Francis in, 268.
....., exiles in, stirred up by Charles against Francis, 272, 280.
....., Papal and Spanish forces in, 369.

Milanese, the—*cont.*
.. .., Charles's army in, 387.
....., lost by the French, 395, 489.
....., the French hold three fortresses in, 510.
....., Francis prepares to recover, 605, 639, 742, 751.
....., Henry's aid for the defence of, 614.
....., Venice gives aid to Charles for the defence of, 625, 762.
..... to be surrendered to Francis in his proposed agreement with Charles, 767.
....., Francis' army retires from, 826.
....., Imperial affairs in, 897.
....., occupied by Francis, 935, 937, 939.
....., Charles's army again in, 1050, 1085; under the command of the Marquis of Pescara, 1058; reinforced, 1107.
....., the Duke of Milan willing to join the league between Charles and Francis provided they let him hold, 1065.
....., invaded by the Imperial army, 1146, 1164, 1165, 1185, 1187, 1358.
....., Henry demands tribute from, 1158.
....., Louise of Savoy demands tribute from, 1160.
....., impositions on, by the Imperialists, 1171.
....., to be released by the allied forces, 1186.
....., Charles wishes to be master of, 1190.
....., the Pope to withdraw his troops from, 1201.
....., to be retained by the present Duke, 1201, 1217.
....., to be given to Bourbon, 1226.
....., to be attacked by the Switzers, 1236.
... ., Charles to remove his troops from, 1272, 1305, 1335.
....., the Duke unable to maintain himself in, 1286.
....., territory in, demanded by Henry, 1307, 1324, 1349, 1381, 1390.
....., to be given by the Pope to Francis, 1396.
Minio, Marco, Venetian ambassador at Rome, letters from, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 26, 48.
....., ..., Venetian ambassador to Sultan Solyman, 141, 1424.
....., ..., Governor of Candia, 441.
Minor Friars, the, of Venice, 1343.
Mint, of England, calls in all Venetian pence, 135.
....., of Venice, 719.
Miranda, Count of, 956.
Mirandola, La, taken under the protection of Leo X., 82.
Mirlot, Duke. *See* Dorset, Marquis of.
Moearon, a gentleman of Charles's chamber, 880.
Moenigo ducat, a carbuncle called the, 81.
Moenigo, Alvise, one of the three Venetian commissioners, to negotiate with the English and Imperial ambassadors an agreement between Charles and Venice, 684, 697.
....., Andrea, LL.D., 1208.
....., Andrea, son of Lazzaro (A.D. 1455), 1461, 1462.
....., Lunardo, of the Venetian Senate, 482.
....., Piero, letter from, 1149.
Modena, 1427.
....., Francis promises to restore it to Leo, 252.
....., Charles pawns it to the Pope, 800.
Modenese warder, a, Tarabin, attendant on Henry VIII., 1255.
Mohatz, battle of, 1409.
Molin, Andrea Nicolo de, merchant of Venice, 120.
....., Andrea, of Venice, 1483.
....., Ferigo, Sage for the Mainland, 528.
....., Hironimo da, Venetian consul in England, 133.
....., in England, without office, 311, 561; returns to Venice, 830.
Moluccas, the, discovered by Cortes, spices of every description grown in, 556.
....., Francis and Charles send vessels to bring spices from, 612.
....., disputes between Charles and the King of Portugal concerning the possession of, 635, 1074. *See* Spice Islands.
Moncada, Don Ugo de, in the service of Charles V., 425, 436, 1306.
....., ..., sent to Francis, 1029, 1198.
....., ..., Charles sends him to meet the Duchess of Alençon at Valencia, 1099.
....., ..., sent by Charles to Milan, 1317, 1349; to the Pope, 1326.
....., ..., united with the Colonna faction against the Pope, 1412.
Monfort, Marquis of. *See* Dorset, Marquis of, 1025.
Monleon, taken by the Imperial army, 793.
Monon, in France, taken by the English army, 769.
Mons, 343.
....., letters dated at, 344, 345, 346.
Mont de Marsan, letter dated at, 1236.
....., English ambassadors at, 1243.
Montagni, Mons. de, Count of Hoochstrate, in the service of Charles, 366.
....., ..., exerts himself to make peace between Charles and Francis, 262.
Montdidier, taken by the English, 769, 782.
Monte, Cardinal St. Prazed called De, letter to, 628.
....., Bishop di. *See* Mesa, Bernard de.
Monte Novo, procurators of St. Mark's, superintendents of the, 148.

Montemerlo, Magnifico Pietro, Royal Senator of Milan, letters to, 68, 84, 88.

Monte Rosolo, 20 miles from Rome, 926.

Montferrat, 1050.

....., Marquis of, nominated as confederate in the treaty of Windsor, 479; in the league between England and France, 1122.

Montfort, a Burgundian gentleman, 743.

Montibus, Cardinal de, Clement VII. appoints him cardinal for the affairs of Denmark, 781.

Montmorency, Anne de, marshal of France, 115 *note*.

....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 31, 84.

... ., ..., French ambassador at Venice, 499.

....., ..., French ambassador with Charles, 1066.

....., ..., stipulates a truce between Francis and Charles, 1069.

....., ..., negotiating an agreement between Francis and Charles, 1080.

....., ..., with Charles, 1112, 1116.

....., ..., returns from Spain to France, 1214, 1219.

...., Lord Steward of France, 1245, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1285.

... ., Francis de, Siegneur de Rochefort, brother of the Marshal, French ambassador in England, 115, 125, 126, 130.

....., ..., ..., bearer of presents for Princess Mary and Wolsey, from Francis, 130.

....., ..., ..., satisfied with Henry, 131.

....., ..., ..., called Mons. Remorantino, 146.

Montpellier, 752, 839.

Montpésat, Anthony des Prez, Sieur de, one of the French hostages in England, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23.

....., ..., his sweetheart, Anne Brown, p. 23.

....., ..., French ambassador in England, 227.

....., ..., called Paiton, 233, 237; called Poisam, 235.

....., ..., sent to substantiate to Henry Francis' charges against Charles, 235.

....., ..., returns to France, 237, 243.

....., ..., again in England, 263.

....., ..., returns to France, 268.

Montreuil, 58.

....., taken by the English, 769.

....., letter dated at, 56.

Monza, taken by the Venetians, 1363.

Moorish fashions of dress, assumed by Charles's Court, 416.

..... galley fustes, taken by the French, 957.

Moors, Clement VII. wishes for a Christian expedition against the, 824.

More, the, in Herts, letters dated at, 88 *note*, 874 *note*, 1181.

....., ..., a place belonging to Wolsey, 1150.

More, Sir Thos., councillor of Henry VIII., 34.

....., ..., accompanies Wolsey to Calais, 272.

....., ..., very learned, 392, 899, 1037.

....., ..., in great favour with Henry and Wolsey, 1037.

....., ..., ambassador to France, 1351.

....., D. Filippo, bishop of five churches, Hungarian ambassador to Silesia, 793.

Morette, Mons. de la, French ambassador to England, 1267, 1270, 1276, 1285, 1297, 1298, 1302, 1305, 1315, 1316, 1321, 1324, 1456.

....., ..., French ambassador to the Switzers, 1408.

Morisini, Alvise, of the Venetian Senate, 581. *See also* Morosini.

Morlaix in Britanny, taken by the English, 498.

Moro, Gabriel, Knt., of Venice, 924.

....., Santo, LL.D., of the Venetian Senate, 576.

....., Zuan or Giovanni, captain of the Flanders Galleys, 115, 139.

Morone, Don Hieronimo, prime-minister of the Duke of Milan, 812, 1162.

..... ., ..., arrested by the Marquis of Pescara, 1138, 1140, 1163, 1169, 1185.

....., the Magnifico, at Pavia, 1107.

Morosini, Francesco, LL.D., of the Venetian Senate, 258, 386, 576, 581.

....., Vetor, of St. Paul's, his amity with the Doges of Venice, 606.

Morton, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, letters from (*temp. Hen. VII.*), 1475, 1476, 1477.

Mota, Pedro Ruiz de la, Bishop of Palencia, remains staunch to Charles, 447 *note*.

....., ..., vituperates Wolsey's arrogance, 465.

Motta, Domino Aleandro dalla, sent by the Pope for the Lutheran affairs at Worms, 147.

Motte, La, town of, taken by the French, 354.

...., Mons. de la, lieutenant of the Duke of Longueville in the war against Charles, 271.

....., ..., the Frenchman, agent of the Duke of Bourbon, 746, 1195.

....., Mons. de la, a Fleming, taken by the French, 354.

....., ..., envoy from Margaret of Savoy to England, 1197, 1212.

Mouzon, taken by the Imperialists, 293, 319, 322, 323, 324, 330.

....., Governor of, kinsman of the Count of Nassau, surrenders Mouzon to the Imperialists, for which Francis threatens to behead him, 322.

Mozaurcha, a dappled mare called, given by Francis to Henry, 90, 94.
Mudesco, Andrea, caput Consilii X., 557.
Mules, ridden by Wolsey, trappings for, 56, 130.
Munster, Bishop of, nominated as confederate in the treaty of Windsor, 479.
Mus, the warder of, takes ambassadors of the Grisons to Milan, 1135.
Muscovy, Prince of, sends an ambassador to Charles V., 659.
Music, performed at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 83.
....., by Perino, performed at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 93.
....., performed on the stages at Venice, 738.
Musical instruments, used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23, p. 29, p. 30.
...., Henry VIII.'s, 1189 *note*.
Musicians, bands of, at the setting of the Midsummer watch in London, 244.
Muskets, made for the Turkish army, 1226.
Mussi l'Evêque (Mausi), letters dated at, 205, 207.
Muzarelli, Zuan, and brothers, of Venice, 1460.

N.

Nadal, Messer Stefano de, merchant of Venice, 1007.
Nain, Paulo, Bailiff of Verona, letters to, 889, 891.
Najera, Duke of, 552, 711.
....., Abbot of, Imperial ambassador at Rome, 897.
Naples, 10, 155, 320, 452, 523, 765, 797, 897, 920, 1033, 1045, 1048.
....., Spanish troops in, 155, 1420.
....., arrears of tribute due to Francis from Charles for, 166, 215, 237, 280, 317, 323, 510.
....., the Pope and Francis accused of meaning to seize, 176.
....., Francis attacks, 178, 239.
....., Luther's works prohibited in, 198.
....., Leo gives Charles the investiture of, 253.
....., Charles pays Francis tribute for, 266, 278, 780, 1333.
....., plan for revolutionizing, 438.
....., defence of, against France, 625, 684.
....., exposed to peril from the Turks, 819.
....., French troops march to, 926.
....., the Duke of Albany marches into, 960.
....., Francis at, 1024.
Naples—*cont.*
....., Francis willing to renounce his claims to, 1029.
....., Clement VII. wants to have, 1113, 1141.
...., Italian league for the recovery of, from Charles, 1123.
....., Clement VII. wishes to revolutionize, 1157.
....., Henry insists on a pension from, were he to join the league, 1158.
....., the Pope demands a revenue from, 1270.
....., Henry's revenue from, 1289 *note*, 1315, 1324, 1347, 1349, 1389, 1390.
....., Venetian army to be sent into, 1357.
....., Wolsey's rental from, 1363, 1389.
....., the Pope makes an offer of, to Henry, 1396.
....., Duke of Ferrara to be made King of, 1427.
....., Ambassador from the King of (A.D. 1489) to Henry VII., 1476.
....., to be obtained for the Pope's brother (A.D. 1514), 1485.
....., to return to Francis (A.D. 1516), 1487.
....., King of, 1486.
....., Viceroy of, Charles de Lannoy, 294, 472, 646, 1024, 1265. *See* Lannoy.
Narbona, Zuan Maria di, page of Peter Carmeliano, 111.
Narbonne, 729, 758, 1067, 1236.
Nassau, Count of, 322, 415, 741, 879, 1088.
....., ..., at Charles's Court, 248.
....., ..., in command of one of Charles's armies, 305.
....., ..., takes the town and castle of Tournai from the French, 372.
....., ..., Charles sends him to Antwerp to raise money to pay the gentlemen of the Spanish Court, 425.
Natural History, commentary on, translated from Greek into Latin, and published at Venice, 698.
Naturelli, Dom Philiberto, Provost of Utrecht, his mission to Cambrai, 123, 130, 132, 405, 752.
Nau, county of, 1008.
Navagero, Andrea, Venetian ambassador to Charles V., 1117, 1118, 1317, 1424.
..... ., ..., ..., letters from, 1035, 1038, 1039, 1044, 1047, 1049, 1057, 1063, 1064, 1066, 1069, 1078, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1093, 1099, 1103, 1112, 1115, 1119, 1120, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1154, 1162, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1176, 1177, 1217, 1241, 1259, 1369, 1403, 1422, 1439, 1450.
....., ..., ..., letters to, 1124, 1335.
....., ..., to demand the release of Francis I., 1150, 1193, 1198, 1324.
... ., ..., to quit Spain, 1305, 1336.
....., ..., to conclude a general peace with the Emperor, 1443.

Navarre, 207, 256.
....., bound to be surrendered to Charles by Francis in the treaty of Noyon, 119.
....., fear that Francis will invade, 130.
....., French expedition against, 190, 228, 274.
....., taken by the French, 212.
....., Francis requires Charles to give it to its rightful owner, 215.
....., Wolsey says Francis will lose France should he recover, 225.
....., the French enter, 229; and retreat from, 239.
....., to be retained by the King of Navarre in the proposed agreement between Charles and Venice, 237.
....., Charles wishes Francis to surrender it before negotiating an agreement with him, 249, 250.
....., Francis' army in, 252.
....., the "affair" of, between Charles and Francis, 257, 266, 305, 317, 323, 335, 528.
....., recovered by Charles, 278, 280.
....., King of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 84, 93.
....., ..., going to war with Charles, 179, 185.
....., ..., Francis wages war on Charles through, 195.
....., ..., Francis wishes him to league with the Commons of Spain, 212.
....., ..., Henry complains of the stirs made by, 215. *See* Albret.
....., ..., nominated as confederate in the league between England and France, 1122.
....., ..., a daughter of, proposed marriage with the King of Hungary, 208.
....., ..., proposed marriage with Rénée, 1273, 1306.
....., Princesses of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 73.
Navaier, Ser Zuan Alvise, 1330.
Naxeres. *See* Mézières.
Neapolitan coursers, p. 24, 73, 81, 85.
..... exiles, 278.
Neapolitans, the, 224.
Needle, Variation of the, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 607 *note*.
Negroni, Giovanni Ambrogio de' (A.D. 1485), 1473.
....., Tomaso de' (A.D. 1485), 1473.
Nemours, Duke of. *See* Geneva, Count of.
....., Duchess of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 84, 93.
Neufuy (Neufville?), Mons. de, French ambassador in England, 408 *note*.
Neufville, Mons. de, he and his eldest son killed in an engagement between the English and French, 782.
Nevill, Sir George. *See* Bergavenny, Lord.
....., George, Archbishop of York (A.D. 1471), letter to, 1465.
....., Isabel, marriage to the Duke of Clarence (A.D. 1460 or 1461), 1467 *note*.
New Accountants' Office, the, of Venice, 1353.
Newport, 462.
Nicæa, late Cardinal of, MSS. of, desired by Wolsey, 1187, 1219.
Nice, 825.
Nicholas, Angelo Joseph, son of Antonio Surian, 906.
Nicoleto, crier of Venice, 734.
Nicola, Philip, Charles's secretary, collates a copy of the treaty of Windsor with the original, 479.
Nieli (Nolay?), letter datedat, 276.
Nobles of Germany, killed by the Lutheran army, 1327.
Nochi, Manfredo de, a bill broker of London, 1464.
Nogarola, Count Girolamo, a Venetian emigrant, his daughter mistress of Charles V., 685.
Norfolk, Duke of, Royal Lieutenant of England, 268, 272, 663, 1037, 1218.
....., ..., ..., calls the Scotch proud and treacherous, 143.
....., ... his son Edmond Lord Howard, p. 25.
....., Duchess of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 19.
Normandy, 465, 612, 729, 999.
....., Henry lays claim to, 275.
....., Henry purposes invading, 630.
....., Henry forms a project for the recovery of Guienne, Gascony, and, 969.
....., ships fitted out in, 1187.
....., English troops landed in (A.D. 1514), 1485.
....., Seneschal of, Count de Maulevrier, p. 43.
....., General of (A.D. 1514), Thomas Bohier, in London, 1485.
Northumberland, muster in (A.D. 1496), 1478.
Northumberland, Earl of, his son, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 18.
Norwich, Bishop of (A.D. 1473), 1469.
Nory, Simone, witness to a protest, (A.D. 1455), 1462.
Nottingham, Earl of. *See* Richmond, Duke of.
Novara, 1085, 1138, 1140.
....., the French retreat upon, 818.
....., Spanish troops in, 1206.
Noyon, treaty of, 119, 195, 260, 323, 767, 1487 *note*.
Nuncios, Papal, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 15, p. 20, p. 29, 73.

Nuncios, Papal—*cont.*
....., ..., in France, p. 27.
....., ..., at Guisnes with Henry, 71; at Calais with him, 106.
....., ..., in England, Ghinucci, *q. v.*
....., ..., with Charles, 134, 209, 216, 248, 463, 470, 472, 486. *See also* Carracciolo.
....., ..., at Worms, acting against the Lutherans, 147.
....., ..., appointed to suppress Lutheranism in Naples, 198.
....., ..., with Henry, the Bishop of Astorga, 486, 526.
....., ..., to Francis, the Bishop of Bari, 486, 523.
....., ..., to Henry, Dom Marchio, 778; Langus, 939, 1212; Gambara, 1254.
....., ..., to Charles, Baldassar Castiglione, 956, 1099, 1176, 1403.
....., ..., to the Regent of France, Chiapin, 1100, 1243, 1256, 1323.
....., ..., in England, (A.D. 1514), Caraffa, 1485 *note.*
Nuremberg, 628.
....., Luther preaches at, 11.
....., Imperial Diet at, attended by Luther and the Duke of Saxony to refute the charges against them, 790, 791, 944.
....., the Pope sends Cardinal Campeggio to the Diet at, for the affairs of Luther, 794, 796, 813.
....., purposes for which the Diet assembled, 798.
....., asylum for all converts to Lutheranism, 813.
....., two Lutheran churches and preachers at, 816.
....., Lutheranism at, 817, 1086, 1153.
....., letters dated at, 616, 813.
Nutmegs, 1087.
....., imported into Spain from the Indies, 556.

O.

Oarsmen of the Flanders Galleys, 517, 555, 618.
Observantine Friars, congregation of learned, convened for suppressing the heresies of Martin Luther, 11.
Observantine Hermits, Order of the, 175.
Œcolampadius, Joannes, a Lutheran, 1153; going to Baden, 1296.
Ofen, letters dated at, 807, 849, 851.
Oilcloth, painted, used for decorating, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 83.
Okyng, letter dated at, 749.
Olachai. *See* Eastlanders.
Old Accountants' Office, the, of Venice, 1207.
Olivel, Mons. di, ambassador of Louise of Savoy to England, for the affairs of Scotland, 151.
Orange, Prince of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 17.
....., ..., attends upon Charles V. in England, 463.
....., at Charles's court, 702.
Oratories, erected at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20.
Orazio . . . , letter from, to the Duke of Urbino, 472.
Orders, Generals of the, state their objections to the doctrines of Luther, 28.
Ordnance, Master of the, of England, 671.
Organ, a silver, ornamented with gold, in Henry's house at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 83, 88.
....., mass performed at the Field of Cloth of Gold, accompanied by trombones, cornets, and an, 93.
....., played by Zuan da Leze, before Henry, 1188, 1189.
Orio, Lorenzo, LL.D., and knight, Venetian ambassador in England, 950, 953, 954, 961, 964, 965, 968, 973, 980, 988, 1031, 1056, 1060, 1124, 1145, 1160, 1164, 1170, 1180, 1186, 1188, 1189, 1248, 1251, 1277, 1318, 1431.
....., ..., his commission, 974; power given him to stipulate a perpetual general league, 1257.
....., ..., letters from, 979, 981, 984, 990, 999, 1008, 1016, 1025, 1037, 1052, 1053, 1061, 1062, 1067, 1673, 1083, 1096, 1097, 1105, 1106, 1110, 1111, 1113, 1116, 1141, 1150, 1151, 1159, 1163, 1169, 1175, 1187, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1201, 1203, 1212, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1223, 1224, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1235, 1238, 1254, 1258, 1262, 1296.
....., ..., letters to, 975, 1024, 1041, 1050, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1085, 1100, 1101, 1104, 1107, 1114, 1118, 1128, 1135, 1138, 1140, 1146, 1155, 1161, 1165, 1171, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1190, 1198, 1206, 1214, 1226, 1229, 1233, 1242, 1249, 1256, 1260, 1274, 1279, 1280, 1286, 1287, 1288.
....., ..., death of, in England, 1275, 1294, 1299, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1309, 1311, 1314, 1378.
Orlando Furioso, Ariosto's, published at Ferrara (in 1516), 81.
Orlando Innamorato, Bojardo's, printed at Scandiano (between 1495 and 1499), 81.
Orleans, Duke of, 2nd son of Francis I., Wolsey intends marrying the Princess Mary to, 1297, 1339, 1371, 1372.
....., ..., to reside in England, in order to become popular there, 1297.
....., ..., hostage for his father in Spain, 1298, 1342, 1349, 1403, 1421, 1450, 1457.
....., ..., portrait of, presented to Henry VIII., 1451.

Orsini, Cardinal, his son, 161.
Orval, Mons. di, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 84.
Osma, Bishop of, President of the Council of the Indies, Charles's confessor, 1047.
Otranto, port of, 139, 438 *note*.
Ottobiano, letter dated from the camp of, 812.
Ottolengo, sacked by the Spaniards, 351.
Oudenarde, letters dated at, 356, 360, 364, 365, 366, 367, 372, 375, 390.
Outlaws, 697.
....., Charles demands of Venice the restitution of the states of the, 1114.
Oxford, University of, Council of the, condemn the works of Luther, 208.
....., Wolsey's College at, who wishes to obtain for it books from Rome and Venice, and copies of Greek MSS. belonging to the late Card. of Nicæa, 1187.
....., ..., Wolsey proceeding to, 1374.

P.

Pace, Richard, chief secretary of Henry VIII., 34, 93, 204, 215, 236, 251, 334, 749, 906.
....., ..., proclaims plenary indulgence at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.
....., ..., ambassador to Charles, 151.
....., ..., Henry sends him to Rome to effect Wolsey's election as Pope, and for other affairs, 379, 384, 392, 459 *note*, 483, 503 *note*, 504, 512.
....., ..., has great authority with Henry, 392, 475.
....., ..., the stanchest partizan of Venice in England, 475; the Signory's treatment of, in consequence, 509, 519, 524.
....., ..., goes from Rome to Venice to negotiate an agreement between Charles and Venice, 514, 516, 518, 521, 523, 524, 525.
....., ..., Venice pleased that affairs pass through his hands, 519.
....., ..., much caressed on his arrival at Venice (Aug. 1522), 527.
....., ..., to persuade Venice to declare against Francis in favour of Henry and Charles, 528, 530.
....., ..., his negotiations with Venice, 530, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 544, 547, 548, 550, 552, 564, 566, 569, 580, 592, 594, 596, 597, 598, 604, 615, 621, 624, 625, 667, 677, 684, 685, 689, 690, 695, 697, 705, 708, 709, 716, 718, 723, 732.
....., ..., the Venetian Senate compliments him upon his learning, and thanks him for his services to the State, 531.
Pace, Richard—*cont.*
....., ..., indisposed, 551, 652.
....., ..., Venice allows him to import wine into Venice for his own use, 559, 587, 610, 611, 626, 706, 707, 933, 934.
....., ..., 32 silver tankards stolen from his house, 603.
....., ..., absents himself from certain ceremonies to avoid being placed below the French ambassador, 606, 609, 627, 691.
....., ..., Venice offers him presents to make peace with Charles advantageously for the State, 620.
....., ..., entertainment given in his honour, 622.
....., ..., Henry sends him to Milan and then to the Switzers, to persuade them not to join France against Henry and Charles, 637, 651.
....., ..., receives letters patent from Henry to settle all disputes between Charles and Venice, 638.
....., ..., still at Venice, 647, 654, 656, 666, 674.
....., ..., Henry wishes him to return to England, but Wolsey does not choose it, 651.
....., ..., his correspondents in England, 658.
....., ..., Henry desires him to remain at Venice, 680.
....., ..., petitions the Signory to allow Leonico to print his commentaries upon Natural History, 696, 698.
....., ..., Venice highly commends him, 712, 715, 717, 719, 720.
....., ..., Venice presents him with a gold collar, 719, 728.
....., ..., attends mass in St. Mark's church, 723, 1042.
....., ..., Venice presents his secretary with 50 ducats, 725, 726.
....., ..., quits Venice for Switzerland, 727.
....., ..., at Crema, 753.
....., ..., at Rome, 762, 802, 819.
....., ..., has a mandate from Henry to effect a truce with France, 804.
....., ..., says Pope Julius could have expelled the French from Italy, and subsequently the Spaniards could have been expelled, 809.
....., ..., calls Henry "most Christian King," 833.
....., ..., conveys money to accelerate Bourbon's march into France, 833, 837.
....., ..., at Brescia, 835, 886, 887, 898, 896.
....., ..., his mission to the Switzers, 857.
....., ..., encourages Bourbon against France, 888.

Pace, Richard—*cont.*
....., ..., suspects Wolsey has a secret understanding with Francis through subornation, by reason of Wolsey's base nature, 888.
....., ..., report concerning, by Antonio Surian, 897.
....., ..., makes use of bushels of bravadoes, 897.
....., ..., said to be too vehement, 899.
....., ..., commissioned to reside at Venice, and to induce Venice to fulfil the promises made on the league with Charles, &c., 918, 935, 937, 940.
....., ..., returns to Venice, 919, 921, 923, 924.
....., ..., stays with Reginald Pole at Padua, 921.
....., ..., renews negotiations with Venice, 925, 929, 931, 932, 962, 1022, 1023, 1037.
....., ..., ambassador at Venice, 942, 972, 978, 985, 1055.
....., ..., ill, 947.
....., ..., Venice commends him to Henry, 974, 1037, 1050.
....., ..., not in great favour with Wolsey, 975.
....., ..., Wolsey's persecution of, (alluded to by Shakespear), 975 *note*.
....., ..., his relations with Reginald Pole, 991.
....., ..., recruiting his health at Padua, 993.
....., ..., asks for the reversion of a broker's patent in the German warehouse at Venice for a bastard, 1022.
....., ..., Henry tells him to return to England, in spite of letters written in his name to the contrary, 1097.
....., ..., ill, 1105, 1114, 1127, 1128.
....., ..., returns to England, 1127, 1128, 1134, 1169.
....., ..., very ill, 1175; brain affected, 1187.
....., ..., prothonotary Casal takes his place, 1209.
....., ..., letter from, 890.
....., ..., his tutor, Tomeo Nicola Leonico of Venice, 520.
Padilla, Don Juan de, commander of the army of the Junta, put to death, 212.
....., ..., comendador of Castile, 900.
Padua, 184, 727, 923, 924, 968, 993, 1105, 1114, 1128, 1163.
....., letter dated at, 921.
....., Reginald Pole at, 204, 218, 527, 941, 991, 1042 *note*, 1343, 1405.
....., Captain of, Francesco Donato, 519.
Paduans, the, 941.
Pageants, held at Greenwich, 466.
Paitom and Paiton. *See* Montpézat.
Palace, Henry and Francis to build a, at Ardres, after the Field of Cloth of Gold, 69, 79.
....., the, at Rome, 159.
Palatine, Count, Louis IV., Elector of Germany, 675.
....., ..., at the interview between Henry and Charles at Calais, p. 18, p. 19, 106.
....., ..., a Lutheran, 813.
....., ..., sends an agent to Charles's Court, 879, 882; seeks his aid in person, and proposes a council to reform the Church, 1273, 1369, 1404.
....., Count Frederick, younger brother of the Elector, proposed marriage with Eleanor, Queen Dowager of Portugal, 902.
Pale, English, in France, p. 21, p. 31, p. 40, 68, 80, 106.
Palencia, 507, 542, 752.
....., letters dated at, 510, 523, 526.
....., Pedro Ruiz de la Mota, Bishop of, Imperial Councillor, 254, 339, 344, 346, 375, 377, 385, 391, 401, 402, 411, 415, 433, 445, 460, 557.
....., ..., his conversations with the Venetian ambassador in Spain, 338, 443, 447, 448, 463, 465, 467.
....., ..., expects Leo to give him the red hat, 366.
....., ..., says there are more Frenchmen in Venice than in Paris, 463.
....., ... , loudly vituperates Wolsey's arroganee, 465.
...., says Wolsey is a wonderful man, 465.
....., ..., accompanies Charles to England, 486, 493, 498.
....., ..., dies, 554.
Palermo, 139.
....., Charles promises it to the Pope, 290.
Palfries, white, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 14, p. 17.
Palisse, Mons. de la, 333.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 69.
...., ..., Francis sends him to Calais to meet the English and Imperial commissioners, to settle disputes, 260, 279; Francis recalls him, 314.
Pampeluna, 785, 797.
....., taken by Francis, 212, 229, 233.
....., letters dated at, 766, 767, 768, 771, 776, 779, 780, 792.
Papal ambassador to England, 61, 64. *See* Ambassadors.
..... camp, 324.
..... army, 351, 358, 1327, 1332, 1336, 1348, 1352, 1363, 1380, 1409, 1412.
.... enter the Milanese, 369.
..... Court, 1465, 1468.
..... States, 1121; league proclaimed throughout the, 1337.

Paphos, Dom. Jacomo da Pesaro, Bishop of, 374.
....., ..., ..., Titian paints his portrait, which is still visible at the church of the Frari, Venice, 1042.
Papists instigate the Bohemians to march against the Lutherans, 928.
Pardo, the, Charles V. hunts at, 898, 908.
....., palace of the, 894.
Paris, 27, 69, 77, 87, 91, 460, 486, 1008, 1012, 1194, 1268, 1320, 1334, 1365, 1485.
....., the English army three leagues from, 777.
....., rumours of Henry's intention to march his army into, 999.
....., proclamation of peace between England and France at, 1110.
....., obsequies of Queen Claude celebrated at, 1437.
....., letters dated at, 44, 45, 128, 560, 1436.
....., Stephen Poncher, Bishop of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23, 73.
....., Parliament of, 219.
....., ..., President of, John de Selve, 273 *note*, 335, 1032, 1069, 1091, 1270, 1272.
Parker, Charles, of Morley (*temp.* Eliz.), 946 *note*.
Parliament, inauguration of the High Court of, in England, 663.
....., the Black, in England, 679.
....., of England, Lords and Commons at variance upon marriage of Suffolk to Mary, 1486.
Parma, 1114.
....., Charles promises it to Leo, 253, 290.
....., Francis willing to give it to the Pope, 800.
....., Spanish forces in, 1050, 1332.
Pasqualigo, Alvise and Francesco, 1481, 1483.
....., Lorenzo, 1481.
Pasqualigo, Cà, Venice, Sta. Giustina, in, 942.
Passano, Giovanni Gioachino, originally a Genoese grocer, afterwards Lord of Vaux, Francis sends him to England as ambassador, 859, 860, 888, 918, 939.
....., ..., ..., dismissed from England, 989, 1008.
....., ..., ..., again in England, 1032, 1060, 1062, 1097, 1141, 1151, 1163, 1169, 1175, 1183, 1187, 1191, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1212, 1219, 1224, 1227, 1231, 1235, 1238, 1242, 1250, 1251, 1254, 1258, 1262, 1269, 1274, 1275, 1278, 1280, 1286, 1294, 1305, 1307, 1314, 1324, 1339, 1383, 1349, 1351, 1378, 1387, 1388, 1395, 1425, 1435, 1452.
....., ..., ..., negotiates an agreement between England and France, 1052, 1073, 1083, 1110, 1135.
....., ..., ..., his nephew in England, 1137.
....., ..., ... *See* Joachino.
Patmos, the isle of, represented at the Setting of the Midsummer Watch in London, 244.
Patriarch's vicar, of Venice, Octavian Britonico, 116. *See* Venice.
Paul II., Pope, letters from, 1463, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468.
Paul IV., Pope (A.D. 1555), 59 *note*, 1485.
Pavia, 436, 890, 917 *note*, 1107, 1108, 1145.
....., strongly garrisoned by Prosper Colonna, 753.
....., Francis is willing to give it to the Pope, 800.
....., the Imperialists raise the siege of, 897.
....., battle of, (Feb. 1525) between the Imperialists and French, the latter being routed and Francis I. taken prisoner, 940, 942, 945, 955, 956, 957, 959, 966, 969, 986, 994, 1014, 1135 *note*, 1285.
....., list of great personages killed at, 946.
....., Imperial army at, 952, 1138, 1140, 1146, 1206, 1358.
Pavilions, erected at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 22.
Peachey, Sir John, Captain of Calais, 70, 84.
....., ..., despatched to Ireland with instructions for the Earl of Surrey, 204 *note*.
Pearl, pendant, worn by the King of Denmark in his cap, 248.
Pearls, worn at the Field of Cloth of Gold, as ornaments, p. 14, p. 15, p. 16, p. 17.
....., imported from the Indies into Spain, 751, 910, 1021, 1272.
Peasants, German, insurrection of, called the Peasants' War, 979, 980, 990, 1028, 1050, 1069.
....., ..., take Ulm and its Bishop, 984.
....., ..., the Archduke of Austria negotiates with, 994.
....., ..., place all Germany in tumult, 999.
..... ., ..., capture Ghinucci, who has to ransom himself, 1007, 1008.
....., ..., take up arms against the Bishops and Nobles, and resolve not to obey the Pope or his ministers, 1009.
....., ..., routed by the Duke of Bavaria, 1018, 1020 ; by the Duke of Lorraine, 1025.
....., ..., routed, 1056.
....., ..., the Pope sends aid to Don Ferdinand against, 1065.
...., battering the Castle of Trent, 1104, 1107, 1134.
....., ..., rise to the number of 15,000 in Ferrete, 1118.
....., ..., the Bishop of Brixen causes two to be beheaded, &c., 1134.
....., ..., Luther's work against, 1153.
....., ..., kill 4,000 nobles, 1327.

Pedro, Don, cousin-german of the Count of Benevento, one of the leaders of the Commons of Spain, beheaded by Charles V., 523.

Peñalosa, Comendador, Imperial ambassador to England, 996, 997, 1003, 1037, 1047, 1061, 1220. *See* Spinalosa.

....., ..., ..., urges Henry to attack Francis in person, 1034.

....., ..., ..., Henry refuses his request of a loan for Charles, 1057.

Pence, Venetian, called in by the English Mint, 135.

Pensions, demanded by Wolsey of Charles for himself and other English courtiers, 507, 1069.

....., due to Henry from Francis, 1030, 1080, 1129, 1141, 1145, 1168, 1172, 1177, 1314.

Pepoli, Count Ugo de', 450.

Pepper, imported into Portugal from the Indies, 1087.

Perino, his mass performed at the Field of Cloth of Gold, by the English and French choirs, 93.

Perpignan, 837, 1036.

Perrenot (Perone), Antoine, Charles V.'s secretary, 1045.

Persia, Sophy of, 226.

Perugia, Antonazo of, Constable of the Castle of Trent, 291.

Pesaro Palace at San Benetto, Venice, 83.

Pesaro, Augustin da Chà da, of the Venetian Senate, 258, 386, 576, 581.

....., Francesco da Cà da, *Podestà*, letter from, 921.

....., Hironimo da Cà da, Proveditor-general of Brescia, 392, 413.

....., ..., letters from, 400, 812.

....., Jacomo da. *See* Paphos, Bishop of.

....., Piero da Cà da, Proveditor-general, 940.

....., ..., Proveditor-general at Verona, letters from, 1143, 1426.

....., ..., marches to Cremona, 1392; at capture of it, 1419, 1420.

....., ..., refuses to go to France, 1304.

....., Pietro da, 1483.

Pescara, Marquis of, in command of Charles V.'s army in the Milanese, 1024, 1058, 1085, 1128, 1146, 1164, 1172, 1185.

....., ..., confers with Morone at Pavia, 1107; arrests him, 1138.

....., ..., at Vercelli, 1109, 1135.

....., ..., justifies himself to the Duke of Milan for arresting his prime-minister, Morone, 1140; quits Pavia for Milan, 1161.

....., ..., demands the castles of Milan and Cremona, 1170, 1175.

....., ..., death of, 1183, 1187.

Petonia, 1409.

Petrucci, Raffaello. *See* Sienna, Cardinal of.

Pews, erected at Canterbury cathedral for the meeting of Henry and Charles, p. 16; at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20.

Pharaoh, King of Egypt, 956.

Philibert [Naturelli], Dom., Provost of Utrecht, Imperial ambassador with Francis, 752.

....., ..., ..., urges Francis to renounce his alliance with Venice and the Duke of Guelders, 123, 130, 132.

....., ..., ..., Charles sends him to Cambrai, 405.

Philip the Handsome, King of Spain, 340 *note*, 946.

....., ..., dispossessed by Pope Boniface, 960.

Philippe le Hardi (1270–1285), 323.

Philippine Islands, the, 556 *note*.

Philosophy, lecturer in, at Venice, Nicolò da Ponte, LL.D., 576, 581.

Physician, Charles V.'s, 915.

Physicians, of Venice, 947.

Piacenza, 436, 945, 1065, 1426.

....., Charles promises it to Leo, 253, 290.

....., Francis willing to give it to the Pope, 800.

....., Spanish forces in, 1050.

....., Papal army at, 1327.

Piamonte, Don Ferdinand demands of Venice the restitution of, 641.

Picardy, 321, 467, 484, 486, 631, 1008, 1046, 1084, 1485.

....., Imperial successes in, 206.

....., French army in, 252.

....., Charles and Francis at war in, 370.

....., Charles and Henry attack, 543, 552, 630, 874.

....., English troops in, 729, 1001, 1012.

....., Governor of, 73. *See* Chatilion.

....., to be surrendered to Henry in the proposed agreement with Francis, 983.

....., Charles insists on having, 1187.

Pictures of Francis and his two sons, 1451, 1457.

Piedmont, Imperial forces in, 1085, 1114, 1128.

....., Francis threatens to send troops into, 1236.

Piedmontese, 460.

Pietà [Alcazar ?], at Toledo, Charles at the, 1009.

Pilgrims, Venetian, to the Holy Land, 1042.

Pilot-Major, Charles V.'s, for voyages of discovery, Sebastian Cabot, 557, 607.

Pilots, for the Flanders Galleys, 139.

....., banished from Biscay, on pain of being hanged, for piloting the Flanders Galleys, 433.

Pimentel, Don, Papal nuncio at the Imperial Court, 390 *note*.

Pinnace, an English vessel termed a, 498.

Pioneers, in the service of Charles, offered to Henry, 820.

Pirates, 860.

Pirates, French, on the English coast, 1022.
Pirate vessels of the Turks, and other rovers in the Mediterranean, 656.
Pisani, Alvise, procurator, 419, 434.
....., ..., letter from, 1426.
Pius IV., Pope, 1463 *note*.
Pizaro, or Picaro, a Spanish captain, discovers a large city in the Indies, 1011 and *note*.
Pizzamano, Domenico, letter from, to his brother Gregorio, 957.
Pizzighettone, 956, 1024.
....., letters dated at, 869, 871, 874.
....., prison at, place of captivity of Francis I., 1419.
Placards, placed on the doors of churches in England, excommunicating Luther, 213.
Plague, Luther's heresies called a, 147.
Plague, the, in London and England, 123, 184, 501, 1073, 1145, 1187, 1193, 1275, 1294.
....., ..., raging most violently, 1073, 1096.
....., at Rome, 500, 575, 811, 824, 879.
Planis, Mons. de, French ambassador from Scotland to England, 185, 187, 189.
Plate, Venice authorizes Pole to import, 218.
....., silver, Francis gives Sir Ric. Wyngfeld a costly service of, 224.
....., belonging to Venetian ambassadors, 1353, 1354.
Pleine, Gerard de. *See* Roche, Sieur de la.
Pluto, 244.
Plymouth, letter dated at, 381.
Po, the river, 143, 527 *note*, 1140.
....., Albany crosses with troops, 897.
....., Spaniards cross, 957, 1114.
....., the Papal army crosses, 1327, 1332; withdraws, 1412.
Poillot, Denis, Councillor of the Grand Parliament of Paris, sent by Louise of Savoy to England to settle the disputes with Scotland, 150, 185, 189, 204, 371.
....., ..., called Mons. di Olivel, 151; Mons. di Bolivet, 152.
....., ..., one of the leaders on the French side at the conference at Calais, 321.
....., ..., sent again by Francis to England, 373, 467.
....., ..., called President, 465.
....., ..., quits England, 478.
Poinol. *See* Montpésat.
Poisam. *See* Montpésat.
Poissy, letters dated at, 105, 109, 124, 125, 565, 631, 636, 639, 1440, 1445, 1454, 1455.
Pola, Altobello Averoldi, Bishop of, Papal Legate at Venice, 180, 183, 520, 521, 530.
....., ..., witness to oath of the Duke of Milan in the Holy League, 1411.
Poland, King of, his conference with Charles V., 141, 143.
....., ..., nominated as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
....., ..., gives his daughter in marriage to the Grand Master of Prussia, 995, 1009.
....., ..., of Lutheran opinions, 1000.
....., ..., declines making a truce with the Turk, 1307.
....., ..., his ambassador at Venice, 724; at Rome, 641; in Spain, 641.
....., ... sends an envoy to Henry, on account of certain Poles who had been condemned for Lutheranism, 1307.
Polani, Hironimo, LL.D., of the Venetian Senate, 258, 386, 576, 581, 1330.
Pole, Reginald, nephew of Henry VIII., afterwards Cardinal Pole, studying at Padua, 184, 204, 218, 519 *note*, 527 *note*, 921, 924, 941, 1042, 1343.
....., ..., called the White Rose, by mistake, 991.
....., ..., visited by Prothonotary Casal, 1405.
....., Richard De la, Earl of Suffolk, called the White Rose, has an understanding with the Duke of Albany, 130.
....., ..., harboured by Francis, 528.
...., Francis sends him with troops to act against England, 631, 639, 676, 678, 742.
....., ..., Francis means to place him on the throne of England, 640.
....., ..., killed at the battle of Pavia, 946.
Polish ambassador, the, at Rome, 545; to England, 1307.
Ponte, Giacomo di, of Genoa, 1481.
....., Nicolò da, LL.D., of the Venetian Senate, 258, 386, 576.
Pontremolo, writer in the Ten offices, Venice, 149.
Pope, the. *See* Leo X.; Adrian VI.; Clement VII.; Innocent VIII.; Julius II.; Paul II.; Paul IV.; Pius IV.; Sixtus IV.
....., election of, after the death of Leo, 379, 382, 403.
....., Henry endeavours to effect Wolsey's election as, 384.
Porcupines, the emblems of Lewis XII. of France, 84.
Pordenone, Don Ferdinand demands the restitution of, from Venice, 641.
"Porta Zobia," castle of, the Duke of Milan besieged in, 1411.
Porte, the Turkish, 1209.
Portofino, 1041.
Portraits, 1451, 1457.
Portsmouth, the Flanders Galleys at, 391.
....., Henry inspects his fleet at, 643.

Portugal, 135, 836, 838, 992, 1008, 1015, 1087, 1133, 1189.
....., ambassador of, to Charles, 589, 635, 805, 843; at Rome, 641.
....., ambassador of, to Francis, misbehaves himself, 1243, 1245.
....., fortresses and fleets of, 607.
....., Emmanuel, King of, 589, 902; his widow. *See* Eleanor.
....., John, King of, 556, 607.
....., ..., marries his daughter to the son of the Duke of Savoy, 133.
....., ..., his daughter's proposed marriage with Charles, 185.
...., nominated as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
....., ..., his step-mother Eleanor with child by him, 613, 680.
....., ..., his proposed marriage with Eleanor, his step-mother, 630.
....., ..., disputes between Charles and, as to the possession of the Moluccas and Spice Islands, 635, 805, 1074.
....., ..., his marriage with Katharine, sister of Charles, 843, 876, 908, 910.
....., ..., sends a fleet to the Spice Islands, 843, 1217.
....., ..., Charles's negotiations with, 1046.
....., ..., nominated as confederate in the treaty between England and France, 1122.
....., ..., his sister, married to Charles, 852, 1187, 1197, 1242. *See also* Isabella.
....., Queen Dowager of. *See* Eleanor.
Portuguese, the, 556, 1021, 1243.
Possonia, in Hungary, letters dated at, 790, 798.
Post-horses, 57.
Postmaster, the Imperial, 331, 456.
....., ..., at Bruges, 836.
Postmaster, the, of England, Brian Tuke (?), 339.
....., at Dover, 462.
....., at Windsor, 484.
Postoina, belonging to Charles, 448, 458.
Pozo, Maria da, letter from, 796.
Praet, Louis de, Imperial resident ambassador at the English Court, 567, 570, 571, 739, 820, 871, 874, 987, 1061.
....., ..., Wolsey desires him to write no more letters to Charles, without first showing them to him, 986.
...., arrested by Henry for money due from Charles, 1032.
Prague, diet of, 616.
Preaching in England, false apostolic letters obtained for (A.D. 1489), 1474.
Precedence, question of, between English and French ambassadors at Venice, 606; 609, 627, 691, 724; the Imperial and French ambassadors at Venice, 627.
Prelates, English and French, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, Wolsey gives them a banquet, p. 27.
Priests, married in Silesia, 807.
Primolano, 1134.
Print, a Venetian licence to, 696, 698.
Printer, the, of Luther's works, burnt by Don Ferdinand, 699.
Prior, Grand. *See* Docwra, Sir Thos.
Priuli, Andrea di, LL.D., of the Venetian Senate, 258, 386, 576, 581.
....., Francesco (*temp.* 1606), 809 *note*.
....., Lorenzo di, knight, 258, 386, 576, 1205, 1208.
....., ..., elected as Venetian ambassador to England, 581, 588, 630.
....., ..., Venetian ambassador with Charles, letters from, 1035, 1038, 1039, 1044, 1047, 1049, 1057, 1063, 1064, 1066, 1069, 1078, 1087, 1088, 1091.
....., Vincenzo, captain of the Flanders Galleys, 391, 394, 408, 431, 433, 438, 443, 444, 446, 450.
....., ..., letters from, 424; to his brothers Hironimo and Francesco, 381.
....., ..., letters to, 412, 419, 506.
....., ..., detained in England by Henry, 457, 463, 474, 484, 486, 498, 502, 515, 657.
Privy Councillors, Imperial and English, 466, 1478 II.
Proclamation, calling in Venetian pence to the English mint, 135.
Procurator's office, at Venice, 46.
Property tax, Henry demands a universal, which causes an insurrection against Cardinal Wolsey, 1025.
Prophecy concerning Charles V. (in 1519), 852 *note*.
Prophets, represented at the Setting of the Midsummer Watch in London, 244.
Proveditor di Comun, of Venice, the, 576.
Proveditors, Venetian, 23, 753, 909, 940, 1310, 1317, 1420, 1426.
Provence, 631, 811, 824, 825, 834, 858.
....., the Duke of Albany's estates in, 221.
....., the Duke of Bourbon's expedition into, 879, 897.
....., towns taken in, by the Duke of Bourbon, 888.
....., to be surrendered to Henry in the proposed agreement between England and France, 983.
....., the Duke of Bourbon to have, 1008.
....., the Duke of Bourbon's claims on, 1029.
....., French ships destined for, 1187, 1225.
....., English ships destined for, 1225.

Prussia, Grand Master of, 995.
....., ..., renounces the Teutonic Order and marries the daughter of the King of Poland, taking the State of Prussia as dower, 1000, 1009. *See also* Brandenburg, Duke of.
Puglia, 646, 697.
Pulignano, port of, 438 *note*.
Pusterla, D. Pietro, the people's general against the Imperialists at Milan, 1327.
Pyrences, Imperial troops cross the, 787.

Q.

Querini, Rev. Santo, letter to, 868.
....., Hironimo, 1330.
Quiñones, General of the Franciscans, 1139.
Quinquennial truce, the, between Charles and Venice, 19, 29, 330, 467, 469.
Quirini's report on England (in 1506), 232 *note*.
Quirini, Vincenzo, Venetian ambassador, 878 *note*.

R.

Rabata, Nicolò de, of Firenze (A.D. 1455), 1463.
Ragusa, 200, 272, 350.
....., natives of, 557, 558, 607, 669.
....., ships of, 1163.
Ragusans, the, 644.
Rasse, Calle delle, Cà Dandolo in the, Venice, 527, 941.
Rebels, Venetian, 625, 684. *See* Emigrants *and* Exiles.
....., English, favoured and harboured by France, 528.
Red Sea, the, 607.
Reggio, Charles promises to restore it to Leo, 253, 1185, 1427.
....., attacked by the French, 254, 268.
Remorantino. *See* Montmorency.
Rénée, sister-in-law of Francis, proposed in marriage to the King of Hungary, 208.
....., ..., called Maria Zenevre, 208.
....., ..., proposed in marriage to the Duke of Bourbon, 1029.
....., ..., married (in 1528) to Hercules of Este, son of Alfonso Duke of Ferrara, 1029 and *note*.
....., ..., proposed in marriage to the Duke of Milan, 1065.
....., ..., proposed in marriage to the King of Navarre, 1273, 1306.
Renier, Daniel di, member of the Junta of the Council of Ten, 604.
Renzo, Signor, French ambassador at Venice, 667.
Revenues, Henry obtains a sixth of all the, of England, 1007.
Rheims, 337.
Rhenish guilders, 110, 803.
..... territory, French troops invade (A.D. 1514), 1485.
Rhine, Count Palatine of the, p. 18.
Rhodes, 206, 516, 545, 557.
....., Henry succours, 99.
....., attacked by Sultan Solyman, 523, 530, 531; taken by him (Dec. 1522), 646, 659, 685.
....., the Pope consults about the succours for, 545.
....., Charles's demands of, for Malta and Tripoli, 797, 799.
....., Grand Master of, 1243, 1245. *See* Lisle-Adam.
....., knights of, 824.
....., order of, galley belonging to the, 1163.
Rhodians, the, assisted by Charles, 523.
Rialto, the edict stone at, 515.
Richard I., King of England, 1486.
..... III., King of England, letter to, 1472.
Richmond, Surrey, 244, 1116.
....., ..., Henry at, 123, 236.
....., ..., Wolsey at, 1187, 1294, 1305.
....., ..., letters dated at, 643, 660, 1181.
....., ..., treaty dated at, 1211.
....., Yorkshire, musters in (A.D. 1496), 1478.
Richmond, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of, Henry VIII.'s natural son, 1037, 1052, 1053, 1057, 1289.
Richmond herald, carries instructions to Sir Ric. Wyngfeld at the Imperial Court, 237.
Rings, worn at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 30.
Robbers, gentlemen, in England, 986.
Robertet, Florimond, treasurer of France, 131, 146, 188, 297, 899, 1123, 1194, 1197, 1267, 1268, 1272, 1334, 1436.
....., ..., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 73, 87.
....., ..., ..., his signature, 373, 438, 1122, 1323.
Robodanges, ——, a French gentleman, sent by the Regent to her ambassadors with the Signory, 1171, 1187; quits Venice, 1198, 1206.
Roche, Gerard de Pleine, Sieur de la, 819, 823.
....., ..., ..., Imperial ambassador in England, 123, 135, 136, 143.
....., ..., ..., called Mons. di Rachia, 130.
....., ..., ..., Imperial ambassador at Rome, 837, 856.
....., ..., ..., dies, 873.

Roche-Guyon, Mons. de, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43.

Rochepot, Francis de Montmorency, Seigneur de la, French ambassador in England, 115, 130.

Rochester, Fisher, Bishop of, commends Wolsey for his actions against Luther, and publishes the Papal brief against Luther, 210, 213.

Rœux or Rœulx, Mons. de, Imperial councillor, 571, 665, 702.

....., ..., at Calais, 321.

....., ..., ambassador in England, 467.

Rolls, Master of the, of England :—
John Yong, 140, 193, 211.
Cuthbert Tunstal, *q. v.*
Dr. Tayler, 1110 *note*.

Romagna, cities and towns in the, the Pope asks assistance of Henry VII., for the recovery of (A.D. 1504), 1480.

Roman States, the, 328.

Romanello, Antonio, 930.

Romano, letter dated at, 853.

Romans, King of the. *See* Charles V.

....., ..., Ferdinand hopes to be elected, 1241.

....., ... (A.D. 1489), 1475.

Rome, 2, 4, 11, 12, 16, 28, 57, 74, 114, 137, 151, 161, 167, 168, 171, 181, 183, 118, 206, 210, 254, 262, 288, 312, 320, 346, 348, 351, 358, 374, 379, 384, 392, 395, 438, 443, 444, 459, 475, 477, 483, 487, 491, 503, 504, 509, 512, 514, 521, 525, 534, 630, 641, 651, 665, 674, 714, 720, 742, 756, 819, 823, 828, 832, 836, 841, 856, 857, 861, 873, 878, 905, 909, 912, 916, 917, 918, 935, 937, 939, 969, 974, 983, 1002, 1011, 1017, 1037, 1043, 1049, 1050, 1054, 1070, 1085, 1097, 1101, 1105, 1110, 1116, 1118, 1124, 1136, 1137, 1141, 1143, 1144, 1163, 1165, 1171, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1197, 1198, 1201, 1217, 1222, 1224, 1231, 1238, 1248, 1249, 1256, 1271, 1280, 1286, 1294, 1307, 1314, 1349, 1350, 1380, 1381, 1396, 1403, 1413, 1450, 1473, 1478.

....., the plague at, 500, 575.

....., theologians of, discuss the heresies of Luther, 28.

....., Court of, 199, 376.

... ., ..., its morals, 147.

....., ..., abused by Luther, 149.

....., conclave at, 762.

....., Senate of, cause a witch to be burnt, 1125.

... ., St. Peter's, p. 44.

....., Venetian ambassador at, Marco Foscari, 1147, 1170, 1247, 1277, 1300, 1347, 1360, 1448.

....., English ambassador to, Sir Gregory Casal, 1149, 1152, 1169, 1175, 1205, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1212, 1279.

....., Imperial ambassador to, D. Michiel Herera, 1183, 1185.

Rome—*cont.*

....., the Lord Albert of Carpi at, 1191.

....., Church of, 928, 1296.

....., Sanga returning to, 1395, 1402.

....., Francis reported to have said they would make the Pope the Emperor's chaplain at, p. 604.

....., the sacking of, by the Imperialists, 1412, 1419; 1424, 1427, 1429, 1433.

....., letters dated at, 5, 10, 14, 15, 26, 48, 51, 112, 122, 159, 171, 173, 186, 203, 332, 545, 575, 585, 745, 747, 762, 765, 778, 781, 787, 789, 794, 795, 796, 800, 802, 804, 808, 809, 810, 811, 818, 824, 826, 829, 834, 837, 839, 842, 868, 870, 875, 926, 927, 945, 957, 998, 1004, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1033, 1040, 1045, 1059, 1065, 1068, 1077, 1121, 1125, 1126, 1132, 1139, 1142, 1157, 1158, 1169, 1278, 1199, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1225, 1234, 1264, 1266, 1281, 1295, 1326, 1333, 1337, 1357, 1385, 1394, 1399, 1407, 1463, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1472, 1474, 1480.

... ., Scotch ambassadors to, 1414.

....., French envoy to [Renzo da Ceri], 1419.

....., Venetian ambassador at (A.D. 1514), 1485.

Romford, Essex, Henry VIII. at, 1025.

Romorantin, 160, 170.

....., Château, 160.

Rosas, 1048.

Roses, Henry's badge, p. 20.

Rosetta, 30.

Rosso, Andrea, secretary of Francesco Cornaro, 147, 979, 1238, 1249, 1256, 1260, 1269, 1292, 1311.

....., ..., ..., sent to Francis by the Signory, 1226, 1278, 1280, 1300, 1305, 1315, 1317, 1350, 1367, 1368, 1389, 1391, 1392, 1410, 1424, 1443, 1459, p. 623.

....., ..., ..., (called Franceschi), letter from, 1334.

....., ..., ..., letters from, 1236, 1237, 1243, 1244, 1250, 1253, 1261, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1276, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1293, 1298, 1301, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1342, 1356, 1365, 1383, 1384, 1396, 1419, 1421, 1436, 1437, 1440, 1445, 1455.

....., ..., ..., letters to, 1250, 1362, 1398.

Rotterdam, Erasmus at, 147.

Rouen, 1110.

....., Bailli or President of, Jean Brinon, 918, 1083.

....., ..., ..., French ambassador in London, 1187, 1193.

Roussillon, letters dated at, 1194, 1196.

Roveline (Gravelines), 300.

Rovere, Francesco Maria della, ex-Duke of Urbino, 283.
....., ..., Henry complains of the Pope favouring, 328.
Roveredo, 979.
Rubiera, 1185, 1427.
Rubies, balass, worn by Henry VIII. at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 17.
....., presented to Francis by Henry, 153.
Ruby, worn by Francis, 1272.
Ruccellai, ——, sent by Leo X. to Francis to stipulate the Holy League, 1295.
Ruport (*sic*), [in France], letter dated at, 1342.
Rushes, the wooden floors of England strewed with, 94.
Ruthal, Thos. *See* Durham, Bishop of.

S.

Saba, Zuan, 1481.
Sabadino, ——, Venetian secretary in Switzerland, letter to, 1361.
....., ..., returning from, 1386.
Sables, p. 17, 330, 596.
Safra, Sultan Soliman quits, 272.
Sages of the Council, for the Orders, &c. *See* Venice.
Sagudino, Nicolo, Venetian secretary, 1309.
Sailors, 555.
Saints, images of the, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 88, 93.
St. Adrian at Milan, Stephen Cardinal of, made Dean of Salisbury (A.D. 1473), 1469, 1470, 1471.
St. Ander, 507, 752.
....., letter dated at, 498.
St. Andrew's, Archbishop of, Legate in Scotland, his death, 184.
....., ..., Patrick [Graham] (A.D. 1466), 1463.
St. Andrew, Patron Saint of the Order of Santiago de Compostella, 302.
St. Angelo, Rome, castle of, Pope Clement VII. retires into, 1412, 1424.
St. Antonio, vicar of the province of, 813. *See* Marem, Francesco.
....., ..., monastery of, MSS. in the, 1187.
St. Aponal, Venice, rector of, 724.
St. Augustine, Luther acknowledges, 12.
St. Austin, Friars Hermits of, favour Lutheran doctrines, 383.
St. Barbara, image of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20.
St. Christopher, image of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20.
St. Cyriac at the Baths, Cardinal Priest of, title given to Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 1471), 1466 *note*.
St. Denis, figure of, on a stage of Minor Friars at publication of Holy League in Venice, 1343.
St. Dominic, church of, the site of Henry's palace at Bridewell, 663.
St. Dominic, church of, at Angoulême, the Holy League published in the, 1322.
St. Dominic, at Augsburg, prior of the monastery of, expelled because opposed to Luther, 1086.
St. Edward's (San Doardo), off England, 456, 694, 701.
St. George, image of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20, p. 27.
....., ..., at the publication of the Holy League in Venice, 1343.
....., altar dedicated to, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 69.
St. Francis, friars and novices of, take part in the publication of the Holy League at Venice, 1343.
St. Germain-en-Laye, 124, 438.
St. Germain's, letter dated at, 1456.
St. Jean de Port, ferry of, 207.
St. John the Baptist, 244.
St. John's of Jerusalem, in England, prior of. *See* Docwra, Sir Thos.
....., ..., knights of, 523.
....., ..., priory of, date of Sir John Kendal's nomination to (A.D. 1489), 1475 *note*.
St. John's "Scuola," Venice, 1343.
St. Katharine, image of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20.
St. Marceau, Mons. de, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 57.
....., ..., French ambassador at Rome, 151, 800, 804, 811.
St. Margaret, 244.
St. Mark's, Venice, procurators of, 13, 148, 193, 211, 784.
....., ..., jewels in, 615.
..... church, 649, 674, 1346.
...., masses, &c. performed at, 175, 603, 604, 609, 716, 724, 1042.
...., Papal bull against Luther published in, 180, 181.
...., ceremonies on publication of the Holy League in, 1343.
...., vicar of, 724.
....., the banner of, 474.
....., armorial bearings of, 734.
..... Square, bull baiting on, 627.
...., glass fire screens sold on, 1451.
St. Mary's of the Parliament, title of the church to be built by Henry and Francis, after the Field of Cloth of Gold, 92.
St. Michael, representation of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 42, 83.
....., knights of the order of, p. 43, 1273.

St. Omer, p. 34.
St. Paul, the Apostle, 1007.
St. Paul's Church, London, condemnation of Luther published in, 210.
....., ..., Henry and Charles at, 470.
....., ..., Wolsey sings mass in, upon publication of peace between Charles and Francis, 1223.
....., ..., deans and canons of, 213.
..... Churchyard, condemnation of Luther published in, 213.
....., royal palace at, 210.
St. Paul's, at Rome, 998.
....., at Venice, 606.
St. Peter's, Rome, coronation of Adrian VI. at, 545.
....., sacristy of, sacked by the Imperialists, 1412.
..... Cathedral, Venice, 844.
St. Pol, Mons. de, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43, 68, 70, 84.
....., ..., with Francis at Bordeaux, 1243, 1245.
....., ..., meets the Viceroy at his entry into Cognac, 1270, 1273.
St. Praxed, Cardinal, called de Monte, letter to, 628.
St. Rocco, "Scuola," takes part in publication of the Holy League at Venice, 1343.
St. Quentin, 786.
St. Sebastian, Spain, 797.
....., Venetian galleys detained at, 380, 381, 385, 397, 398, 433, 443, 457, 458.
....., port of, 391.
St. Severin (eight leagues from Angoulême), letter dated at, 1191.
St. Stephen's (Austin's), friars of, at Venice, 1343.
St. Thomas's Cathedral, Canterbury, Henry and Charles attend, 463.
St. Ursula, image of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20.
St. Vincent's Cape, 838.
Saker (a bird of prey), 1270.
Salamanca, Count of, 883, 980.
Salisbury, 486.
....., Edmund Audley, bishop of, his death, 875. *See* Campeggio, Cardinal.
....., deanery of the church of (A.D. 1473), 1469.
Salma, D. Nicolò, commander of the army of the nobility of Germany against the Lutherans, 1107.
Salome, the tumbling girl, 244.
Salt Office, the, at Venice, 965.
Saluzzo, 1050, 1071.
....., Marquis of, his prowess as a jouster, p. 26 *note*.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 90.
....., ..., with Francis I. at Angoulême, 1322.
....., ..., will march upon Milan, 1392, 1412, 1424.
Salvatierra, taken by the Imperialists, 793.
....., the Spaniards retreat from, 800.
Salviati, Cardinal Legate, 897, 945, 1015.
....., ..., Legate-resident at the Imperial Court, 1124, 1126, 1156, 1157, 1166 *note*, 1167, 1168, 1187, 1190, 1201, 1217, 1305, 1317, 1324, 1335, 1336.
....., ..., to make his entry into Lyons, 1414.
Salzburg, besieged by the Lutherans, 1085, 1107.
....., Cardinal of, opposed to the Lutherans, 938, 944, 955.
Sambuello, Battista, 688, 692, 757.
Sampson, Dr. Richard, 272.
....., ..., senior English ambassador with Charles, 507, 579, 662 *note*, 702, 746 *note*, 761, 780, 797, 814, 819, 821, 825, 845, 848, 856, 880 *note*, 892, 939, 943, 959, 969, 987, 1069 (?), 1076, 1078, 1080, 1088, 1089, 1091, 1092 *note*, 1109, 1112, 1119, 1124, 1129, 1130, 1141, 1150, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1172, 1177, 1193, 1195, 1218, 1220.
San ....., letter dated at, 117.
San Benetto, Venice, 83.
San Germano, infantry of the Colonna faction at, 1357.
San Giorgio Maggiore, Venice, 736, 1344.
....., the island of, 738, 921, 923, 942, 1105, 1207, 1210, 1232.
San Giovanni, at Rome, 998.
San Lorenzo, at Venice, 175.
San Lucar, 556 *note*, 805 *note*.
San Luco, letter dated at, 1062.
San Marco, Cà di, on the island of S. Giorgio Maggiore, Venice, 1105.
San Maurizio, Venice, 116.
San Moise, the Giustinian Palace at, Venice, 527 *note*.
San Polo, Venice, the Grand Canal at, 374.
San Severino, Galeazzo di, master of the horse to Francis I. at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 27, p. 28, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 84, 93, 94; Henry's presents to him, 94.
San Severo, in Cà Zorzi, Venice, 527, 942.
San Sixtus, Cardinal of, Papal Legate, 28, 790. *See also* Vio, Tomaso de.
San Vido, Venice, 674.
....., ..., festival of, 691.
Sanchez, Don Alfonso, Imperial ambassador in Venice, negotiating with others for the inclusion of Venice in the league between Henry and Charles, 344, 448, 484, 488, 493, 516, 518, 523, 530, 534, 536, 538, 544, 548, 552, 564, 592, 596, 597, 603, 606, 609, 615, 617, 619, 620, 622, 625, 627, 675, 677, 684, 685, 689, 690, 697, 705, 708, 718, 723, 724, 729, 733, 734, 738, 741, 912, 931, 935, 937, 940, 942, 1024, 1042, 1114, 1141, 1155, 1175, 1185, 1187, 1226, 1229.

Sanctuary, right of, in England, moderated and restricted by the Pope (A.D. 1489), 1475.

Sandals, jewelled, placed by Bishops on Wolsey's feet previous to his performing mass at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.

Sanderus, Michael, Dean of Breslau, Swiss secretary in London, 130.

....., ..., endeavours to get the annual pension for the Cardinal of Sion, promised to him by Henry, 133.

Sandwich, 53, 55, 58, 61, 139.

Sandys, Sir William, Treasurer of Calais, 308.

Sanga, Giovanni Battista, Papal nuncio to Francis I., 1357, 1360, 1362, 1368, 1372.

....., ..., arrives at the French Court, 1382; goes to England to urge the entry of Henry into the league, 1393, 1401; departs on his way back to Rome, 1395, 1402.

Santa Maria Formosa, Venice, 551, 603, 674.

Santa Marina, Venice, 941.

Santa Giustina in Cà Pasqualigo, Venice, 942.

Santi Quatro, Cardinal, 171, 781.

Santo Spirito, the island of, 527.

Santo Stefano, Venice, 649.

....., Campo of, 149.

Sanuto, Marco Antonio, of the Venetian Senate, 581.

....., Marin, diarist, 773, 883, 941, 1076, 1145, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1163, 1169, 1172, 1773, 1174, 1175, 1178, 1187, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1196, 1197, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1212, 1218.

....., ..., notes by, 13, 36, p. 21, 107, 116, 286, 473, 1153.

....., ..., speeches made by him in the Senate, 1304, 1309.

....., ..., letter to, 1296.

Sanuto, Palazzo, *alias* Vanaxel, Venice, 941 *note*.

Sappers (*guastadori*), the Imperialists at the castle of Milan can find but few, to undertake the service, 1171.

Sapphires, p. 17.

Saragossa, 1054.

Sarsnet and Sarsnet-murrey, p. 18, 83.

Sarzana, 810.

Satin and Satin-murrey, p. 16, 80, 302.

Saueh, John de la, Imperial ambassador in England, 38, 41.

Savona, 1085, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1114.

Savoy, 752, 1071.

....., renounces its alliance with Francis, and adheres to Charles, 135.

....., René Bastard of, Lord Steward (or Great Master) of France, p. 43, nos. 73, 85 ("Boissi" is an error).

Savoy, Duke of, 467, 809 *note*.

....., ..., acquaints Henry with his son's marriage to the daughter of the King of Portugal, 133, 135, 1012.

....., ..., nominated as confederate in the league between Henry and Charles, 479.

....., ..., Charles refuses his request to be allowed to remain neutral in the war between Charles and Francis, 751.

....., ..., at Lyons, 1082.

....., ..., nominated as confederate in the league between England and France, 1122.

....., ..., ambassador of the, at Bordeaux, 1243.

....., ..., his brother. *See* Geneva, Count of.

Saxony, Luther in, 209, 216, 1007.

....., Lutheranism gaining ground in, 404.

....., a monstrosity born in, 633.

....., Frederick, Duke of, Elector of Germany, 141, 196, 209, 383 *note*.

....., ..., his connection with Martin Luther, 12, 147, 628, 813, 818.

....., ..., writes in favour of Luther to the Pope, 74.

....., ..., refuses to accept the care of Germany while Charles is in Spain, 137.

....., ..., accompanies Luther to the Diet at Wurtemberg, to refute the charges brought against them, 790, 791.

....., ..., heads a confederacy in favour of Luther, 881.

....., ..., seizes certain castles belonging to the Bohemians, 928.

....., ..., attacks the Duke of Bavaria and Cardinal Salzburg, for having called him a heretic, 938, 944, 955.

....., ..., dies a natural death (5 May 1525), 1018, 1020, 1025, 1039.

....., ..., funeral oration by Melancthon on the death of, 1153.

....., John, Duke of, brother of Frederick, 1039.

....., ..., supports the reform of the Church, 1296, 1313.

....., ..., his son, John Frederick, afterwards Duke of Saxony, called the Magnanimous, 1039.

Scaltezza. *See* Tlaseala.

Scandiano, 81.

Seardona, Sultan Solyman takes the fortress of, 516, 530, 531.

Scena, Cavalier, a Milanese outlaw, 1084.

Scents, sent by Francis I. as a present for Princess Mary, 153.

Sceptre, the, of England, 663.

Schiavoni, Riva de', Venice, 527 *note*.

Schomberg, Fra Nicholas, Archbishop of Capua. *See* Capua.

Scotch territory, a large army of English on the, to give battle, (A.D. 1496), 1478.
Scotland, 130, 136, 467, 528, 651, 679, 770, 918, 1463, 1485.
....., truce between England and, 128; expiry of it, 143, 154, 195.
....., Francis leaves the disputes touching, between himself and Henry, to the arbitration of Louise of Savoy and Wolsey, 142, 150.
....., disputes between Henry and Francis touching, 145, 151, 152, 153.
....., Francis appoints ambassadors from, to Henry to negotiate a truce between it and England, 160, 167, 176, 179, 185, 230.
....., the vacant archbishopric of St. Andrew's in the gift of Francis as he rules, 184.
....., Francis urges Henry to prolong his truce with, 187.
....., Louise of Savoy endeavours to arrange the affairs of, 204.
....., truce concluded between England and, 219, 227, 233.
....., the Duke of Albany is requested to assume the government of, 221.
..... Wolsey exasperated against Francis for sending Albany to, 380; Francis excuses himself for so doing, 393.
....., Henry fits out a fleet against, 384, 637.
....., Henry and Wolsey send for Albany to make arrangements concerning, 393.
....., Francis tells Henry he will not interfere with the affairs of, 396.
....., the Duke of Albany enters, as King, 400.
....., Francis orders Albany to quit, 408.
....., Henry raises troops for the invasion of, 432, 442, 630.
....., Francis promises Henry to remove Albany from, 465.
....., Henry intends to persevere in the war against France, and so render himself master of, 507.
....., Henry's successes in, 516.
....., Francis sends troops to, to aid Albany, 631, 636.
....., report of a 12 years' truce between England and, 744.
....., triennial truce between England and, 801.
....., Henry raises troops against, it being in a poor state of defence, 859, 860.
....., England assumes the government of, with the consent of France, 862.
....., Albany exacts oaths of allegiance as King of, 865.
....., the English enter, and expel Albany and "other" Frenchmen, the regents of James V., 869, 870.
....., included in the truce between England and France, 1109.

Scotland—*cont.*
... ., ambassadors from, to Rome, 1414, 1429.
....., Mons. de Concresault, French ambassador to (A.D. 1496), 1478.
....., Kings of. *See* James III., James IV., James V.
....., Queen of. *See* Margaret.
....., Regents of. *See* Albany, Duke of; Aubigni, Mons. d'.
....., warden of the marches of, Henry VIII.'s natural son Henry, Duke of Richmond, 1052 *note*.
Scots, the, 154, 465, 528, 679, 744.
....., called proud and treacherous, 143.
....., Henry consents to prolong the truce with, at the persuasion of Francis, 189, 210.
....., ravage the English territory, 384.
... ., raise a great army against England, 640.
....., worst the English, 676.
....., take the fleet on board which Henry's army against France was to have embarked, 733.
....., make immense preparations against England, 776, 797.
....., truce between Henry and, 793.
....., Francis desires that they should be included in the league between England and France, 1091.
Scottish gentleman, a, 227.
..... affairs, Henry's, with Francis, 882.
..... ambassadors to England, 150, 160, 167, 169, 185, 187, 939.
Scotus, St. Thomas, Luther scoffs at, 12.
Secretary, Henry's chief, Richard Pace, 93.
Sédan, belonging to Robert de la Mark, 300; he surrenders it to the Imperialists, 305.
See Apostolic, the, 93.
Segovia, Charles at, 1112, 1115.
Selim, Sultan, his death, 137.
Selin, Mons. de, one of the gentlemen of Charles's chamber, ambassador to England, 948.
Selva, Jean de, president of the Parliament of Paris, 1270, 1272.
....., ... at Calais, 260, 279, 335.
....., ..., ambassador to Spain, 1032.
....., ..., at Toledo, 1069, 1130.
....., ..., holds a conference with Charles's ministers about the release of Francis, 1091.
....., ..., his signature, 1092.
Semitecolo, Jacomo, late treasurer of Venice, 1330.
....., Nicolò, and Co., Venetian merchants, their galleon taken by the French, 838.
Senate, the, of Venice. *See* Venice, Senate of.

Servia (Serimia), conquered by Sultan Solyman, 516.

Sessa, Duke of, Imperial ambassador at Rome, 714, 765, 802, 873, 909, 957, 1185.

....., ..., presents a hackney to Clement VII. as tribute from Charles V. for Naples, 1333.

....., ..., his brother, 796.

....., Duchess of, daughter of Gonsalvo of Cordova, wife of the Duke of Sessa, her death, 875.

Seuliman. *See* Solyman.

Severino, San. *See* San Severino.

Seville, 556, 557, 607, 710, 711, 751, 797, 827, 836, 910, 1021, 1115, 1133.

....., letters dated at, 1241, 1259.

Sezza, 1474.

Sforza, Francesco Maria, 323, 401, 461, 735. *See* Bari, Duke of; Milan, Duke of.

....., ..., malady of, 1162, 1191.

....., Lodovic, his son, 365.

....., Maximilian, brother of the Duke of Milan, 1123.

Ship-builders, Venetian, 30.

Ship-building, 607.

Ships, 167, 354, 463, 1110.

....., offered to Charles by the King of Denmark, 256.

Shrines, gold, in Henry's palace at Guisnes, 83.

Sicilian Barons, in Spain, 662.

Sicily, 506, 1238.

....., Spanish infantry in, 155.

....., in peril from the Turk, 819.

....., Francis and the King of Tunis arrange on attack on, 996.

....., French in, 996.

....., Viceroy of, 824.

Sickingen, Francesco, 675.

Sienna, 919, 957.

....., ambassador of, in Spain, 507, 1038.

Sienna, Raffaello Petrucci, Cardinal of (made Cardinal 1517—dies in 1522), 376.

Sigismondo, Dom., de ——, of Naples, 320.

Sigismondo, Dom., secretary to Lord Albert of Carpi, sent to the Regent of France by the Pope, 1070, 1085, 1101.

Signory, the. *See* Venice.

..... *See* Turkey.

Siguenza, Bishop of, 908.

Silesia, proceedings of the Lutherans in, 788, 790, 791, 798, 807.

....., the King of Hungary seeks assistance from, against the Turks, 798.

Silk, 41, 44, 161, 503.

Simancas, castle of, 552.

Simars, worn by Henry and Charles at their meeting at Calais, p. 16.

Singers, English and French, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 29.

Sion, Matthew Scheiner, Cardinal of, 167. 196, 197, 225, 351.

....., ..., Henry promises assistance to, 130.

....., ..., sends an envoy to Henry for the pension promised him by Henry, 133.

....., ..., kindling war against Francis, 323.

Sittingbourne, Kent, Henry and Charles at, 463.

Sixtus IV., Pope, 1473.

....., ..., letters from, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472.

Slade, Wm., notary public of London, 1464.

Sluys, 139.

Smocks, presented to Princess Mary by Francis I., 153.

Soardino, ——, Mantuan ambassador at the Court of France, p. 26.

....., ..., letters from, 73, 81, 85, 90, 93, 94, 959, 977, 1074, 1080, 1094, 1130, 1172, 1306.

Solyman I., Sultan of Turkey, called Grand Signor, 141, 160, 272, 350, 370, 426, 441, 484, 852, 1050, 1254.

....., ..., routs Gazelli Bey, Governor of Damascus, 177, 184, 206, 226.

....., ..., takes the castle of Belgrade (August 1521), 244, 302, 351.

....., ..., making preparations against the King of Hungary, 259; against Christendom, 448, 494, 832.

....., ..., bombards Rhodes, 523, 531; takes it (Dec. 1522), 646.

....., ..., takes Scardona and Tenina in Hungary, 531.

....., ..., desire of Venice to continue at peace with, 1209.

....., ..., takes important measures, in new levies upon his subjects, 1226.

....., ..., marches into Hungary, 1307.

....., ..., the Venetians anxious to avoid giving umbrage to, 1444.

Somaglia, the Countess, letter from, 1273.

Sombernon (Siamburn), letter dated at, 317.

Somerset, Duke of. *See* Richmond, Duke of.

Somme, the river, 1008, 1029.

Soncino, 897.

Soranzo, 258, 386, 576.

Soratinum, 890.

Soro, Zuan, a decipherer in Venice, 1404.

Spain, 4, 14, 26, 119, 122, 135, 137, 166, 167, 170, 195, 224, 298, 356, 360, 367, 382, 384, 395, 401, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 422, 425, 430, 433, 435, 439, 442, 445, 454, 457, 463, 465, 467, 472, 479, 480, 483, 484, 486, 487, 493, 495, 496, 498, 500, 502, 505, 514, 542, 564, 567, 571, 575, 607, 630, 651, 668, 669, 702, 765, 777, 797, 808, 809, 810, 814, 818, 819, 821, 824, 825, 828, 837, 859, 845, 902, 922, 969, 970, 983, 997, 1003, 1009, 1011, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1024, 1032,

Spain—*cont.*
1033, 1034, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1041, 1045, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1054, 1057, 1058, 1065, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1085, 1089, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1100, 1102, 1103, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1121, 1126, 1135, 1136, 1141, 1177, 1187, 1201, 1203, 1217, 1231, 1270, 1292, 1293, 1305, 1317, 1324, 1335, 1342, 1351, 1421, 1450, 1475.
....., its relations with France, 5, 1454.
....., Wolsey relies upon making peace between France and, 98.
....., great disturbances in, 129, 136, 141, 151, 172, 212.
....., its affairs quieted, 421.
....., St. Matthew's Day one of great ceremony in, 942.
....., Kings of. *See* Ferdinand, Charles.
....., King of, *temp.* Hen. VII., 1745.
....., Infant of, the. *See* Ferdinand, Don.
....., a Count of, p. 19.
....., the Gloves of, ball at the meeting of Henry and Charles at Calais called, p. 19.
....., the arms of, 94.
....., lords of, accompany Charles to Calais, 111.
....., High Constable of, Inigo de Velasco, 306.
....., Commons of, the, rise against Charles, 523, 526, 552.
....., its seaports, 686.
....., Duke of Bourbon departs for, 1163.
....., Duchess of Alençon still in, 1173; departed from, 1197.
....., Montmorency departs from, 1219.
....., sons of Francis I. prisoners in, 1236, 1339, 1342, 1421, 1457.
....., Spinalosa returns from, to France, 1265.
....., English merchants and property to remove from, preparatory to declaration of war, 1276.
....., Cardinal Legate in. *See* Salviati.
....., return of the Viceroy's envoy from, 1319.
....., bills of exchange for 100,000 ducats at Genoa from, 1333.
....., English capital in, 1349, 1377.
....., the Abbot Don Inico de Mendoza expected in London from, 1371.
....., Duke of Ferrara's ambassador in, 1404.
....., Papal Nuncio in, 1444.
....., Venetian ambassador in, Francesco Cornaro, *q. v.*
....., English ambassadors in. *See* Ambassadors.
....., ..., Dr. Lee, in lieu of Tunstall, 1169, 1173.
....., ..., Tunstall and Sampson, 1195, 1218, 1220.
....., ..., the Papal Auditor [Ghinucci], 1438.
Spain—*cont.*
..... Papal ambassador in, the Archbishop of Capua, 841, 842.
....., ambassador of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43.
Spaniards, the, 135, 224, 416, 474, 556, 702, 729, 810, 811, 812, 998, 1011, 1069, 1197.
....., their victories over the French, 263.
....., in the Milanese, 351, 369, 809, 819.
....., Henry sends troops to Spain, to keep them in subjection, 467.
....., retreat from Fonterabia, 632.
....., sent by Charles to England for the war against France, 693.
....., Francis says he shall expel them from the Milanese, 751.
....., assault Bayonne, 763, 800.
....., retreat from Salvatierra, 800.
....., at Venice, 942.
....., cross the Po, 957.
....., French galleys manned by, to convey Francis as prisoner to Spain, 1033, 1041.
....., mutiny against the Viceroy of Naples, and endeavour to take his life, 1057.
....., Wolsey says they are detested, 1061.
....., adore and love Francis, 1103.
....., in Pavia, 1138, 1140.
....., take French ships, 1141.
....., the arrest of Morone by, 1169.
....., Francis counselled by his mother not to observe his promises made to, 1246.
....., the Pope complains of the delay of Francis in sending to Milan his promised aid against, 1396.
....., at Rome, 1419.
....., leave Cremona for Naples, 1420.
Spanish ladies at the meeting of Henry and Charles at Calais, p. 17, p. 19.
..... Count, a, p. 19.
..... merchants, 23.
..... jennet, p. 28.
..... envoys in England, 36.
..... fashions, p. 31, nos. 85, 248.
..... horses, 69.
..... infantry, 177.
...., in Sicily, 155.
.... and forces in Italy, 552, 890, 897, 1050, 1071, 1085, 1118, 1128.
..... ambassadors in England. *See* Ambassadors.
..... Princes, 196.
..... barks, 457.
..... men-at-arms, 467.
..... fleet, the, 478, 484, 1443.
..... ship, a, called the Victory, discovers the Spice Islands, 805.
..... camp, 811, 930.
..... fleet, at Carthagena, with infantry, 824.
..... Court, 856.

Spanish Captain, the, discovers a large city in the Indies, 1011.
..... ladies, in Queen Katharine's service, dismissed by Henry for expressing displeasure at the honours conferred by Henry on his natural son, 1053.
..... troops, march towards Narbonne, 1067.
...., shift their quarters from Milan to Pavia, &c., 1206, 1403.
..... ships, bound from Flanders, taken by French vessels in the Thames, 1212.
..... fleet, arrival of, in Corsica, 1419.
..... grandees, wish for peace in Italy, through dread of the Turks, 1450.
Spavento, Marco, letter from, 1006.
Spears, p. 31, 83.
Spice-cakes given to all comers at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 69.
Spice Islands, the, 556.
...., discovered by the Spanish ship called the Victory, 805, 1217.
..... trade, the, 589, 612, 634.
...., disputes between Charles and the King of Portugal concerning, 635, 843, 1074.
Spices, 441, 607, 1011, 1087, 1115.
....., imported into Spain, 556.
....., Francis fits out vessels to bring, from the Moluccas, 612.
Spina, D. Leonardo, a Florentine, sent by Clement VII. to Louise of Savoy, 1101, 1126.
Spinalosa, a gentleman named, 956.
....., returns to France from Spain, 1265.
..... *See* Peñalosa.
Spinelli, Francesco, letter to, 796.
....., Gasparo, 1016, 1037, 1150, 1299, 1320, 1367, 1431, 1447, 1449.
....., ..., secretary of the Venetian ambassadors in France, letters from, 1007, 1275, 1294, 1297, 1302, 1305, 1307, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1339, 1349, 1351, 1355, 1371, 1374, 1377, 1381, 1382, 1387, 1388, 1393, 1395, 1401, 1402, 1406, 1418, 1427, 1428, 1432, 1434, 1435.
....., ..., letters to, 106, 213, 244, 1309, 1311, 1317, 1327, 1332, 1336, 1348, 1352, 1358, 1363, 1368, 1373, 1392, 1397, 1409, 1410, 1412, 1415, 1420, 1424, 1425, 1443, 1452.
....., ..., in the camp with Francis, 355.
....., ..., secretary of the Venetian ambassador (Orio) in London, 1150, 1163, 1235, 1304.
....., ..., retained in England by Venice as ambassador, 1378.
....., ..., his appointment as representative, with powers to join a league, 1312, 1345, 1379, 1383, 1389, 1391, 1413.
....., ..., ..., payments to him, 1331.
Spinelli, Gasparo—*cont.*
....., ..., his extreme difficulties, caused by the death of Orio, 1294.
....., ..., subjected to quarantine by Wolsey, 1297.
....., ..., gives a description of the pictures of Francis and his sons, presented to Henry, 1451.
....., Giambatista. *See* Cariati, Count of.
....., Ludovico, secretary of the Venetian ambassador in England, p. 26 *note*, 964, 773.
....., ..., letters from, 106, 213, 244, 614, 748.
....., ..., letters to, 1007, 1451.
....., Sir Thomas, English resident ambassador with Charles, 134, 156, 209, 217 *note*, 220, 222, 248, 343, 348, 350, 356, 360, 395, 422, 430, 431, 433, 446, 455, 498.
....., ..., Henry entrusts him with little business of importance, 254.
....., ..., professes to be a thorough Imperialist for the sake of finding favour with Charles, 254, 274.
....., ..., spoken of as mad and foul-mouthed, 448.
....., ..., dies of the flux, at Valladolid, 542.
....., ..., said to be of a sinister and impudent nature, 542.
....., ..., held in small account in Spain, being considered a spy rather than an ambassador, 507.
Spinola, Antonio (A.D. 1496), letter from, 1478.
Spires, the Diet at, 863, 864.
....., letters dated at, 1296, 1313.
Spy, news brought to Spain from France by a, 552.
Stafford, Katharine, married to the Earl of Westmoreland, 189 *note*.
....., Mary, married to Lord Abergavenny, 180 *note*.
Stafileo, Papal nuncio, resident with Francis, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 27. *See* Caracciolo, Marino.
Stanga, Zuan Clemente, 631.
Staple Hall, at Calais, reception of Charles and Lady Margaret in, upon their interview with Henry, p. 31, p. 32.
State of Venice. *See* Venice.
State Attorneys of Venice, 482, 540, 576, 772, 1325.
Statutes made at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 83, 94.
Stenech, castle of, 413.
Stephen, Cardinal priest of St. Adrian at Milan, made dean of Salisbury, (A.D. 1473), 1469.
Steward, Lord, of France, p. 43, 1245. *See* Boissi; Montmorency; Savoy, Bastard of.

Stirrup-men, in attendance upon Switzers, 73.
Storiom, or Sturion, Zorzi, letters from, 983, 1194, 1196.
Strasburg, town of, become Lutherans, 1153.
....., abolition of the mass at, 1086.
Stream, the Boundary, of the English and Flemish territories, 97, 100.
Strozzi, Lodovico, in London (A.D. 1455), 1460.
Stutgard, 675.
....., (Stochar), 833.
....., Lutherans at, 840.
Styfford, Wm., notary public, of London (A.D. 1455), 1460, 1461, 1462.
Suardino. *See* Soardino.
Suffolk, Ric. de la Pole called Earl of, *q. v.*
....., Charles Brandon, Duke of, 466, 1025, 1037.
....., ..., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 41, p. 15, p. 16, p. 18, p. 20. p. 44, p. 45, 81, 84, 88, 90, 93, 106.
....., ..., ..., General of the English army in France, 687 *note*, 782.
....., ..., ..., crosses over to Calais with troops, 758, 760.
....., ..., ..., recalled by the Deputies of London, called the three Estates, 786, 874.
....., ..., ..., advances towards Picardy, 1012.
....., ..., ..., the uproar consequent upon his marriage with Mary, Q.D. of France, between the Lords and the Commons, 1486.
....., ..., ..., his Duchess. *See* Mary, Queen Dowager of France.
Sugar, imported into Spain, 751.
Sumptuary laws of Venice, the, 622.
Surgeons, Francis I.'s, 160.
Surian, Antonio, LL.D., Venetian ambassador in England, 8, 18, 20, 35, 103, 129, 157, 158, 165, 172, 213, 244, 286, 289, 298, 303, 315, 328, 331, 339, 341, 343, 346, 350, 358, 368, 381, 385, 389, 390, 394, 395, 406, 407, 417, 427, 428, 429, 433, 438, 446, 449, 450, 452, 456, 462, 463, 464, 467, 469, 474, 475, 476, 480, 481, 484, 486, 493, 502, 514, 518, 531, 540, 541, 542, 546, 548, 553, 554, 566, 569, 570, 571, 574, 575, 598, 630, 654, 693, 717, 749, 758, 759, 784, 1016.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 14, p. 15, p. 18, p. 19, p. 29, p. 34.
....., ..., ill, 614, 748.
....., ..., recalled, 730, 731, 740, 749.
....., ..., Henry presents him with 500 crowns upon his return to Venice, 755, 775, 783.
....., ..., returns to Venice, 772, 773, 744, 1210, 1304, 1330.
....., ..., letters from, 1, 2, 3, 7, 22, 24, 36, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 61, 63, 64, 71, 86, 92, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 104, 107, 108, 113, 115, 117, 118, 121,
Surian, Antonio, LL.D., letters from—*cont.* 123, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 141, 142, 143, 145, 151, 152, 154, 162, 167, 168, 169, 176, 177, 178, 179, 184, 185, 187, 189, 195, 204, 206, 208, 210, 214, 219, 225, 226, 227, 233, 236, 238, 240, 249, 252, 255, 256, 263, 268, 272, 273, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 288, 290, 293, 300, 305, 306, 308, 309, 314, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 334, 335, 336, 342, 347, 349, 352, 354, 361, 362, 371, 380, 384, 393, 396, 403, 408, 414, 423, 424, 432, 435, 442, 454, 457, 483, 495, 501, 513, 522, 537, 550, 555, 562, 563, 590, 593, 595, 608, 618, 623, 629, 637, 650, 651, 663, 664, 671, 676, 683, 687, 694, 700, 701, 722, 733, 739, 760, 764.
....., ..., letters to, 6, 9, 19, 29, 155, 304, 311, 351, 369, 399, 426, 440, 441, 453, 468, 488, 494, 504, 512, 516, 517, 544, 549, 567, 582, 599, 656, 657, 658, 666, 715, 721, 732, 890.
....., ..., his secretary, Lodovico Spinelli, 56, 106.
....., ..., Governor of Brescia, 886, 896, 897, 1079.
....., ..., ..., letters from, 835, 888, 895, 906, 918.
Surrey, Earl of, men mustered by, for battle against the Scots (A.D. 1496), 1478 11.
....., ... *See* Howard, Thos.
Swabia, 1006.
....., League of, 675, 955, 1098.
....., ..., secretly furnishes the Lutherans with money, 952.
Swiss fashions, p. 20, 383.
..... secretary, a, in England, 130.
..... Cardinal of Sion, 225.
..... Cantons, 572, 951.
...., all pronounce against Luther, 1252.
Switzerland, 410, 484, 727, 1121.
....., Lutheranism in, 1006, 1153, 1296.
....., English ambassadors in, 1191.
....., Sabadin, Venetian ambassador, returns from, 1386.
Switzers of Francis I.'s guard, p. 43, 59, 67, 68, 70, 73.
Switzers, the, 118, 130, 358, 422, 436, 460, 467, 824, 826, 861, 1043, 1123, 1147, 1154, 1162, 1186, 1236, 1251.
....., the Pope conjointly with Francis subsidizes them for Italy, 141, 144, 169, 176, 177, 178, 179, 187, 207.
....., promise Francis not to molest the Milanese, 225.
....., in the service of Francis under command of Mons. de Longueville, 271.
....., in the service of Francis, 323, 325, 631, 639, 777.
....., in the service of Charles, 365, 375, 466.

Switzers, the—*cont.*
....., Henry sends an ambassador to, to persuade them not to stir in the Milanese, 380, 395, 406, 407, 409.
....., Francis weary of being dependent upon, 402.
....., Charles persuades them to desert Francis, 413.
....., descend into Italy in favour of Francis, 445.
....., invited to join the league between Henry and Charles, 479.
....., their tergiversation, 489.
....., Francis embarks 1,000 for England in aid of Scotland, 636.
....., Henry sends Pace to persuade them not to join France against England, 637, 651, 723, 857.
....., the three Leagues of 803.
....., subsidized jointly by the Pope and Venice, 937, 1327, 1333, 1348, 1352, 1358, 1368, 1392, 1408, 1412, 1424, 1425.
....., nominated as confederates in the treaty between England and France, 1122.
....., payment of, by Francis, 1301.
Sword, the, borne by the Marquis of Dorset before Henry VIII., p. 21.
Syria, 160, 177, 184, 189, 612.
....., returns under the Turkish yoke, 226, 236.
....., Venetian factory for, debt of, 1417.

T.

Taberna. *See* Taverna.
Taffeties, Henry's house at Guisnes adorned with, 80.
Talani, Bernardo, bill broker in London, 1483.
Talbot, Gilbert, English ambassador at Rome (A.D. 1504), 1480.
Tankards, silver, 603.
Tapestries, 248, 466, 702, 1243, 1273.
....., used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 23, p. 33, 53, 69, 83, 93, 94, 97.
Tarabin, ——, a beloved attendant of Henry, sent by him to Gonzaga, 1255.
Taragona, 498, 1057.
Taranto, 916.
Tarbes, Bishop of, 1272.
Taverna or Taberna, Dom. Francesco, Milanese ambassador at Venice, 723, 931, 942.
Taverna or Taberna, Dom. Francesco—*cont.*
....., present at publication of the Holy League, 1343; ratifies by oath the inclusion of the Duke, 1411.
Tayler, Dr. John, English ambassador in France, 1097 *note*, 1179, 1224, 1235, 1237, 1238, 1243, 1245, 1250, 1265, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1276, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1292, 1293, 1298, 1321, 1322.
....., ..., Master of the Rolls, called Chancellor of London, 1119.
....., ..., departs for France, 1151; at Lyons, swears to the League between France and England, 1173, 1187.
Temisvar (Tenina), taken by the Great Turk, 516, 530, 531.
Ten, the Council of. *See* Venice.
Ten Offices, the, of Venice, 149.
Tenina. *See* Temisvar.
Tents, erected at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 24, 41, p. 22, p. 40, p. 42, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 80, 83, 94.
Tenuchtitlan, the ancient name of Mexico, 556, 589.
Tenustitan. *See* Tenuchtitlan.
Teramo, Bishop of. *See* Chieregato, Francesco.
Tercino, Ambrosio, merchant, 913.
Terene, a Neapolitan, composer of a comedy performed in Venice, 941.
Termini, Duke of, 67.
Termonde, 455 *note*.
Terouenne, 95, 233.
....., the English army under, 826.
Terracina, diocese of, 1474.
Testament, the New, 1086.
Teutonic Order, the, Grand Master of, 1000, 1009.
Thames, the river, 279 *note*, 1486.
....., ..., Ragusan ship hired in, by the merchants of Venice, 1163.
....., ..., French vessels take Spanish ships in, 1312.
Theatre, a, erected at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 32.
Theobaldo, Jacopo, Ferrarese ambassador at Venice, 1343.
Theology, professor of, at Venice, Francesco Marem, 813.
Thomaso, a horse trainer, 90.
Threadgold, p. 17.
Throkmorton, ——, his signature, 471.
Ticino, the river, 753, 766, 1140.
Tiepolo, Nicolò, LL.D., elected as Venetian ambassador to England, 157, 158, 164.
....., ..., declines going, 231, 258.
....., ..., letter to, 197.
....., ..., bailiff of Brescia, letter from, 1149.
Tigers, live, brought to Seville from the Indies, 1021, 1115.
Tin, shipped in England for Venice, 139, 838.

Tithes, German peasants refuse to pay, to the priests and prelates, 1028.

Titian, paints the portrait of the Bishop of Paphos, which still exists in the church of the Frari, Venice, 1042 *note*.

Tlascala (La Scaltezza), *alias* Los Angelos, the republican city of, in Mexico, 556.

Toledo, 212, 1009, 1034.

....., letters dated at, 992, 996, 997, 1002, 1003, 1011, 1014, 1021, 1029, 1030, 1035, 1038, 1044, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1054, 1057, 1063, 1064, 1066, 1069, 1074, 1078, 1080, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1099, 1103, 1112, 1115, 1119, 1120, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1133, 1145, 1154, 1162, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1172, 1176, 1177, 1217.

....., Imperial Court at, 1192, 1226.

....., Cardinal of, accompanies Charles to Calais, 106.

....., ..., makes great offers to Charles for peace in Italy, being in dread of the Turks, 1450.

Toneys, ——, his signature, 759.

Torches, p. 19, 248, 942.

....., used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 33.

Tordesillas, 32, 172, 507, 681, 693, 876, 884, 892, 893, 908.

Torre, Vido dalla, ambassador of Archduke Ferdinand, at Venice, 689, 690 *note*, 705, 723, 724, 725, 726.

Torto, Battista and Silvestro, of Venice, 1483.

Tortosa, Cardinal of, elected Pope, and called Adrian VI., 395, 404, 470.

Toulon, 1104.

Toulouse, Bishop of, made Cardinal, 122.

Tournai, 354, 359, 1029.

....., the Imperialists mean to seize, 330; besiege it, 366; take it, 372, 439.

....., tribute paid to Henry by Francis for, 357, 768, 780, 1177, 1220.

....., to be surrendered to Francis in the proposed agreement between Charles and Francis, 767.

Tournaments, held at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 27, p, 28.

..... fought in the Albanian fashion in Spain, 422.

..... held in England, 466.

..... held in Spain, 702.

Tournon, François de, his signature, 1092.

Tours, 836.

....., Francis going to, 1334.

Tower of London, the, 187, 189, 210, 213.

....., the Square at, Buckingham beheaded on, 214.

Tragedies, performed before Wolsey, 1193.

Traieto, Duke of, at Cognac, 1270, 1273.

Trani, port of, 428 *note*.

Transylvania, the Vaivod of, England sends him a large sum to assist Hungary against the Turks, 1438.

Traponis, Mons. de, husband of Gattinara's grand-daughter, 885, 893.

Traseignes, Seigneur, 290.

Tree, a, used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 22.

Tree of Life, the, the tree of Jesse, represented at the Setting of the Midsummer Watch in London, 244 *note*.

Treasurer, the, of the Council of Ten of Venice, 558.

....., the, of the Senate of Venice, 576.

Treasury, the, of England, 193.

Trent, "on the borders of Scotland," warden of, Henry Duke of Richmond, 1052 *note*.

Trent, in Italy, 320, 324, 392, 395, 409, 772, 906 *note*, 924, 1107, 1128, 1134.

....., castle of, 291.

....., lansquenets mustered near, 1368, 1443.

....., letters dated at, 817, 979.

....., Bishop of, 1020, 1069, 1104.

....., ..., his brother, 413.

....., ..., his secretary, letter from, 817.

Treport (Tripolto), a port in France, 756.

Treves, Elector of, 675.

....., ..., makes his entry into Spires, 1313.

Trevisan, Francesco and Lodovico, merchants of Venice, 120.

....., Lorenzo, secretary of Gasparo Contarini, 397 *note*.

....., Nicolò, master of a Venetian galley trading with England, 120.

Treviso, 340 *note*, 641, 772, 1127.

....., the treasury of, 110.

Tribute, paid to Henry by Francis, 465, 467, 1080, 1129.

Tricarico, Bishop of [Lodovico Canossa], secret Papal envoy to England, for peace with France, 1485.

Trimouille, Mons. de la, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 68, 69, 84, 85, 90.

....., ..., routed by the English, 761.

Trinità, the, sent by Charles in quest of the Spice Islands, 556.

Triple League, the. *See* Leagues.

Tripoli, Charles grants it to the Order of Rhodes, upon certain conditions, 797, 799.

....., Bishop of. *See* Mesa, Bernard de.

Trinlzi, Alvise, 1246.

....., Paulo Camillo, Venetian governor at the French Court, 80.

....., ..., ..., letters from, 72, 76.

....., Theodore, captured by the Imperialists, 369.

....., ..., at Lyons, letter from, 1173.

Triumphal arches, erected in London upon Charles's visit, 466.

Trombones, 68.

....., mass performed at the Field of Cloth of Gold, accompanied by an organ, cornets, and, 93.

Trono, Piero, Bailiff of Brescia, 111.
Tronto, the river, 155, 239.
Troto, Giovanni Cristoforo, Henry's features compared to those of, 68.
Troyes, Francis at, 314.
....., letters dated at, 333, 337.
Truce, between Henry, Charles, and Francis, 1092, 1093, 1094.
....., the quinquennial, between Charles and Venice, 19, 29, 330, 467, 469.
Trumpeters, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 67, 68, 69.
....., attached to the Flanders galleys, 139.
Tubingen, in Wurtemberg, letters dated at, 1098, 1153, 1252.
Tuina, in Croatia, taken by the Great Turk, 516. *See* Temisvar.
"*Tunazati*," Turkish troops, 1226.
Tunis, King of, his relations with Francis, 996.
Tunstall, Dr. Cuthbert, Vice-Chancellor and Master of the Rolls of England, and Bishop of London, 34, 217 *note*, 467, p. 488.
....., ..., sent to the Diet at Aix-la-Chapelle, 118.
....., ..., ambassador with Charles, 121, 156.
....., ..., accompanies Wolsey to Calais, 272, 467.
....., ..., called Chancellor of England, 293.
....., ..., has great authority and credit with Henry, 658.
....., ..., his speech at the inauguration of the Parliament, 663.
....., ..., again sent to Charles as ambassador, 987, 992, 1003, 1011, 1021, 1029, 1044, 1048, 1057, 1058, 1064, 1067, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092 *note*, 1095, 1109, 1112, 1119, 1129, 1130, 1150, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1172, 1177, 1193, 1195, 1218, 1220.
....., ..., returning, (Lee to take his place,) 1169.
Turin, 1012.
Turk, the Great, 49, 53, 259, 440, 441, 607, 697, 716, 718, 1072, 1114, 1212.
....., beheads the Aga of the Janissaries, &c., 1104.
....., requests the King of Poland to make a truce, 1307.
....., ambassador to Venice from, 1124.
..... *See* Selim: Solyman.
Turkey, news from, 86.
....., Venetian merchants and subjects in, 441.
Turkish news, p. 27, 55, 206, 350, 579, 666, 1072.
..... affairs, 64, 541, 545, 781.
..... ambassador in Venice, 141, 484.
..... yoke, Syria returns under the, 226, 236.
Turkish invasion of Hungary, 275, 304, 1224, 1238, 1254, 1307, 1403, 1409.
..... fashions, 359.
..... forays, in the Imperial territory, 469.
..... invasion, the Signory's defence against a, 475.
..... power, the, menaces the destruction of Christendom, 659.
..... armada at Constantinople, 1487.
Turks, the, 500, 507, 656, 662, 799.
....., proposed Christian expedition against, 111, 331, 409, 479, 616, 675, 815, 824, 828, 956, 959, 977, 1007.
....., under Belgrade, 282.
....., take Postonia, 448, 455, 458.
....., sound the Isonzo, 458.
....., conquer Belgrade, Servia, and a great part of Hungary; take Scardona and Tuina, and besiege Rhodes, headed by the Great Turk, 516, 530.
....., their pirate vessels in the Mediterranean, 656.
....., the King of Hungary seeks the assistance of Silesia against, 798.
....., the Jews in India offer the Pope assistance against, 810.
....., Naples and Sicily exposed to peril from, 819.
....., the King of Hungary routed by [at Mohatz], 1409.
....., the Emperor anxious for peace with other powers, that he may attack, 1428.
....., the Archduke Ferdinand makes a truce with, 1433.
....., Henry renders aid to Hungary against, 1438.
....., Signory of Venice anxious not to mention, in the general league, 1444.
....., Spanish grandees wish for peace, in Italy in their dread of, 1450.
Tyrol, 445, 452.
....., the county of, resigned by Charles to his brother, Don Ferdinand, 409, 413.
....., rising of German peasants in, 1069, 1085, 1104.
Tyrolese infantry, in the service of the Pope, 314.

U.

Ulm, 990.
....., the Lutherans take the town and bishop of, 976, 984.
....., Lutheranism in, 1098, 1153.
Urbino, p. 39, 472.
....., the Magnifico Lorenzino, Duke of, his wife, 48. *See* Medici.

Urbino, Francesco Maria della Rovere, Duke of, at Venice, 282, 283.
....., ..., Francis supplies him with money, 438.
....., ..., Charles writes in his favour to the Pope, 490.
....., ..., Venice denies having assisted, 441.
....., ..., Governor or Captain General of the Venetian army, 753, 896; retires from Milan to Marignano, 1348; captures Lodi, 1374.
....., ..., proposed marriage with Charlotte, daughter of Francis, 897.
....., ..., letter to, 472.
Ursi, Gabriele de', of Bologna, 1464.
Utrecht, 395.
....., Bishop of, nominated as confederate in the treaty between Henry and Charles, 479.
....., Provost of, Dom. Philibert, 123, 130, 132, 752.

V.

Valaresso, Alvise, Venetian senator, 1330.
....., Lodovico, merchant of Venice, 120.
....., Luca, Venetian nobleman in London, 1482, 1484.
Valcamonica, 434.
Vale of Gold, the Field of Cloth of Gold held on the ancient site of the, 68.
Valencia, 570, 1054, 1057, 1094, 1099.
....., delegates from, ask pardon of Charles for the insurrection of the Commons of Spain in, 526.
....., Vice-Queen of, Germaine de Foix, 799.
Valencian aristocracy, insurrection caused by the oppressions of the, 589.
Valenciennes, 353.
....., letter dated at, 348.
Valier, Giovanni Francesco, letter from, 868.
Valladolid, 275, 526, 685 *note*, 746.
....., Columbus dies at, 1115 *note*.
....., letters dated at, 542, 552, 554, 556, 564, 570, 571, 579, 589, 596, 607, 612, 613, 630, 633, 634, 635, 646, 659, 662, 665, 668, 672, 681, 686, 693, 702, 703, 710, 711, 729, 737, 741, 743, 848, 852, 856, 858, 859, 860, 865, 866, 867, 873, 876, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 884, 885, 892, 893, 894.
Valle, Mons. de la, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43, 82.
....., ..., returns to France from Spain, 1268,
Vallis Aurea, the Field of Cloth of Gold held in the valley called, p. 21.
Valois, 306.
Valorosi, the company of the, at Venice, 941.
Valtellina, the, 1135, 1358.
Van Geste, the mother of Margaret of Austria named, 685 *note*.
Vaniol, Antonio, letters from, 1136, 1137.
Vannes, Peter, a Lucchese, one of Wolsey's secretaries, 298, 302, 1305.
....., ..., his signatures, 586, 660, 713, 749, 1216, 1255.
Varola, Nicholas, letter from, 1191.
Vases, gold, used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 81, 93.
....., given to Wolsey by Francis, 94.
Vatican, sacked by the Colonna faction, 1413 *note*.
Vaux, Sir Nicholas, Captain of Guisnes, English ambassador to France, 70.
....., Dom. Giovanni Gioachino di Passano, Lord of, French ambassador in England, 1269.
....., ..., in London, 1175, 1305. *See* Passano.
Vedoa, Gaspara della, Vice-Chancellor of Venice, 716, 734.
Veils, worn by ladies at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 17.
Velasco, Inigo de, High Constable of Spain, 306.
Velvet, 606, 724, 773.
....., worn at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 15, p. 16.
Vendôme, Madame, Gravelines her property, p. 31.
....., Mons. de, 1008.
....., Duke of, of the blood royal, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 58, p. 43, 68, 70, 73, 84, 90, 93.
....., ..., at Bordeaux, 1243, 1245.
....., ..., meets the Viceroy of Naples at his entrance into Cognac, 1270.
....., ..., at Angoulême, 1322.
....., ..., his brother, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 70.
....., Duchess of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 84, 85.
....., Cardinal of, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 93.
Venetian army, the, 1327, 1333, 1348, 1352, 1358, 1363, 1368, 1373, 1380, 1392, 1409, 1412, 1420, 1424, 1425.
..... fleet, the, 494.
..... galleys, 447.
...., trading, 351, 397, 398.
..... gentlewomen, the sumptuary law concerning, 622.
..... men-at-arms, in the Milanese, 369, 485.
..... noblemen, 527, 540 *note*, 590, 596, 640.
...., in London, 498.
..... republic, the, invited to join the league between Henry and Charles, 479.

Venetian—*cont.*
..... seamen, 474.
..... ships, 388.
..... states, the, 387, 1433.
..... towns, Wolsey wishes them to be fortified, 1169.
..... governor of Bergamo, letter from, 1192.
..... captain-general, the, takes Lodi, 1332, 1333; Urbino, 1374.
..... factories, of London and Damascus, 127, 1417.
..... troops enter Cremona, 1420; quit for Milan, 1425.
Venetians, the, 254, 448, 675, 802, 969.
....., regarded by Charles as his enemies, for having assisted Francis, 469.
....., abused by Wolsey, 555.
Venice, 53, 115, 137, 143, 159, 174, 209, 304, 368, 392, 433, 453, 483, 493, 509, 512, 519, 520, 521, 540, 555, 767, 772, 801, 830, 918, 937, 942, 982, 1167.
....., letter dated at, 670.
....., named as ally by Henry and Francis, 111.
....., its territories, 262, 283, 379, 438, 440, 458, 530, 531, 538, 1021.
....., more "Frenchmen" said to be at, than in Paris, 460.
....., expenses incurred by, for defence against Turkish invasion, 475.
....., indissoluble union between France and, 489.
....., woollen manufactures the chief source of employment of the populace of, 515.
....., Richard Pace at, 524, 525, 533, 923, 924, 935.
....., ..., import permits to, 610, 934.
....., league between Charles and, 617, 749.
....., disputes between Charles and, 638.
....., Francis irritated against, 785.
....., proposed league between the Pope, the Florentines, and, 926.
....., nominated as confederate in the treaty between England and France, 1122.
....., continuance of negotiations with the Imperial ambassadors by, 1175, 1200.
....., articles concerning, in the treaty between England and France, 1181.
....., its contingent for war against Charles, 1182.
....., Wolsey wishes to obtain books for his College from, 1187, 1286.
....., Robadanges quits, for the French Court, 1198.
....., declares her intention to be at perpetual peace with the Grand Turk and the Porte, 1209.
....., envoy sent by, to France, in accordance with the opinion of Wolsey, 1226.
Venice—*cont.*
....., Francesco Casal enters the military service of, 1281, 1308, 1310, 1333.
....., included in the Holy League, 1289, 1290, 1312.
....., bills of exchange drawn on, 1301.
....., at joint cost with the Pope subsidizes Switzers, 1327.
....., account of religious ceremonies performed in, on publication of the Holy League, 1343.
....., bills of exchange drawn at, on London, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1464, 1481, 1483.
....., conspiracy to deprive her of her territories (A.D. 1516), 1489.
....., accountants' office, the new, of, 961.
....., ambassadors of:—
to England, 1294, 1303, 1311, 1325, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1338, 1341, 1364, 1431, 1485. *See* Ambassadors,
at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 43, 103.
at Constantinople, letter to, 1209.
to France, 1226, 1359, 1362.
in Rome, 1360, 1485 App.; letter to, 1247.
in Austria, secretary of, Longin, 1296.
in Switzerland, 1361.
to Charles, 1424.
....., ambassadors to:—
from Charles, 460, 473, 488, 523, 962. *See also* Imperial Ambassadors.
from the Great Turk, 484, 1050.
from France, 1149, 1152, 1186, 1196.
from Henry, and Wolsey, 1199, 1209, 1202, 1206, 1208, 1222, 1232, 1363. *See also* Ambassadors.
from Scotland, 1414, 1429.
from the Turk, 1424.
....., apostolic legate in, Altobello Averoldi, 464, 468.
....., army of, 55, 256, 571, 937, 939, 1065. *See* Venetian army.
....., ..., against the Pope, 351.
....., ..., assisting Charles in the Milanese, 803, 804, 818, 912, 942, 956.
....., arsenal of, 39, 506, 877, 942, 991.
....., auditor nuovo of, 576.
....., auditor vecchio of, 576.
....., canal at, 1344.
....., captain general of, 1317.
....., College of, the, 13, 35, 80, 116, 138, 164, 180, 181, 231, 453, 464, 485, 499, 502, 511, 527, 528, 532, 536, 547, 566, 580, 594, 596, 597, 600, 603, 604, 606, 615, 621, 652, 667, 674, 677, 684, 689, 695, 697, 705, 706, 709, 718, 723, 726, 733, 734, 773, 786, 834, 841, 854, 924, 929, 931, 932, 940, 942, 953, 964, 965,

Venice, College of, the—*cont.*
972, 985, 993, 1022, 1023, 1037, 1051, 1055, 1105, 1117, 1127, 1145, 1208, 1210, 1213, 1215, 1222, 1228, 1257, 1271, 1303, 1317, 1366.
....., Council of, the, 440, 578, 591, 1127,
....., ..., sages of, 1239, 1308, 1309, 1345, 1350, 1390.
....., ..., the Grand, 540, 677, 1232.
....., Council of Ten and Junta of, 390, 426, 453, 464, 520, 521, 533, 558, 949, 1105, 1128.
....., ..., decrees of, 110.
....., ..., motions made in, 389, 427, 437, 477, 620, 719, 953, 964, 965, 1170, 1180, 1331, 1340, 1341.
....., ..., letters from, 39, 129, 155, 165, 417, 459, 468, 519, 534, 535, 548, 549, 567, 656, 657, 658, 669, 857, 861, 909, 1060, 1209, 1277, 1278, 1372, 1375, 1416.
....., ..., letters to, 254, 257, 262, 265, 266, 338, 344, 402, 403, 449, 607, 613, 646, 668, 672, 681, 752, 780, 865, 878, 882, 885, 893, 900, 902, 903, 911, 916, 917, 920, 943, 958, 963, 971, 986, 1014, 1021, 1030, 1035, 1044, 1063, 1088, 1099, 1103, 1112, 1115, 1119, 1120.
....., Council of Ten, letter to, 1176, App. 1486, 1487.
....., ..., cashier of, 1431.
....., ..., secretary of, 116, 604. *See also* Franceschi, Andrea di.
....., ..., treasurer of, 728.
....., ..., chiefs of, 511, 557, 596, 607, 689, 1073, 1304, 1310.
....., ..., letter from, 453.
....., ..., letters to, 634, 710, 1062.
....., Council of XII. of, 673.
....., Council of Forty of, chiefs of the, 783, 1239.
....., Doge of, the, 226, 251, 334, 438, 471, 482, 502, 527, 528, 546, 594, 596, 597, 603, 606, 609, 627, 647, 663, 674, 684, 689, 690, 691, 697, 699, 711, 716, 724, 734, 773, 924, 925, 929, 931, 940, 942, 991, 993, 1022, 1042, 1056, 1127, 1145, 1152, 1208, 1391, 1405, 1411, 1441, 1484. *See also* Loredano; Gritti; Grimani.
....., Doge and College of, letters from, 721, 732, 1024, 1041, 1050, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1085, 1100, 1101, 1104, 1107, 1114, 1118, 1128, 1135, 1138, 1140, 1146, 1155, 1171, 1206, 1214, 1226, 1229, 1233, 1242, 1274, 1279, 1280, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1317, 1327, 1332, 1336, 1352, 1358, 1373, 1380, 1392, 1397, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1420, 1424, 1425, 1443, 1444, 1452.
....., Doge and Senate of, commission from, 1359.
Venice, Doge and Senate of—*cont.*
....., ..., power from, to their ambassador in England, to stipulate a perpetual league, 1257.
....., ..., letters from, 4, 6, 9, 19, 20, 29, 172, 259, 304, 328, 351, 358, 369, 370, 387, 399, 412, 419, 426, 428, 441, 469, 480, 485, 488, 489, 494, 514, 516, 517, 518, 525, 539, 544, 569, 574, 582, 592, 599, 605, 644, 645, 666, 714, 715, 742, 753, 754, 935, 937, 951, 954, 975, 978, 1082, 1124, 1147, 1156, 1161, 1165, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1190, 1198, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1256, 1260, 1283, 1300, 1311, 1347, 1348, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1368, 1379, 1389, 1398, 1412, 1415, 1448, 1449.
....., Doge and Signory of, letters from, 504, 505, 506, 1335.
....., ..., letters to, 54, 61, 64, 65, 122, 124, 128, 287, 295, 301, 729, 737, 746, 990, 998, 1001, 1004, 1012, 1016, 1017, 1026, 1028, 1031, 1033, 1034, 1036, 1037, 1052, 1058, 1059, 1061, 1067, 1075, 1083, 1090, 1095, 1097, 1102, 1105, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1113, 1116, 1121, 1126, 1132, 1134, 1139, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1163, 1169, 1170, 1178, 1187, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1212, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1250, 1253, 1254, 1258, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1275, 1276, 1281, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1297, 1298, 1301, 1302, 1305, 1307, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1333, 1334, 1337, 1339, 1342, 1349, 1351, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1365, 1371, 1374, 1377, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1414, 1418, 1419, 1421, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1431, 1440, 1445, 1446, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459.
....., Foundling Hospital at, 698.
....., German factory in, 640.
....., merchandise imported into, 23, 139, 200, 201, 522, 877.
....., merchants of, 120, 394, 399.
....., Ragusan ship hired in the Thames by, 1163.
....., Patriarch of, Antonio Contarini, 116, 663, 734, 844.
....., Prior of the Trinity at, 112.
....., Proveditor General of, 1317, 1392, 1426. *See* Pesaro.
....., Sages of the Senate of, 8, 18, 21, 139, 341, 368, 403, 429, 440, 476, 508, 512, 528, 529, 540, 541, 573, 575, 576, 597, 604, 803, 1210, 1330, 1413, 1447.

Venice—*cont.*
....., Sages for the Orders of, 18, 19, 1232, 1304, 1309, 1447.
....., Senate of, 114, 119, 121, 164, 184, 192, 201, 232, 251, 258, 264, 270, 286, 309, 327, 389, 390, 404, 427, 429, 453, 471, 477, 482, 508, 524, 528, 530, 531, 532, 538, 541, 546, 547, 575, 587, 591, 598, 600, 601, 602, 617, 619, 620, 625, 626, 680, 685, 690, 697, 716, 773, 774, 802, 840, 931, 1054, 1081, 1171, 1208, 1312, 1326, 1479, 1487.
....., ..., decrees of the, 35, 200, 211, 444, 726, 949, 1127, 1338, 1417.
....., ..., motions made in the, 8, 18, 21, 23, 30, 127, 148, 157, 158, 193, 303, 341, 368, 418, 437, 440, 476, 503, 512, 515, 529, 573, 576, 577, 578, 581, 588, 611, 653, 673, 696, 706, 707, 717, 725, 731, 755, 775, 783, 784, 803, 877, 912, 933, 950, 961, 973, 974, 1164, 1182, 1186, 1239, 1248, 1303, 1304, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1328, 1329, 1345, 1350, 1354, 1367, 1378, 1390, 1413, 1447.
....., ..., 40 new members of, 1304.
....., Signory of, *passim*.
....., ... letters to, *passim*.
....., ..., firmly bent on the closest union with Henry so as to have him for protector of the State, 1212.
Venier, ——, 697.
....., Antonio de, merchant of Venice, 120.
....., Domenego, Sage for the Milan Land, 716.
....., Gabriel, State Attorney of Venice, 576.
....., ..., late State Attorney, 1330.
....., Leonardo, of the Venetian Senate, 258.
....., Marco Antonio, LL.D. of the Venetian Senate, 258, 1216.
....., ..., appointed as Venetian ambassador to England, 264, 270, 386.
....., ..., Venetian ambassador to the Duke of Milan, letters from, 853, 869, 871, 874, 919, 989, 1001, 1012, 1013, 1017, 1026, 1031, 1034, 1036, 1043, 1046, 1058, 1075, 1090, 1095, 1109, 1144.
....., ..., State Attorney, ambassador to England, 1330, 1332, 1338, 1340, 1341, 1353, 1354, 1358, 1361, 1364, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1378, 1391, 1392, 1434, 1435, 1447.
....., ..., nearly drowned on his way to England, 1432.
....., ..., power given him to sign a general peace, 1441.
....., ..., letters from, 1400, 1408, 1414, 1423, 1430, 1438, 1446, 1457, 1458, 1459.
....., ..., letter to, 1449.
....., Nicolò, captain of Padua, letter from, 921.
Venier, Orio, late one of the ten sages, 1330.
....., Zuan Antonio, 386.
....., ..., elected as Venetian ambassador to England, 576, 581.
Ventimiglia, captured by Francesco Casal, 1333.
Vercelli, 366, 1100, 1104, 1107, 1109, 1135, 1386.
Verona, 328, 477.
....., the conference at, between the Imperial and Venetian ambassadors, 18, 19, 20, 22.
....., the Doge's letters for the recovery of, 1487.
....., letters dated at, 291, 1020.
....., Governors of, letters from, 291, 1020.
....., bailiff of, Paulo Nani, 889, 891.
....., Matteo Giberti, Bishop of, Papal Datary, at Rome, 897, 916, 1121, 1201, 1204.
....., ..., called a cowardly traitor by Charles, 1099.
....., ..., a partizan of France, 1113.
Veronese, a, 607, 1485.
....., Garzano in the, letter dated at, 1152.
Vessels, golden, used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 88.
Vettori, D. Paulo, sent by the Pope to France, 1226.
Vicar, Imperial. *See* Ferdinand, Don.
Vice-Chancellor, Imperial, 196.
....., Venetian, Gasparo di la Vedoa, 734.
Vice-Chancellors of England, 140, 193, 211, 293. *See also* Yong, John; Tunstall, Cuthbert; Tayler, John.
Viceroy of England, Henry creates his natural son, 1052, 1053.
..... of Naples. *See* Lannoy, Charles de.
Victory, the, a Spanish ship, discovers the Spice Islands, 556 *note*, 805, 1115.
....., captured by the Portuguese, 1217.
Vielmi, Venetian secretary at Venice, 697.
Vienna, proclamation against Luther at, 889.
....., Emperor Maximilian at, 1485.
....., letters dated at, 863, 864, 872, 883.
....., Bishop of, 883.
Vigevano, the French fortify, 812.
Villa Franca (Villefranche), in Provence, 170, 1048.
Villach, 849.
Villiers, Mons. de, French ambassador at Venice, 734.
Vinazexi, Girolamo, of Venice, 1464.
Vinci, Leonardo da', the painter, dies at Fontainebleau (2 May 1519), 88 *note*.
Vio, Thomas de, Caitano, General of the Dominicans, Cardinal of S. Sixtus, Papal Legate in Hungary, 788 *note*.
Vipach, the river, 448 *note*.

Viscontino, the, (Anchises Visconti ?) 68.
Viterbo, 916.
Vitorio, D. Paolo, sent by the Pope to France, 1221.
Vittore, Giovanni, merchant of Florence, 1483.
Vittoria, 500, 792.
....., letters dated at, 797, 799, 805, 806.
Volante, Master. *See* Wingfield, Sir Richard.
Volterra, Cardinal, deputed for the affairs of Luther, 781.
Voyages of discovery, Charles's pilot-major for, 557. *See* Cabot, Sebastian.
...., Wolsey offers Cabot high terms if he will sail upon, 607.

W.

Wales, Princess Mary visits her principality of, 1096.
Waltham, letter of Henry's dated at, 1255.
Wardrobe, gentlemen of Francis', at the Field of Cloth of Gold, 67.
....., the Queen's, a palace of Katharine's called, 213.
Warehouses in England, 483.
Warham, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the meeting of Henry and Charles at Calais, p. 15, p, 16, 53.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20.
....., ..., his praise of Wolsey, 210.
....., ..., his conversation with Orio, 1218.
Warwick, Richard, Earl of, letter to (A.D. 1471), 1468.
Weapons, jousting, used at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 24.
West, Dr. Nicholas, Bishop of Ely, at the Calais conference, 335 ; sent from thence by Wolsey to Francis to make an adjustment between Francis and Charles, 349, 352, 353, 355.
Western produce, Venetian duty on, 23.
Westminster, 130, 206, 210, 213.
....., the plague very rife at, 123.
....., letter dated at, 1489.
Westmoreland, Earl of, called Earl of Chectria, his brother arrested with Buckingham upon the charge of high treason, 189.
Whistle, a sailor's gold, worn by Bonnivet, the Admiral of France, as a symbol of his office, 67.
Winchester, 467, 478, 484.
....., letter dated at, 486.
....., Bishop of. *See* Fox, Richard.
Winchester bushels, 142.
Windebank, Secretary (*temp.* 1634), 467 *note*.
Windsor, 486, 1037, 1053.
....., letters dated at, 478, 484.
....., the treaty of, made between Henry and Charles against Francis, 479.
..... Castle, treaty of Windsor dated at, 479.
...., Henry VII. and Council at, 1478.
Wine, fountain at the Field of Cloth of Gold spouting, for all comers, p. 23, 83.
....., English ladies at the Field of Cloth of Gold accused of drinking large quantities of, 81.
....., great scarcity of, in England, 396.
....., 50 carts of good, presented to Lady Margaret by Louise of Savoy, 413.
....., licences to Pace to import, into Venice, 559, 587, 610, 611, 626, 706, 707, 933, 934.
....., duty free, for use of ambassadors in Venice, 1239, 1240.
Wine measures, 440.
..... duties, office for the, at Venice, 559.
Wines, Henry's house at the Field of Cloth of Gold, containing the choicest, 88, 94.
....., seized at St. Sebastian's, 433.
....., imported at London from Venice, 474, 475.
Wine-ship, a, detained at Biscay, 394.
....., belonging to Mafio Bernardo, trading with England, 483.
Wingfield, Sir Richard, 407, 448, 463, 498, 987.
....., ... English ambassador with Francis, 40.
....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 21, 67.
....., ..., called Master Volante, 57 ; Sir Corado, 204.
....., ..., English ambassador (on several occasions) to Charles, 204, 217, 220, 222, 224, 239, 241, 249, 254, 257, 343, 348, 356, 360, 380, 395, 451, 452, 992, 1003, 1011, 1021, 1029, 1044, 1048, 1057, 1059, 1064, 1069, 1079, 1090, 1095.
....., ..., going to meet Wolsey at Calais, 274.
....., ..., dies of the flux (24 July 1525), 1078.
....., Sir Robert, English resident ambassador with Charles, 406, 407, 410, 422, 430, 431, 433, 446, 448.
Witch, a, burnt at the Campidoglio, Rome, 1125.
Wittemberg, 147 *note*, 675.
....., Lutheranism at, 383.
....., Lutheran books printed at, 628.
....., University of, 383.

Wolsey, Thomas, Archbishop of York, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, and Legate *a latere*, 19, 22, 29, 36, 41, 49, 86, 99, 108, 113, 115, 121, 123, 132, 137, 141, 143, 151, 162, 169, 176, 178, 185, 195, 204, 226, 227, 233, 236, 238, 239, 241, 248 *note*, 304, 351, 389, 390, 393, 399, 403, 406, 407, 408, 424, 429, 433, 446, 457, 474, 481, 483, 493, 506, 513, 514, 520, 530, 537, 541, 547, 573, 582, 590, 629, 650, 656, 666, 671, 692, 715, 721, 730, 732, 757, 760, 764, 784, 820, 860, 874, 893, 935, 1021, 1024, 1051, 1052, 1059, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1085, 1096, 1104, 1107, 1113, 1114, 1116, 1117, 1125, 1128, 1135, 1138, 1140, 1183, 1184, 1226, 1304, 1339, 1375, 1397, 1401, 1409.

....., ..., (A.D. 1520): might be styled King of England, 1.

....., ..., Venice presents him with 60 Cairo carpets, 1, 2, 13, 18, 35, 107, 110, 117, 118, 133.

....., ..., Francis presents him with a golden chalice, 1.

....., ..., his friendliness towards Venice, 3, 8, 9, 155, 165, 177, 441, 469, 480, 974, 1037, 1100.

....., ..., spoken of as *alter rex*, 18, 509.

....., ..., draws up the articles of agreement for the interview between Henry and Francis, 25.

....., ..., in supreme authority and favour with Henry, 35, 974.

....., ..., suffers from the colic, 43.

....., ..., in better health than usual, 47.

....., ..., accompanies Henry to France, p. 14, p. 19, 53, 54, p. 44, 64, 106.

....., ..., "legate born," p. 16.

....., ..., gives plenary indulgence at the interview between Henry and Charles, p. 16.

....., ..., exacts the "assay," p. 18.

....., ..., at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 20, p. 21, p. 22, p. 23, p. 26, p. 27, 58, 59, p. 45, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 80, 82, 90.

....., ..., ..., performs mass there, p. 29, 69, 78, 79, 92, 93, 95.

....., ..., at the second interview between Henry and Charles, p. 31.

....., ..., said to be the proudest prelate that ever breathed, 56.

....., ..., governs the realm of England as quietly as his own archiepiscopal see of York, 57.

....., ..., offers to arrange the disputes between Francis and Charles, 62.

....., ..., Francis says he is worthy to rule England, 65.

....., ..., endeavours to adjust the disputes between Francis and Charles, 73, 75, 87.

....., ..., gives Lady Margaret a cross containing a piece of the true cross, 91.

....., ..., Louise of Savoy presents him with a jewelled crucifix, 94.

Wolsey, Cardinal—*cont.*

....., ..., Francis presents him with golden vases, 94.

....., ..., relies on making peace between Charles and Francis, 98.

....., ..., opposed to Francis' going to Italy, 129, 130, 135.

....., ..., building a palace at Hampton, 130.

....., ..., owing to presents received is contented with Francis fortifying Ardres, 130.

....., ..., refuses to accept from Charles the bulls for the bishopric of Badojoz free of cost, 130.

....., ..., says Francis is of a jealous disposition, 136.

....., ..., Francis appoints him and Louise of Savoy arbitrators of the affairs of Scotland, 142, 150.

....., ..., (A.D. 1521) : dissatisfied about the affairs of Scotland, 167.

....., ..., his legatine powers confirmed for another two years, 168.

....., ..., Henry's visit to him when ill of the fever, 187.

....., ..., Francis distrusts, 189.

....., ..., complains of Francis' actions against Charles, 189.

....., ..., publishes the condemnation of Martin Luther, 208.

....., ..., the Duke of Buckingham said to have plotted the assassination of, 209.

....., ..., receives a brief, which gives him greater authority, 210.

....., ..., publicly excommunicates Luther, and curses his followers, 213.

....., ..., his palace at Eltham, 219.

....., ..., Henry appoints him judge of the disputes between Charles and Francis, 225.

....., ..., the government of England exclusively in his hands, 232.

....., ..., described as being very proud and choleric, 232.

....., ..., goes to Calais to arrange the disputes between Charles and Francis, 234, 240, 249, 252, 255, 256, 260, 265, 268, 269, 272, 273, 274, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 286, 287, 289, 290, 2

....., ..., receives bulls authorizing him to receive the annats in England, 263.

....., ..., quits Calais for Bruges for an interview with Charles, 283, 284, 285, 288, 291, 293, 295, 296, 297.

....., ..., the French do not trust him because in Charles's camp the English angel is the only current coin, 292.

....., ..., his reception upon entering Bruges, 298.

....., ..., his interview with Charles, 298, 299.

...., ..., at Bruges, 300, 301, 307, 314, 315, 344, 345.

Wolsey, Cardinal—*cont.*

....., ..., returns to Calais from Bruges, 305, 306, 309, 310, 316, 318, 319, 320, 325, 326.

....., ..., his interview with the King of Denmark in Charles's garden at Bruges, 308.

....., ..., his conferences and negotiations with Charles, 312, 313.

....., ..., renews his conferences with the French and Imperial Commissioners at Calais, 321.

....., ..., states Francis has no money, 322.

....., ..., negotiates at Bruges with Charles for his (Charles's) marriage to Princess Mary, 323 *note*, 332.

....., ..., still at Calais, 327, 330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 344, 346, 347, 348, 350, 364, 366, 368, 369, 370, 371.

....., ..., ill of the fever, 329, 335, 336; suspects he has been poisoned, 335; recovers, 342.

....., ..., his illness said to be feigned, 343.

....., ..., sends two ambassadors to Charles and two to Francis from Calais, to make an adjustment between Charles and Francis, 349.

....., ..., exasperated against Francis for having sent Albany to Scotland, 380.

....., (A.D. 1522): returns to England, 384.

....., ..., Charles refuses to aid his election as Pope, 396.

....., ..., endeavours to effect a truce between Charles and Francis, 414, 423, 442.

....., ..., proposes a league between the Pope, Charles, Henry, and Venice, 417, 426, 428, 449, 467; draws up the articles for the same, 475, 484, 488, 494, 504, 505, 516, 531.

....., ..., his complaints against Venice, 440, 441.

....., ..., receives Charles upon his visit to England, 462, 463, 470.

....., ..., demands of Venice the use of the Flanders galleys for Charles's journey to Spain, 463, 465; makes use of them, 484.

....., ..., the Bishop of Palencia loudly vituperates his arrogance, 465.

....., ..., says he will take the field in person against France, and raise 10,000 men at his own cost, 467.

....., ..., vituperates the French, 467.

....., ..., his late negotiations at Calais, related by Henry to Venice, 471.

....., ..., Venice asks him to release the Flanders galleys, 517.

....., ..., wishes to make an agreement between Charles and Venice, 522, 544.

....., ..., said to want to obtain money from Venice, 552, 570.

Wolsey, Cardinal—*cont.*

....., ..., grossly abuses the Venetians, saying they are the lowest of all potentates, 555.

....., ..., prohibits exports from England, 555.

....., ..., angry about the Venetian galleys, 562, 563.

....., ..., insists on Venice attacking France, 566, 569.

....., ..., Pace's insinuations against, 567.

....., ..., seeks an opportunity to confiscate the Flanders galleys in England, 571.

....., ..., the Pope sends him briefs to release the Flanders galleys, 574.

....., ..., undertakes the modification of the articles of agreement between Charles and Venice, 598.

....., ..., Venice empowers him to make an adjustment between the Signory and Charles, 601.

....., ..., Cabot refuses his high offers to go on a voyage of discovery with an armada, 607.

....., ..., (A.D. 1523): the see of Badajoz saddled with a pension of 2,000 ducats for, 651.

....., ..., Venice thanks him for releasing the Flanders galleys, 653.

....., ..., at the inauguration of the High Court of Parliament, 663.

....., ..., causes the election of four individuals, his creatures, for the Black Parliament, 679.

....., ..., dissatisfied with Charles, 680.

....., ..., no longer in such great favour with Henry, 687.

....., ..., pleased at the agreement between Charles and Venice, 739.

....., ..., abuses the ambassador of Lady Margaret, who asks for a loan of money, 748.

....., ..., (A.D. 1524): wishes to negotiate the peace between Charles and Francis to give himself greater authority, 824; to which Francis agrees, 826.

...., Gattinara's dislike to, and opinion of, 845, 852, 865, 882, 948.

....., ..., said to have deceived Francis, 882.

....., ..., deceives himself as regards Charles placing the negotiations for peace in his hands, 885.

....., ..., Pace's bad opinion of, 888; says his nature is very base, 888.

....., ..., his negotiations with the French, 900, 1105.

....., ..., (A.D. 1525): urges the Imperialists to war, 939.

....., ..., his persecution of Pace, alluded to by Shakespear, 975 *note*.

....., ..., desires the Imperial ambassador to write nothing from the English Court without first showing his letters to him (Wolsey), 986.

Wolsey, Cardinal—*cont.*

....., ..., abuses Clement VII., 986.

....., ..., report of his commanding one of the armies against Picardy, 1012.

....., ..., warmly receives the Venetian ambassador Orio, 1016, 1037, 1060; for which Venice thanks him, 1050.

....., ..., an insurrection against, in consequence of Henry levying a tax upon the people, quelled by Henry repealing it, 1025, 1027, 1028.

....., ..., recommends Venice not to make any agreement with Charles, because the Spaniards are detested, 1061, 1062, 1067.

....., ..., pensions paid to, by Charles, 1069.

....., ..., wants to make peace with Francis, reserving place for Charles, 1069.

....., ..., directs everything, 1097.

....., ..., Henry writes without the knowledge of, for the return of Pace from Venice, 1097.

....., ..., sends ambassadors to France and Rome to negotiate an agreement between England and France, 1097.

....., ..., well inclined to the confederacy of the Italian powers, lest Charles render himself monarch of Italy, 1101, 1106, 1141.

....., ..., very intent on the league with France, 1111.

....., ..., the Venetian ambassador instructed to offer him whatever can redound to the honour and profit of the English Crown or himself, 1118.

....., ..., desires the release of Francis on behalf of Henry and himself, for the benefit of the Christian religion, 1124.

....., ..., chooses Italy to remain free, as Charles wishes to make himself monarch of the world, 1141, 1187.

....., ..., at his place, "the Moore," the King being with him, 1150.

....., ..., spoken of conjointly with the King, as the King and Cardinal, 1146, 1160, 1161, 1166, 1169, 1171, 1185, 1190, 1191, 1198, 1199, 1206, 1214, 1226, 1229, 1233, 1242, 1249, 1251, 1256, 1265, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1286, 1309, 1311, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1326, 1332, 1336, 1345, 1352, 1358, 1368, 1378, 1380, 1383, 1389, 1410, 1412, 1432, 1433, 1438, 1443, 1449.

....., ..., his conversations or interviews, sometimes in company of the King, with the Venetian ambassador and secretary, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1169, 1187, 1190, 1198, 1201, 1203, 1218, 1219, 1224, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1235, 1238, 1254, 1269, 1275, 1314, 1315, 1349, 1351, 1371, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1382, 1387, 1393, 1418, 1428, 1446, 1458, 1459.

Wolsey, Cardinal—*cont.*

....., ..., urges the stipulation of the league by the Signory, adding, "The King and we, at the cost of our own substance, will not tolerate the domination of Italy by the Emperor," 1175.

....., ..., at Richmond, "the court of the Cardinal," 1187.

....., ..., desires books and MSS. for his College at Oxford, 1187, 1198, 1258, 1286.

....., ..., (A.D. 1526): has the entire management of the realm, 1193.

....., ..., gives audience in lieu of the King to the French ambassador, 1197, 1203.

....., ..., commissions Sir Gregory Casal to proceed to Venice and prevent the Signory from making terms with the Emperor, 1200.

....., ..., Madame Margaret's ambassador waits on, 1212.

....., ..., treats Langus, Papal nuncio, as a spy, 1212, 1335, 1336.

....., ..., the King and he will be protectors and defenders of the Signory and State of Venice, 1219, 1230.

....., ..., at Greenwich with the King, giving audience to the Venetian ambassador, 1220, 1235.

....., ..., in pontifical array sings mass at St. Paul's, upon publication of the peace between Charles and Francis, 1223.

....., ..., sings high mass at the taking of Henry's oath to the agreement with Francis, 1262.

....., ..., in great dread of the plague, 1275.

....., ..., rental for, from territory in Naples, to be paid by Francis upon Henry joining the league against Charles, 1284, 1289, 1290, 1307; would prefer deriving the sum from the duchy of Milan, 1363, 1366, 1392.

....., ..., indisposed at Richmond, 1294.

....., ..., intends marrying the Princess of England to the Duke of Orleans, Francis' second son, that he may reside in England and become popular there, 1297.

....., ..., declines to receive the Signory's secretary, as the term of quarantine had not expired since the demise of the ambassador, 1305.

....., ..., confers with the Papal nuncio, Gambara, 1307, 1335, 1336, 1339, 1348, 1349, 1351, 1382.

....., ..., gives audience to the ambassador of France (Passano), 1324, 1387, 1388, 1395.

....., ..., thanked by the Doge and College of Venice, who acknowledge the league to be the work of his hands, and worthy of his great ability, counsel, and wisdom, 1327, 1345.

Wolsey, Cardinal—*cont.*
....., ..., proposes that the league be bound not to desist until the Emperor acquit his debt to the King of England, 1347, 1349.
....., ..., goes to Hampton Court, thence to Oxford, 1374, 1382.
....., ..., gives audience to the newly arrived Papal nuncio, Sanga, 1393, 1401, 1428.
....., ..., tells the Venetian secretary "this King will not spend money to make an enemy of his friend, and gain nothing," 1406.
....., ..., urged to induce the Emperor to agree to a general peace, 1424.
....., ..., requested by the Emperor to be a mediator for peace, so that he may attack the Infidels, 1428.
....., ..., invites all the ambassadors in London to attend mass and dine with him, 1425.
....., ..., not inclined to side with the Emperor, even if the King is, 1439, 1450.
....., ..., characteristics of, depicted by Castiglione, 1450.
....., ..., false report of his arrival at the French Court, 1453.
....., ..., (A.D. 1515): spoken of as "one who has sprung up like a mushroom," 1486.
....., ..., connives at the Duke of Suffolk's marriage with Mary Queen of France, 1486 *and note.*
....., ..., speech of, to Giustinian, upon the recovery of Verona, 1487.
....., ..., letters from, 750.
....., ..., letters to, 101, 138, 398, 584, 655, 720.
....., ..., his secretaries, 572. *See also* Vannes, Peter.
....., ..., his physician, Agostini, 614.
Woodstock, 759.
Wool, exported from England, 120, 139, 200, 201, 506, 515, 687, 838.
....., scarcity of, in Venice, 877.
Woolsacks, four, in use at the inauguration of the High Court of Parliament of England, 663.
Worcester, bishops of. *See* Giglis; Ghinucci.
....., Charles Somerset, Earl of, Lord Chamberlain of England, 319 *note*, 466.
....., ..., ambassador to France, 43.
....., ..., ... to Charles and Francis, 240.
....., ... accompanies Wolsey to Calais, 272, 279; who sends him with Dr. West to Francis to make a truce between Charles and Francis, 349, 352, 353, 355.
....., ..., bears Henry's train, 663.
Worms, 203, 227, 239, 832, 1024.
....., Diet of, 395.
....., treaty of, 1100.
....., letters dated at, 147, 156, 191, 196, 197, 199, 202, 209, 216, 217, 220, 222, 223, 224.
Wrestling, at the Field of Cloth of Gold, p. 24, 82.
Wurtemberg, duchy of, Charles resigns it to Don Ferdinand, 409.
... ., rising of Lutherans in, 907, 936.
....., the league of Swabia bound to maintain, for Don Ferdinand, 955.
....., the Lutherans take the marquisate of, 1007.
....., books against Luther printed at, 1098.
....., Duke of, Francis insists that he be comprised in the truce between Charles and Francis, 366.
..... , ..., favoured by the Lutherans, 952.
....., ..., fighting for the recovery of his states, 952; recovers many of them, 955.
....., ..., re-instated, 1000.

X.

Xativa, Spain, disturbances at, 526.
....., besieged by Charles, 570.
....., tenders obedience to Charles, 589.

Y.

Yong, John, Master of the Rolls, 140 *note*, 193, 211.
York, Wolsey's see of, 57.
....., Cardinal of. *See* Wolsey.
....., Margaret of, third wife of Charles the Bold, dies (in 1506), 404 *note.*
....., a captain of, perishes in a storm off Britanny, 572.
....., Archbishop of, George Nevill, (A.D. 1471), letter to, 1465.
....., ..., cousin to Richard, Earl of Warwick, 1468.
Yorkshire, muster in (A.D. 1496), 1478 II.
Ypres, 467.
Yucatan, discovered by Cortes, 556, 827.

Z.

Zamora, Bishop of, 151.
....., ..., takes the field with the Commons of Spain, against Charles, 212.
....., ..., confined in the castle of Simancas, 552.
Zana, the, a Venetian ship, taken by the French, and subsequently by the Biscayans, 847, 848.
Zane, Beneto, master of a Venetian ship, 836.
....., Zuan, and Brothers, Venetian merchants, 838.
Zantani, Vincenzo, captain of the Alexandrian galleys, 991.
Zealand, 232, 425, 436.
Zen, Piero, Venetian ambassador at Constantinople, 704.
Zenone. *See* Messina, Bishop of.
Ziani, Paolo, a Franciscan friar, letter from, 813.
Zonca, Venetian secretary in London (A.D. 1634), 467 *note*.
Zorzi, Marin, LL.D., of the Venetian Senate, 482.
....., Cà, Venice, 527.
Zuanne, Alvise di Stefano di, of Venice, 1460.
....., Bernardo de, of Venice, 1464.
Zuinglius, vicar of Zurich, writes and prints in favour of Luther, 1153 *note*, 1252, 1296.
Zurich, 422, 639.
....., vicar of, Zuinglius, 1153, 1252.
....., Philip Melancthon of, 1153.
....., conference at Baden near, 1296.

ERRATA.

Page.

43, and nos. 73, 85, *for* "Boissi" *read* "Réné, Bastard of Savoy."

56, line 22, *for* "Bibiena," *read* "Boissi."

90, lines 4, 5, *for* "The Bailly [of Caen], the English ambassador in France," *read* "The Bailly [of Caen], late [French] ambassador in England (*che fò orator di qui*)."

122, no. 210, *for* "The Same to the Same," *read* "Antonio Surian to the Signory."

144, foot-note, *for* "1531," *read* "1521."

254, no. 493, *for* "Hampton Court," *read* "Hampton."

315, no. 668, foot-note, *for* "1524" *read* "1523."

In Vol. I. p. 356, dele "Calcutta" before "Colocut, Calicut." The place referred to is not the capital of Bengal, but the capital of Malabar, 19 leagues S.W. of Bombay, and which was the first port visited by the Europeans under Vasco de Gama.

In Vol. II. p. 336, no. 808, line 1, *for* "Signory," *read* "Council of Ten."

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Calendars of State Papers, &c. - - - -	3
Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages - - - - -	9
Publications of the Record Commissioners, &c. - -	25
Works Published in Photozincography - - - -	30

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CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. IV.—1527, &c.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA; with Index. Vol. II.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XIII.—1638.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Hen. VIII.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. VI.—1601–1603, with Addenda.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[Royal 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know-"ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

   This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

   The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

   This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis) : Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of these volumes are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1868.

The first three volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188, and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impérial, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In the present edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. *By* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1865.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials,

when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated, from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. From the Originals in the Public Record Office. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1869.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, precentor of St. Albans and prior of the cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. Walsingham's work is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, from 1259 to 1306, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by King Edward I., 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History, from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History,

1295 to 300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: and a fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of King Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blaneforde, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes (which form an entirely separate work), contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, and of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the house, from 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, Præcentor of the Abbey in the reign of Richard II., and transcribed from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum: with a brief Continuation of the History, extracted from the closing pages of the Parker MS. No. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Britanniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1866.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy; 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited from MSS.*

in the Imperial Library at Paris, by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. ANNALES MONASTICI. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de

Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V. :—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities he was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186 ; he died on the 16th of November 1200 ; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I. :—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II. :—Epistolæ Cantuarienses ; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury ; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199 ; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records ; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864–1868.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of

Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1865–1869.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1245. *Edited by* Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the 'Historia Major.' The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from, writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are the invasions of foreigners and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or, The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192; known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. Munimenta Academica, or, Documents illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Anstey, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1869.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree, showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work; it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

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